"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, somewhat cooler Tuesday; Wednesday, fair; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,869. * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1912.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MEYER QUITS TAFT, WASHINGTON HEARS

Navy Secretary Said to be Giving Up Post Under Cover of Illness.

FREE THEN TO JOIN COLONEL

His Loyalty to Roosevelt Never Questioned—Resignation from Cabinet Expected Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—There is a well-defined belief here that George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, has taken his final departure from Washington and that he has no expectation of further active service in President Taft's Cabinet. No authoritative statement has been furnished by Mr. Meyer's physicians or family as to the nature of the illness that has made it necessary for him to go to his home in Massachusetts for the rest of the Summer, but it is said to be a serious stomach trouble.

What makes it appear certain that a decided change has recently been made in his plans is the fact that the furnishings of his spacious house on Sixteenth Street are being removed and the entire establishment is to be stripped as if the Secretary had no further intention of making his home there.

For some time there has been a strong suspicion that Mr. Meyer's political sympathies were not emphatically for President Taft. With the possibility every day approaching that Col. Roosevelt might once more be a nominated candidate for the White House, and with some prospect of success, it is believed that Mr. Meyer has been preparing to retire from the Cabinet, and will do so in the near future.

There has never been any mistaking Secretary Meyer's loyalty to Col. Roosevelt, and he has been very much embarrassed the last few weeks over the contrariety of circumstances besetting him in his official and political life. When Col. Roosevelt announced his candidacy it was even expected that Mr. Meyer would immediately resign his portfolio, and in company with Secretary Stimson and Postmaster General Hitchcock put himself in a position to support Roosevelt's candidacy. The uncertainties and the incongruities of such action were too many for any one of the old friends of the Colonel to take the step.

But with the crucial hour near at hand, and on confidential advices that Mr. Meyer may be supposed to possess, it is asserted he has decided, under cover of his illness, to leave the Cabinet and be in a position to take service under his old commander.

The closeness of the friendship between Secretary Meyer and ex-President Roosevelt is illustrated by the fact that the Secretary was one of two members of President Taft's Cabinet who were to have received advance knowledge of the Colonel's intention to become a candidate for the Presidency.

The Colonel told these two gentlemen that if he decided to run he would notify them three weeks in advance of the first public announcement. The busy Colonel must have forgotten this promise, for the first intimation of his final decision received by the Cabinet officers was the publication of the letter to "the seven little Governors." They were thus left in a somewhat embarrassing position, if the advance information that never came was intended to facilitate a graceful retirement from the Cabinet.

Secretary Meyer was one of Col. Roosevelt's Cabinet officers whom President Taft retained after his inauguration. He was Postmaster General in the Roosevelt Administration.

When Col. Roosevelt arrived in this country from his African trip Secretary Meyer took a prominent part in his reception. He met Col. Roosevelt down the bay and chatted long and confidentially with him on the bridge of the revenue cutter which brought the Colonel to the Battery.

Before entering politics Mr. Meyer was a rubber merchant in Boston. He was graduated from Harvard in 1879, was elected to the Common Council ten years later, and in 1891 went as a Republican to the lower house of the Legislature. In 1893 he was chosen Speaker of the House, and in 1894 entered National politics as a member of the Republican National Committee.

President McKinley sent him to Italy as Ambassador in 1900, and President Roosevelt transferred him to Russia in 1905 for the Russo-Japanese war. In 1907 President Roosevelt recalled him to this country to take a position in his Cabinet as Postmaster General, succeeding Mr. Cortelyou. As Secretary of the Navy, he was a strong advocate of the plan to build two battleships a year, and spoke bitterly of the Democratic opposition to his programme as "a backward step."

He has brought about many important reforms in the administration of the Navy Department, notably in the system of keeping the accounts. It is believed among his friends that his diplomatic inclinations were not broken when he resigned as envoy to Russia, and that he aspires to return to the diplomatic field, preferably as Ambassador to England.

WOMAN AVIATOR KILLED.

Miss Julia Clark of Chicago Falls at Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 17.—Miss Julia Clarke was killed while making her first flight in an aeroplane at the fair grounds to-night. She fell in a tree.

Miss Clarke was a Chicago girl who became interested in aviation during the International Aviation Meet in Chicago in August, 1911. Last Fall she went to San Diego, Cal., to learn to operate a biplane. She was successful, and was the third American woman to obtain an international aviation pilot license.

With several other aviators, she was under contract to fill a series of engagements in the Central West this Summer. Two weeks ago in Milwaukee she was not permitted to fly because the authorities considered the machine she then had unsafe. It had since been overhauled and was considered sound. Though holding a license, she had flown by herself for only a few months.

Miss Julia Clarke is the third woman to lose her life in an aeroplane accident. She is the first American woman to be killed, the other two being of French nationality.

The first woman to meet death was Mme. Deniz Moore, who fell while making a flight at Etampes, France, in July, 1911. The other Frenchwoman who lost her life was Susanne Bernard, who also fell at Etampes, on March 11 last, while making a final test flight for an aviator's license.

Miss Clarke's death brings the list of aviation fatalities up to 146. Nine aviators have lost their lives in the present month, thus far. Philip O. Parmalee was the first to be killed this month. He lost his life on June 1 while making an exhibition flight at North Yakima, Wash., when his machine was overturned by a gust of wind.

TO RELIEVE INDIGESTION accompanied by nausea, insomnia, nervousness, sick headache or acid stomach, take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.—Adv.

A. D. HOWARD KILLED.

Editor Dies Alone in His Burning House at Leonia, N. J.

The body of Alfred D. Howard, editor of The Englewood Star and The Leonia Star, was found yesterday in the ruins of a house he had recently taken in Broad Avenue, Leonia. Mr. Howard had gone there late on Sunday night to open it in preparation for his wife, who is an invalid and has been living in Brooklyn.

Fire was discovered in the house early yesterday morning and before the local fire department could reach it the flames were beyond control. No one knew at the time that any one was in the house. Several hours later Mr. Howard's body was found by firemen under a mattress in the cellar. The house was burned up. Possibly he had tried to get out by way of the cellar.

Mr. Howard was 54 years old and was born in Toronto, Canada. He began work here on The Tribune 23 years ago. After staying on that newspaper for eleven years he became for a short time night editor of The Press. He was employed for a few months by The Herald and then returned to The Tribune. For six years he was Sunday editor of that newspaper, but resigned last December to start a newspaper of his own. He founded The Englewood Star a month or two ago and published the first issue of The Leonia Star last week.

Besides his wife, a daughter, Miss Clara Howard, who is a graduate and teacher of Barnard College, survives him.

CHINESE TONG MAN SLAIN.

Yee Toy Shot Down in Pell Street—Rival Tong Fighter Arrested.

Yee Toy, gun man of the Hip Sing Tong, was shot to death last night near 12 Pell Street, where he lived, and Yung Hing, one of the fighting men of the On Leong Tong, was arrested while running from the scene. He was locked up in the Elizabeth Street station charged with the killing. Policeman Maroney was at Pell and Doyers Streets when a shot was heard, and as the policeman ran into Pell Street four more shots came in quick succession. Maroney saw a Chinaman fling away a revolver and run west in Pell Street. He had gained on the fleeing Chinaman when the latter ran into the arms of Sergeant Boes.

The prisoner was taken to the station and an ambulance was summoned from the Volunteer Hospital. The wounded man died five minutes after his arrival at the hospital. He had been shot five times.

The police at once gathered up every witness, four women and two Chinamen, and took them to the station house. Then they went out and gathered in seven men of the On Leong Tong and seven men of the Hip Sing Tong. When the witnesses were brought in the four women and one Chinaman identified Yung Hing as the man who had done the shooting.

The dead Chinaman and the prisoner were gun men and both had figured in more than one Chinatown affair. There is said to have been bad blood between them for a long time and threats had been exchanged. Yee Toy had been on trial for the killing of Lock Sing, who was killed on March 18.

A CITIZEN GAYNOR LIKES.

Mayor Recommends Junge, Who Can Hold His Tongue in All Languages.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., June 17.—Mayor Gaynor wrote a letter to Supreme Court Justice Stapleton here to-day, and it was presented to the Justice by Ernest Junge, foreman of the Mayor's country estate at St. James. Junge presented the note when he applied to Justice Stapleton for citizenship papers. Justice Stapleton admitted him to citizenship after reading the letter and asking a few questions. The letter was dated June 11 and addressed to Justice Stapleton at Riverhead, N. Y.

Dear Justice Stapleton:

The bearer, Mr. Jung, (the name being misspelled by the Mayor,) is my farm foreman, and is a very prudent, intelligent, and wise man, though not glib, to say the least. He is able to hold his tongue in all the languages without the least difficulty, which is more than can be said of most of us in St. James.

He wants to be made a citizen. When he applied for citizenship papers before he was rejected for not knowing how many members composed the National House of Representatives. I could not help but sympathize with him, as I did not know the number myself.

His calm German sense and judgment, as unerring as the crack of doom, seem to me far more important, especially as he has a good German education.

Sincerely yours,
W. J. GAYNOR.

Junge's first try was made on Jan. 19 before Justice Kempner, but citizenship was refused him because of "lack of knowledge."

TOE DANCER ASKS DAMAGES.

She Sprained an Ankle Getting Off a Car and Sues for $5,000.

Eugene M. Hawkins, an attorney, of 27 William Street, began an action in the Supreme Court yesterday against the New York City Railways Company in behalf of Ruza de Koritic, an Austrian toe dancer, who asks damages for a sprained ankle received while leaving a car. She asserts that she has been unable to dance since the accident, and will not be able to fill Summer engagements booked by a theatrical promoter. This will cause her considerable financial loss, she says, and she asks $5,000 damages. She was getting off a car at Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway when the accident occurred.

Ruza de Koritic is the widow of Count de Koritic, an Austrian nobleman who died several years ago. She has danced before Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria, and shortly before she came to America she completed a six weeks' engagement at the Ring Garden in Vienna. She came here a short time ago to make a tour of this country.

TWO CONEY BATHERS DROWN

Dentist's Son Loses His Life, Unobserved by Hundreds.

Two men were drowned at Coney Island yesterday. About noon William Kader, 20 years old, the son of William Kader, a dentist, left his home, 2,972 West Third Street, to go in bathing at the foot of the Ocean Parkway. Two hours later two men swimming well off shore found his body and brought it to the beach. Though there were several hundred in bathing at that place no one saw the young man in distress.

While it was raining late in the afternoon two lifesavers on duty at the foot of Kensington Walk heard cries for help and saw a man struggling in the water about 200 feet out. They could not launch their boat on account of the wind and heavy surf but they swam out and brought the man in. He died while the lifesavers were working over him. The body was not identified.

List of Hotels, Camps, Boarding Places in Maine and Maritime Provinces. 225 Pages. Fascinating literature sent on receipt 5c. postage. Eastern Steamship Corporation, Pier 14, N. R., or call 290 Bway. See advt. —Adv.

TWO KILLED IN AUTO STRUCK BY ENGINE

One the Rev. Nathaniel Foster and the Other Mrs. Samuel Zucker of Pelham Manor.

DOG DEAD BESIDE MISTRESS

Eugene Nauheim, Chauffeur, Hurt—Young Minister Believed to be One Recently Called to Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, N. J., June 17.—Persons living near the crossing of the Central Railroad of New Jersey here heard a crash late this afternoon, followed by shrieks and cries. When they reached the crossing they found Observation Engine 900 halted just beyond the crossing. Over the tracks were scattered the wreck of an automobile, and alongside the tracks lay a woman and two men. Near the woman was a dead bulldog.

From the observation engine came General Superintendent Charles W. Huntington, Supt. E. E. Kerwin, Trainmaster Charles H. English, and Grover Apgar, the engineer. They were much upset, and Apgar kept repeating that he had blown his whistle for the crossing, but that when he came to it the automobile was directly in his path and was struck heavily.

The railroad men and residents of the neighborhood found that the woman had been killed. The men were alive, though unconscious, and they were carried at once to the Somerset Hospital in Somerville.

One of the men died without regaining conscious a few minutes after he reached the hospital. The other man regained his senses long enough to say that he was Eugene Nauheim of 561 West 149th Street, New York. He said that the dead man was the Rev. Nathaniel N. Foster of Princeton. Before he could tell the name of the woman he lost consciousness again and had not regained it late to-night. His condition is serious. It was learned later that the dead woman was Mrs. Samuel Zucker of Pelham Manor, N. Y.

How the accident happened is not clear, as the crossing is not concealed. An approaching train may be seen for a long distance. Apparently the motorists ran onto the track without thought of consequences.

Apgar said that he had not seen the automobile until it was too late to stop his engine and avoid a collision. He had sounded his whistle loudly and hoped that the automobile would get across the tracks ahead of him. When the crash came the car was tossed into the air, broken into pieces, and thrown far along the tracks. Its occupants were tossed along with it, the body of the woman being carried many feet from the crossing. Apgar said she held the dog in her arms when his engine struck the car.

Mrs. Nauheim was almost prostrated last night by the news of the accident to her husband and the death of Mr. Foster and Mrs. Zucker. She said her husband was chauffeur for Samuel Zucker of Pelham Manor, a retired manufacturer of artificial flowers, and that yesterday morning he started to drive Mrs. Zucker and Mr. Foster to Philadelphia. They intended to stop in Philadelphia for a few days and then tour back home.

Mrs. Nauheim said she had only meagre details of the accident, but was informed that her husband was seriously hurt.

The Rev. Mr. Foster is believed here to be the young pastor of the Cuyler Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. He was a graduate of the Princeton Seminary in May, and was ordained only three weeks ago. The Rev. Dr. C. B. McAfee of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which the Cuyler Church is a branch, said last night that the young pastor started yesterday to perform a marriage ceremony for a classmate somewhere in New Jersey.

The Rev. Nathaniel R. Foster lived at 360 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. He had dinner at the home of Fred C. Zapfe, 219 Dean Street, Brooklyn, last Sunday. Mrs. Zapfe said last night that Mr. Foster had told her he intended to visit his parents, who reside near Princeton, in a few days. She understood that Mr. Foster was engaged to a young woman in New Jersey. At his home last night it was said that he had left yesterday morning and was not expected home until to-night.

SNIDER AND BRIDE KILLED.

Ohio Manufacturer's Car Run Down by Train at Grade Crossing.

Special to The New York Times.

ERIE, Penn., June 17.—T. H. Snider, a wealthy catsup manufacturer of Cincinnati, Ohio, and his wife, to whom he was recently married, were instantly killed at a grade crossing near Harbor Creek, eight miles east of here, this afternoon when their automobile was struck by a train. Mr. and Mrs. Snider were returning from New York after a wedding trip. In the automobile with them were Miss Ethel Stanton, daughter of Mrs. Snider, and the chauffeur, Arthur B. Leet. Miss Stanton was seriously injured and Leet was cut and bruised. The automobile was completely wrecked. The automobile started to cross the Lake Shore Railroad tracks one mile this side of Harbor Creek and when upon the fast train track was hit by an express west bound, running at sixty miles an hour.

Mr. and Mrs. Snider were thrown down the track a hundred feet in front of the train. Mr. Snider's head was cut off. Miss Stanton was unconscious when picked up. She was brought to this city on the train that hit the automobile and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital where she is reported to be recovering. She has not been informed of the death of her mother and stepfather.

The crossing where the fatality occurred is one of the most dangerous in this part of the country. For ten miles in either direction the Lake Shore tracks lie straight as a die and almost perfectly level. Fast trains make up time on this stretch and the mail train was running a few minutes behind time. It was a heavy train and when it struck the automobile it knocked it to splinters, scattering the parts along the tracks. That Miss Stanton and Leets escaped death is due to the fact that they were in the front seat and were hurled upon the grass-covered bank along the tracks. When the mail train arrived in this city with the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Snider and the two injured a crowd had collected. Great throngs gathered about the morgue.

The bodies were taken in charge by the Coroner, G. S. Hadley, and prepared for burial. The Coroner went immediately to the scene of the accident and will hold an inquest to-morrow night.

Kryptok Toric Eyeglasses set in stylish mountings at Spencer's, 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

ROGER W. BABSON ON WORLD'S BUSINESS

Statistician tells of general conditions in Europe and adds interesting comment on South America and Canada in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

PACKERS TO DISSOLVE TRUST VOLUNTARILY

Wickersham Withholds Civil Suit Pending Action by the National Packing Co.

TO SUBMIT PLAN BY AUG. 1

Company Is $15,000,000 Corporation Owned by Armour, Swift, and Morris—Controls Meat Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The prospect of further prosecution has influenced the National Packing Company to announce its intention to dissolve voluntarily. It was said this afternoon at the Department of Justice that the representatives of Armour & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., and Swift & Co. had advised the department that these concerns would submit to the Attorney General on Aug. 1 a plan for the dissolution of the holding company.

This action of the packers came as a distinct surprise to the Attorney General. It is understood that in the recent civil suit in Chicago the proof was so strong and so conclusive that the packers did not wish to run the risk of another trial, with the probability of a judgment against them.

The preparation of the case against the packers was practically completed and the suit would probably have been filed within a few weeks if the packers had not announced their intention to conform to the law. The original suit for dissolution, which was filed in March, 1910, was dismissed in order to facilitate the criminal prosecution. The same line of proof was to be employed in the new suit as was set forth in the criminal trial. There is a criminal suit pending against Armour & Co. in Savannah for violations of the law, and indictments were found against principals and agents of the firm, but the case has not yet come to trial.

It is not unlikely that any dissolution of the trust agreed to by the Department of Justice will bring about the dismissal of these suits. There is great interest on the part of the Government lawyers to examine the plan of dissolution to be proposed by the packers.

Mr. Wickersham was notified of the Beef Trust's intention to dissolve by James A. Fowler, assistant to the Attorney General, who returned to Washington to-day from Chicago, where he conferred with United States Attorney Wilkerson.

Representatives of the National Packing Company, according to an official statement by the Attorney General to-day, informed Mr. Wilkerson that it was the purpose of the Armour, Swift and Morris interests, which jointly own the corporation, to wind up its business and dispose of its assets.

About a month ago Mr. Wickersham was informed that the packers proposed voluntary steps in the nature of disintegration. The Department of Justice informed the packing company a week ago, however, that it was time to definitely display its intentions. The result was to-day's announcement.

The National Packing Company is a $15,000,000 corporation, controlling some of the largest packing companies in the world. According to the Government's contentions, the company is the agency for controlling the meat industry.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 17.—J. Ogden Armour refuses to comment on the voluntary dissolution of the National Packing Company, beyond saying that the story speaks for itself.

At the office of the National Packing Company, Ralph Crews, the counsel, announced that the company would have nothing to say at present regarding the Washington announcement.

TAFT TO KNOW EVERY MOVE.

Hilles, at Chicago, to Keep Him Posted—Special White House Wires.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—White House officials have made preparations to keep President Taft informed of each move made at Chicago on the floor of the Republican National Convention. In addition to the long-distance telephone wire between Chicago and the White House, newspaper reports will be received by telegraph. Secretary Hilles will flash Mr. Taft every scrap of information and every move on the political chessboard.

Although the President has accepted an invitation to attend the Philadelphia-Washington baseball game here to-morrow, the plan of the Roosevelt managers to force the fighting from the opening hour of the convention may keep the President away. Just what Mr. Taft might be able to do to help the fight a thousand miles away from it he has not indicated, but he expects to stay at the Washington end of several busy wires until the nomination has been settled.

FAIR CONVENTION WEATHER

But a Political Forecast Says "Look Out for Tornadoes."

CHICAGO, June 17.—The United States Weather Bureau rose to the occasion today and issued this supplement to its regular forecast:

With the development of a cool high area in the Northwest, the indications are favorable for generally fair and comparatively cool weather in Chicago for three or four days.

Political prophets issued a forecast of their own in the following bulletin:

Forecast: Area of great excitement forming in Michigan Avenue, centring to-night at the Auditorium and extending to-morrow to the Coliseum, with low barometric pressure and indications of violent storm. Air waves general through the week over a heated substrata. Look out for tornadoes.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Vaderland, at Dover, June 18.
PASSED—SS President Lincoln, New York for Hamburg, passed Lizard.

C & B Ginger Ale and Burke's ** Irish Whiskey blend well; a delicious summer drink.—Adv.

TAFT MEN SAY THEY'LL WIN TO-DAY AND THAT COL. ROOSEVELT WILL BOLT NEGROES TELL OF BRIBES TO BEAT TAFT

MORE NEGROES TELL OF BRIBE OFFERS

Make Affidavit That Bolter to Roosevelt Offered Them Money to Join Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 17.—On the eve of the opening of the Republican National Convention, where the first test of strength between the followers of President Taft and Col. Roosevelt is bound to come, the Taft campaign managers are receiving additional evidence that the promoters of the Roosevelt boom are seeking to buy the Presidential nomination for the Colonel by corrupting negro delegates from the South. Three affidavits on the subject were given out to-night.

The first of the affidavits was made by the Rev. James W. Shumport, D. D., Presiding Elder in the Meridian, Miss., Methodist Episcopal Church Conference. Dr. Shumport is a delegate to the convention. Here is his affidavit:

State of Illinois, City of Chicago, ss.:

On Thursday, June 13, 1912, at the Coliseum in the City of Chicago, Ill., I was met by Charles Banks of Mississippi, and a delegate from that State to the Republican National Convention, who asked me to call at his house, 2,959 Wabash Avenue, Chicago. I went to his house at 5 o'clock the same afternoon, and when I entered his room he asked everybody to leave except me. He began the conversation by asking me if I had ever seen a thousand-dollar bill. I replied that I had not. He then put his hand in his pocket and brought out a big roll of bills. The outside bill was one of the denomination of $1,000. It was the first I had ever seen. The roll of bills was nearly all gold certificates.

He then wanted to know how much I would ask to go with him and support Mr. Roosevelt. I told him that I would not be bought; that I had not come to Chicago to sell myself. He then said that all or a majority of the delegates were going to Roosevelt, who would be nominated, and that Mr. Roosevelt would make him the referee in Mississippi in connection with all the Federal offices. I repeated that I would not be a party to such a transaction, and then excused myself. There was no further conversation between us.

Dated this seventeenth day of June, 1912.

J. M. SHUMPORT,
Presiding Elder Meridian Conference M. E. Church.

Witnesseth: ANDREW GEDDES, J. T. MONTGOMERY.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, June 17th, 1912.
M. BELLE CARNAHAN, Notary Public.

The other affidavit was made by A. Buckley, who is a delegate from the Fifth Congressional District in Mississippi. He also involves Banks in his affidavit. This is it:

State of Illinois, County of Cook, City of Chicago:

June 17th, 1912.

A. Buckley, being first duly sworn, makes oath and says that he lives in Enterprise, Miss., in the Fifth Congressional District, and that he is a Delegate to the Republican Convention at Chicago, and that he was instructed both by the Congressional Convention and by the State Convention for Taft. On Saturday, June 15th, 1912, that:

Dr. S. D. Redman of Jackson, Miss., at the Coliseum asked me whether I would go with him for Roosevelt, that he would surely win, and you want to be on the winning side, and that if I would go for Roosevelt that he would make me and Dr. E. E. Howard Representatives for the Fifth Congressional District, which means the distribution of patronage, and help me out with $300 or $400. I told him I could not be with him. Then on to-day, (Monday,) S. D. Redman wanted to know if I was going with him or hold out for Taft, and I told him I could not go with him under any circumstances.

Then on Friday, June 14th, Charles Banks of Mound Bayou, Miss., who is a Delegate-at-large from Mississippi, and who was instructed by the State Convention to vote for Taft, told me Mr. Roosevelt would sure win, and he did not like the way things were carried on in Mississippi, and if I would go with Roosevelt he would give me $100 cash and $100 on first day of convention, and $100 on second day of convention. At the same time Mr. Banks pulled out a roll of greenbacks and said: "I have the money, and I will give you $100 now." I saw the $100 bill on the outside of the roll.

I make this of my own free will, believing in a square deal.

(Signed) A. BUCKLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, this 17th day of June, 1912. M. BELLE CARNAHAN, Notary Public.

Witnesses:
ANDREW GEDDES,
J. T. MONTGOMERY.

Late to-night a third affidavit was given out at the National headquarters in which D. W. Shorrod, a Mississippi Republican swears that he had been approached by S. D. Redmond with an offer of from $700 to $2,000 for buying the Taft delegates from Mississippi over to the Roosevelt camp.

WILL GET THE SWORD, COL. ROOSEVELT SAYS

If They Want It They Shall Have It, His Convention Eve Declaration.

BATTLE SPEECH TO 5,000

Outlines His Plans for To-day's Attack Upon the Taft Phalanx—Loudly Cheered.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 17.—"If they ask for the sword," cried Col. Roosevelt in his speech at to-night's meeting, "they shall have it."

This was a little extemporaneous departure from his set speech. The crowd cheered it.

Col. Roosevelt addressed a crowd that was certainly not less than 5,000 in size and probably reached nearly 6,000. It was in the Auditorium. It took 250 policemen under the direction of Assistant Chief Schuettler to keep the crowd out of Congress Street.

Nobody without a ticket was allowed on the street, and everybody who had business in Wabash Avenue was told, "The only way you can get there is to walk up two or three blocks and duck down a side street," and only the friendliest and most human of the policemen were willing to say even that.

All of which may give the impression that it was a great night for Roosevelt. It was scheduled as such, but from a Jack Abernathy-Cecil Lyon standpoint it was a good deal of a frost. There were some earnest and enthusiastic rooters in the 6,000, but every time they started a real yell somebody who really wanted to hear what the Colonel had to say would hiss and say "Shame," and they would stop. The cheer at the Colonel's advent lasted precisely fifteen seconds, in spite of the fact that Senator Borah had prepared for it in a highly able and theatrical manner.

The Colonel, who talked more than an hour, said very little that he had not said before, except to indicate clearly that the real fight in the convention would be made on the Chairmanship and the temporary roll. He made a special plea to the Taft delegates who are honest to rebuke the "burglary and piracy" which, he said, characterized the actions of the National Committee by voting with him on the Temporary Chairmanship.

"I don't ask you to vote for me for President," he said. "I ask you to vote with us on the Temporary Chairmanship and the temporary roll."

The Colonel also emphasized two principles. He said that the delegates whose selection he contested should not vote in the organization of the convention or upon the settlement of the contest, and he made it clear that he would resist it. He further declared that no action of the convention based upon the votes of these "fraudulently seated delegates would be binding upon the Republican Party."

When the Colonel said that any action of the convention, if brought about by the votes of delegates fraudulently seated, would not be binding upon the party, there came the wildest outburst of applause of the evening. The crowd leaped up with a shout and refused to be quieted despite the Colonel's attempt to continue.

Practically all his speech was devoted to an assault on the tactics of the National Committee, and it was chiefly extemporaneous, although at the finish he read a ten minutes' peroration in a high voice. While this was going on W. J. Bryan, who was present as a reporter, took notes sparingly and seemed bored.

The real hit of the evening was made by Senator Borah of Idaho, who was not down on the programme as a star. Col. Roosevelt was expected to be there at 8:15 o'clock, but he timed his arrival so as to be on hand the regular fifteen minutes late. Meanwhile Col. Bryan had come in and had been wildly cheered and was called on for a speech.

The Democratic Colonel, realizing with professional honesty that it was Republican Colonel's night, merely smiled and shook his head, sat down with the reporters, pulled out a pad of paper and went to work. Then some glee clubs sang National songs until the crowd yawned and began to yell for Borah.

"You people," said the Senator, "constitute the court of last resort." With these words Mr. Borah won the crowd. The highest tribute that can be paid to Mr. Borah as a speaker is the fact that even after Col. Roosevelt came in right in the middle of his speech the audience allowed him to go on talking instead of stopping and giving the Rough Rider a chance.

When the Colonel began talking the crowd started to give him what is known in theatrical circles as a "hand," but when some ill-advised person induced the band to break in with "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," which is a much less peppery tune than "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," enthusiasm immediately sagged. Gov. Hiram Johnson of California tried to start it going over again, but without result. However, the crowd was with the Colonel, and applauded enthusiastically his attacks on the California, Texas, and Washington decisions.

Following Senator Borah's lead, the Colonel declared that seventy-six names had been placed on the roll which had no more right there than they would have on the roll of the Democratic convention. His plea to any Taft delegates that might be present to stand with him on the temporary roll, whether they voted for him for President or not, was greeted with wild cheering, and everybody except Reporter Bryan got up and waved a flag.

The most successful line which the Colonel uttered was his description of Penrose and Crane as "bosses who are among the unburied dead." Even this, however, failed to move Reporter Bryan to a smile. Throughout the proceedings he was the most serious man at the reporters' table, and it was only at rare intervals that he seemed the least bit interested in what the other Colonel said.

The full text of Col. Roosevelt's speech will be found on Page 4.

$250.00 now offered by Hotel Cadillac, Times Square, for best name for new restaurant. Contest closes June 25th.—Adv.

First Fight In Convention Likely Over Temporary Chairmanship.

THREATS BY COLONEL'S MEN

Decision by "Fraudulently Elected Delegates" No Test of Regularity, They Say.

DAY OF LOSSES FOR THEM

Recruits They Claimed in Georgia Turn Back to the President's Columns.

SEND A PROTEST TO TAFT

Lay Basis for Bolt in Demand That Only Uncontested Delegates Vote on Organization.

PLAN TO CHECK DISORDER

Big Detail of Police Will Be on Hand When the Convention Is Called to Order at Noon.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 17.—On the night before the assembling of the Republican National Convention—which, by the way, meets on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo—the situation is an easy one to present, but a very difficult one to base a prediction upon.

The developments of twenty-four hours have shown no gains whatever for Theodore Roosevelt in his effort to force the convention to make him the party's candidate for President. On the contrary, he and his managers have shown a vacillating policy, a disposition to defy less boldly everybody and everything. That may be taken as an evidence of weakness.

The leaders of the movement for President Taft, on the other hand, are playing hard-pan politics, without bluff or bluster, and are saying that they are going to win.

With all the 1,078 delegates here the Roosevelt managers have left nothing undone to start a rush to Roosevelt, but the Taft delegates, instructed and pledged, firmly resist the blandishments of the Rough Rider's agents. The blare of bands and the holdings of receptions and mass meetings appeared to-day to be having no effect on them whatever.

The Colonel is providing the fun for the convention crowd. He is the Big Noise of this great show; but on the certain, known standing of delegates he seems to be beaten.

The uncertainty is in the standing of the 155 uninstructed and unpledged delegates, and in the way that the instructed and pledged delegates will turn if there is not a nomination on the first ballot.

Yesterday Col. Roosevelt was like a crazy man, shouting "See them come," as his campaign managers issued bulletins telling how Taft delegates were deserting him for the Colonel. They said it was only the start, and that to-day would witness the utter rout of the Taft forces. Louisiana was coming to them, and a lot of delegates from Northern States. It just did not happen. In fact, the Roosevelt managers had to admit to-day that they did not have four of the five bolters they had claimed from Georgia.

Lay the Basis for a Bolt.

The Roosevelt delegates in caucus late to-night voted that it was the sense of the meeting that nothing less than 540 of the uncontested delegates could be regarded as a binding majority of the Republican National Convention.

This was construed by the delegates present as meaning, as one of them put it, "a bolt at the go-off."

The meeting adopted the text of a long telegram to President Taft appealing to him to disavow the action of the National Committee in its defeat of the Roosevelt contests. The telegram was held up after being given out in order to get the approval of Senator Dixon.

A resolution was adopted at the suggestion of the Illinois delegation reading as follows:

"No vote on the temporary organization or any in question concerned therewith shall be valid unless it receives the affirmative vote of 540 uncontested delegates."

This would be a majority of the 1,078 delegates constituting the full convention.

This resolution was first adopted by the Illinois delegation by a vote of 57 to 1.

The delegates were told frankly by the leaders, it is said, that they did not have enough votes to control the convention as constituted by the National Committee, which seated so many of the contested delegates.

It was then that the Roosevelt delegates decided on this drastic action.

The midnight conference completely changed the situation from what it had been earlier in the evening. Col. Roosevelt's speech at the Auditorium Theatre urging his followers to fight "from the jump" and the uproarious approval given his fighting words outweighed the coun-

sel of the more moderate members of the Roosevelt faction.

The resolution was first proposed by Matthew Hale of Massachusetts. R. R. McCormick of Chicago, one of the Illinois delegates and a leader in the fight to nominate Roosevelt, was asked if the resolution did not forecast a certain bolt of the Roosevelt forces.

"This resolution would prevent a bolt. It was designed for that purpose because, if 540 delegates vote on temporary organization you then have a convention, and there could be no bolt."

The resolution, it was stated, will be introduced in the convention immediately after the convention is called to order.

Col. Roosevelt showed weakness in several ways. On the question of the temporary organization of the convention he has blown hot and cold. First he viciously attacked his old friend Elihu Root, saying he would not have him for Temporary Chairman. Then he said Root was all right, and that he would make no fight against him. A few days later he said Root would not do, and announced that his forces would rally around Gov. McGovern of Wisconsin for Temporary Chairman. That was a bid for the thirty-six La Follette votes. When he found that the La Follette men refused his bait he said he would have his own candidate for Temporary Chairman, and after he had discussed this proposal for a time he said Senator William E. Borah of Idaho was his man for the job.

Senator Borah said to-night that he had been told by a representative of Col. Roosevelt late this afternoon that his name would probably be placed before the convention as the candidate for Temporary Chairman.

"I am not a candidate and have made no canvass," said the Senator, "but if my name is put before the convention I will not withdraw."

He was asked if he had heard who would nominate him, and replied: "I believe it is to be ex-Gov. Fort of New Jersey."

"How about the La Follette delegates, then?" Senator Borah was asked.

"I think I would get a few," was his reply.

A member of the Illinois delegation who was standing near the Senator during the interview offered the information that at the meeting of the delegates to-day Col. Roosevelt had declared that he wanted Borah named as Temporary Chairman.

William Barnes, Jr., of New York said at midnight that there had been a meeting of the Chairmen of all the Taft delegations, and of one member from each State where the delegations are divided, and that the figures submitted showed that Elihu Root would have a majority of 92 over all for Temporary Chairman.

Hedging on His Policies.

Roosevelt is showing a disposition to hedge also on the platform pledges that he made in order to obtain the radical or progressive votes in the State primaries. Those who are closest to him even say that he is now ready to drop the recall of Judges. He was going to denounce boss rule in his platform, but since he has had to plead with "Boss" Flinn and other bosses for votes he has dropped that idea. He has not discussed the tariff in his primary campaigns, except to say that the workingmen ought to get the benefit of protection, but he will have that tariff plank in his platform, if he has a platform. Instead of reclaiming the swamp lands of Florida and other Southern States, as he said he would do while campaigning for primary votes, he will content himself in his platform by urging that when the Panama Canal is finished its men and machinery be put to work building an adequate levee. This is a sop to the delegates of the doubtful Mississippi States.

The Taft forces to-day did not discuss the platform on which they would run their candidate if they nominate him. They were too busy perfecting their plans to try to control the convention organization. However, the views of President Taft are well enough known to make it certain that if he is the candidate his platform will not contain any freak or revolutionary planks.

The campaign managers of President Taft feel confident that there has been no weakening of their lines before the determined onslaught of the Roosevelt forces, led by the Colonel himself. To-night the principal leaders on the Taft side met and made plans to meet the almost revolutionary programme, thought to involve rioting and attempt at gaining physical control of the convention hall, which it had been reported to them the Roosevelt element had prepared to put in operation when the convention meets at noon to-morrow.

Taft Men Still Confident.

The poll of the delegations, according to a statement made to-night at the Taft headquarters, has proved the claims made yesterday by the Roosevelt managers totally unfounded. In the Taft camp a loss of eight votes actually won over to the Colonel is admitted. On the other hand, it is asserted there that conferences with the heads of various Western delegations have shown a strong tendency on the part of Roosevelt delegates to desert, if there should be any wholesale backsliding on the part of the readily influenced colored delegates from the South.

It will be a dramatic moment to-morrow noon, when Victor Rosewater, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, presents the name of Senator Root to the convention as its Temporary Chairman. That is where the fight will start, and if the Roosevelt men are beaten in that test vote the bolt is likely to occur at once. This was indicated by the issuance of a statement late to-night which came close upon the announcement by the Taft managers that they would control the temporary organization by about thirty-five majority. The Roosevelt men paved the way for a bolt by making this answer:

We denounce the fraud by which the discredited majority of the Republican National Committee has made up a temporary roll of the National Convention; and we deny the right of the committee to make a roll that might result in a nomination that is of dishonesty and trickery. We desire to serve notice on the committee and on the convention, that the rank and file of our party never has permitted dishonesty in the party machinery to be a test of party regularity.

HENRY E. WASSON, Chairman Pennsylvania Republican State Committee;
WALTER F. BROWN, Chairman Ohio Republican Central State Committee;
BORDEN D. WHITING, National Committeeman elect of New Jersey;
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, National Committeeman of Kansas;
MEYER LISSNER, Chairman California Republican State Committee and National Committeeman elect;
R. B. HOWELL, National Committeeman elect, Nebraska;
THOMAS THORSON, National Committeeman, South Dakota;
I. A. CASWELL, National Committeeman, Minnesota;
THOMAS K. NIEDRINGHAUS, National Committeeman, Missouri;
RICHMOND PEARSON, National Committeeman, North Carolina;
GEORGE C. PRIESTLEY, National Committeeman, Oklahoma;
WILLIAM SEYMOUR EDWARDS, National Committeeman of West Virginia;
FRANK KNOX, Chairman Michigan Republican State Central Committee.

Last night the Roosevelt shouters were triumphantly claiming that the ten delegates pledged to Senator Cummins of Iowa had flopped over into his camp. The Cummins men have been telling the Taft leaders to-day that this claim is untrue; that they are for Cummins, and that they are going to stay for Cummins.

The compromise candidate plan is so indefinite now as to be scarcely worth considering. Only if there is a deadlock lasting a day or two will the compromise candidate proposal take on a serious phase. There is a quiet, conservative movement being made by a few men for Justice Charles E. Hughes of New York and for Robert E. Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln, but it is receiving little encouragement. It is a straight issue between the Republican Party as a party and Theodore Roosevelt.

Vice Presidential Booms.

The delegation from Missouri started a boom for Gov. Hadley for Vice President to-day, but it was nipped in the bud by word from the Taft camp that he would not be accepted under any conditions because he was one of the seven Governors who asked Roosevelt to be again a candidate for President.

Practically the same objection applies to Gov. Johnson of California.

"Bleeding Kansas" wants Gov. Stubbs, but the man whose name appears most frequently is that of ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey. It is said that President Taft favors him, and in the event of the President's nomination he would have the likeliest chance of getting the second place unless the nomination were left to the opposing faction in the interests of peace.

The Roosevelt men were still claiming more than twenty votes from New York, but they were not giving names. The Taft men scoffed at the claim, and gave the names of only nine that they said would support the Colonel. There are several more classed as doubtful, but as several of them are old-time machine men, Chairman Barnes has little fear of losing them.

They will all vote for Taft when the showdown comes," he said.

Timothy L. Woodruff, who flopped to Roosevelt yesterday, was denounced in an open letter from John W. Hutchinson, Chairman of the Eastern Branch of the Taft Bureau. Mr. Hutchinson says that Woodruff received the assistance of the bureau in electing Taft delegates from Kings County.

Mr. Hutchinson sat as a proxy in the National Committee when the Texas contest was settled. Woodruff says that it was the committee's decision in this case that sent him into the Roosevelt camp. But Mr. Hutchinson says that the decision of the committee was just.

DELEGATES PROTEST TO TAFT.

Roosevelt Men Urge Him to Prevent Contested Members Voting.

CHICAGO, June 17.—At a mass meeting of uncontested Roosevelt delegates, called together after 11 o'clock to-night, a thousand-word protest was telegraphed to President Taft against "the announced intention of Victor Rosewater, Chairman of the National Committee, to allow the contested delegates to vote on their own cases."

Mr. Taft is asked to use the weight of his influence in this crisis to prevent such action by Mr. Rosewater. It is asserted by the protestants that "there are about seventy-five delegates whose seats are seriously in question, and who are generally regarded as not honestly entitled to vote in the convention. It is urged as contrary to justice and to parliamentary law that these contested delegates should vote on their own cases. They will in effect so vote if they vote on the temporary organization of the convention."

The protest proceeds:

"A nomination by a convention so made up could not command the respect of the American people. It is our desire to appeal from the biased, factional decision of a National Committee, a majority of whose members have been repudiated by the Republican voters of their respective States, to the one thousand uncontested delegates who represent the Republican Party of to-day.

"We are threatened with a denial of the right to make that appeal. This threat will not be carried out unless you at least tacitly consent to it because the majority of the National Committee assume to be working under your leadership. A word from you will transform the Republican convention from a notoriously packed to a genuinely representative body. Will you in the interests of the honor and integrity of the people say that word?"

Most of the contested cases are then outlined to the President, especial emphasis being laid upon those from Texas, Washington, and California.

The telegram concludes:

"These are but samples. We are willing to submit these cases to any court, to any arbitration board, to the 1,000 uncontested delegates, or to any tribunal except the beneficiaries of the fraudulent decisions of the National Committee. In our opinion the rank and file of the Republican Party will neither tolerate nor support a nomination made by delegates seated in this fraudulent manner. In this crisis in the history not only of the Republican Party, but of free government, will you reinvest this blot from the Republican Party by calling on your supporters in this convention to disavow this action of the National Committee?"

PREDICTING A ROOSEVELT BOLT.

Taft Men See Signs of It in Result of Delegation Caucuses.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 17.—After a poll of all the Southern delegations and after running to earth the reports of gains circulated yesterday by the Roosevelt managers, Director William B. McKinley of the Taft Bureau announced to-night that the Taft forces would enter the convention to-morrow with their strength practically unimpaired.

All the loss the Taft managers will concede in the Southern delegations as a result of the "missionary" work done by the resourceful promoters of the Roosevelt boom is two delegates. But the total desertions from the Taft to the Roosevelt banner, according to a statement made to-night by one of the leading men in the Taft camp, is eight votes. This includes the vote of Timothy L. Woodruff of New York, whose announcement that he would vote for Col Roosevelt was promulgated about the same time that the desertion of Charles S. Banks, the colored delegate from Mississippi, became known.

Various delegations which have reached Chicago—and nearly all the delegates are now on hand, ready for to-morrow's contest—held caucuses to-day, and some of these caucuses produced remarkable results. The most significant indication of the Colonel's policy came out of the caucuses of the delegations from Oklahoma and Illinois.

The action by the delegations from these States is taken by the Taft managers to demonstrate very clearly that the Colonel is intent on leading a bolt from the convention hall unless the convention from beginning to end should work out the programme determined upon by him and his lieutenants.

In the caucus of the Oklahoma delegation a resolution binding the delegates to support the nominee of the convention, whether he be President Taft or Theodore Roosevelt, was defeated by a vote of 2 to 18.

Roosevelt Threatens to Bolt.

Col. Roosevelt himself, in talking with Gov. Charles S. Deneen, who heads the Roosevelt delegation from Illinois, delivered an ultimatum which caused the Governor to tell the delegates in the caucus that the only way to prevent two nominations for President, where there was only one party, would be the united support of the delegates of Illinois for the Colonel's programme of throwing out delegates unfavorable to him who had been seated by the Republican National Committee, and to defeat Senator Elihu Root for Temporary Chairman of the convention.

The Illinois caucus developed a bitter fight, which resulted in a significant division on the Temporary Chairmanship. Forty-eight of the fifty-eight delegates attended. Twenty-eight votes were cast for Gov. McGovern of Wisconsin, the La Follette candidate for Temporary Chairman, whom Col. Roosevelt is supposed to favor, since it has become clear to him that his own strength in the convention under temporary organization would not be sufficient to elect his own candidate, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho. The other twenty delegates who attended the caucus announced that they would cast their votes with the Taft forces for Senator Root.

But at a second caucus to-night forty-one of the Illinois men voted to support any candidate for Temporary Chairman the Roosevelt forces name.

Cast Out Two Taft Delegates.

The first action of the Oklahoma caucus was to cast out two delegates from the Third Congressional District who had been seated by the Republican National Committee, and to vote for the seating of the Roosevelt delegates. The two delegates elected were Judge Joseph A. Gill of Vinita, and J. W. Gilliland of Holdenville. The men seated were A. A. Denison of Claremont and A. S. Small of Tulsa.

"The seats you hold have been given to you by the Forty Thieves on the Republican National Committee," said Robert McKeen, head of the Oklahoma delegation when Judge Gill and his fellow delegate appeared to claim their seats. "Under the circumstances you have no rights which the Oklahoma delegation need respect."

The resolution pledging the delegation to support the nominee of their own party's National convention was offered by G. A. Ramsey of Ardmore, a delegate from the Fourth Congressional District. The resolution was properly seconded by C. W. Miller of Hugo, who made a speech in which he declared that it was time for the Republican Party to go on record for principles and not for men only.

The resolution follows:

Be it resolved, That we, the delegation representing the State of Oklahoma in the Republican National Convention at Chicago, in caucus assembled, do hereby agree and bind ourselves to support the nominees of the said Republican National Convention for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

The caucus, before winding up, named a representative on a committee which hopes to notify Col. Roosevelt and ex-United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge from Indiana that they have been nominated for President and Vice President of the United States.

A little later J. Edmund Wood, one of the delegates at large from Kentucky, called on Director McKinley. He had been making a canvass of the negro delegates for the Taft Bureau. He said to the newspaper correspondents that the reports circulated by the Roosevelt managers regarding the colored delegates from the South were simply atrocious in their injustice.

"A majority of the colored delegates from the South," said Mr. Wood, "represent the best element of the race. They are not office holders nor office seekers, but business men, teachers, and ministers, and are interested in good citizenship. The colored race throughout the country resents the imputation that these delegates are for sale, and any attempt on the part of a few to bolt their instructions will be condemned by their people.

"I know personally a majority of these delegates, and have been talking with them freely since my arrival here. They are men of honor and integrity, and are not to be swerved from their path of duty in carrying out the instructions of their constituencies, their pledges, or their solemn word of honor."

The claim that five delegates from Georgia had deserted the Taft banner and gone to Roosevelt, the Taft managers to-day declared to be without foundation. The statement announcing the alleged desertion of the delegates from Georgia when given out by the Roosevelt managers yesterday was accompanied by a statement bearing the signatures of all five, J. C. Styles and S. S. Mincey, two of the five, when they arrived here this morning, went direct to the Taft headquarters and repudiated the statement.

They declared that they had agreed to sign the document on the understanding that it was to be signed by the entire delegation of twenty-eight, but that Clark Grier, one of the delegates, who had solicited their votes for the Colonel, had sent on the statement to his managers, the moment the five signatures had been secured.

Both the delegates and John H. Boone, one of their colleagues whose name had also appeared on the statement, declared that they had no intention of voting for the Colonel in the convention, thus limiting the Georgia desertions to two. The Taft managers declare that this is positively all the unanticipated losses they have suffered in the South.

From the Virginia delegation, too, the Taft managers received words of cheer. After a meeting of the delegation upon its arrival here word was sent to Director McKinley that the delegation from that State was proof against the inducements offered by the Roosevelt promoters, and that at least twenty-two out of the twenty-four delegates would vote for the renomination of President Taft, with the likelihood that the other two, who are uninstructed, would follow their confreres and make the vote from Virginia unanimous.

While these hopeful reports from the delegations kept coming into the Taft headquarters, there were received disquieting reports regarding another phase of the ante-convention situation. As a result of these reports the chief strategists of the Taft forces were busy on and off during the day in an effort to counteract the revolutionary programme which the Colonel's campaign managers, led by the militant Flinn, the Roosevelt boss of Pennsylvania, are said to hold in contemplation, and be prepared to spring when the convention opens at noon to-morrow.

William Barnes, Jr., who has been chosen as floor leader in the convention by the Taft forces, said this evening that from the reports that reached him he felt convinced that the Roosevelt people would try to rough-house the convention.

"I am as certain as I can be that the trouble will begin the moment Acting Chairman Rosewater of the Republican National Committee calls the convention to order," said Mr. Barnes. "The plan that has been mapped out by the Roosevelt forces, according to the reports that reach me is this: When the temporary roll is being called at the very start of the convention to-morrow, Gov. Hadley of Missouri, who will sit in the seats of the Republican National Committee under a proxy, will jump to his feet and move that a temporary roll prepared by the Roosevelt managers and containing the names of all or a majority of the delegates pledged to Roosevelt who have been unseated by the committee be substituted for and made the temporary roll of the convention.

"Of course the motion of Gov. Hadley will be clearly out of order. He will have no standing in the convention. And yet the convention has not begun to exist. It comes into being only after the temporary roll has been called and a Temporary Chairman elected. After that has been done any motion the Chairman will entertain is in order because the majority of the convention can do pretty well what it thinks fit.

Barnes Expects Bedlam.

"But when Chairman Rosewater, as he must do, rules the Hadley motion out of order I expect to see bedlam. It will be made for the purpose of starting something to give the Colonel and his deluded followers a peg to hang a bolt on. As I have been informed, the plan contemplates gaining physical control of the convention hall by brute force right at the start, rushing through the Colonel's nomination, and then the hall, leaving us to hold what, if everything the Colonel's people had done should be held to be regular, would be called a rump convention. That part of the convention may be over in half an hour if my guess is right. Our convention would be held in the regular way and in conformance with the rules, but the Colonel would depend upon the incoming National Committee to recognize his convention and his faction as regular."

"But the Roosevelt people would have to adopt a platform," was suggested.

"Not necessarily," said Mr. Barnes. "The Colonel is just as prone as not to dispense with a little detail like that on the ground that he is the platform and the whole show."

"Do you anticipate physical violence in the convention to-morrow?" Mr. Barnes was asked.

"I certainly do," he replied. "I believe that Chairman Rosewater should have a strong bodyguard provided for him from the moment he gets up to-morrow morning on his way to the convention, after he ascends the platform and all through the proceedings in the hall. I think that is essential if we are to hold a convention at all."

Mr. Barnes said there had been arrangements made to have 250 policemen on duty inside the convention hall to prevent a riot. In the opinion of Mr. Barnes, the force should be stronger. In addition to the regular policemen, the Taft leaders to-night are drafting from their ranks a vigilance committee to assist the guardians of the peace, as well as the doorkeepers and ushers, to prevent persons not entitled to admission from stampeding into the hall and constitute themselves into a terrific and perilous clique for the Colonel.

All day long the managers of the Taft Bureau received word from the Southern delegates who had been pronounced either shaky or else committed to the Colonel, though pledged for the President. Before the day had advanced very far Director McKinley felt assured enough on the subject to make this statement:

Only Two Southern Bolters.

"A carefull poll has been made of the Southern delegations as they have been arriving in Chicago. Nearly every delegate is now in this city. It may be stated with positiveness that, notwithstanding the desperate efforts made by the Roosevelt managers to induce Southern delegates to violate their instructions for Taft, and notwithstanding the extravagant claims they are constantly making as a part of their peculiar campaign for votes which do not belong to them, their entire success up to date is the acquisition of but two Southern delegates.

One of the first of the Southern delegations to refute the claims made by the Roosevelt managers was the delegation from Florida. After a meeting held at its headquarters in the Grand Pacific Hotel, where resolutions were adopted unanimously to vote as a unit for the nomination of President Taft and the entire Taft programme in the convention, the delegates cames in a body to the headquarters of Director McKinley.

Henry S. Chubb, who heads the delegation, presented the delegates to Mr. McKinley. Mr. Chubb stated that the delegates with him bore the credentials from the State of Florida, that they had been instructed for President Taft and would stick. Director McKinley made a short address, in which he expressed his appreciation for this demonstration of loyalty, whereupon the delegation set up a rousing cheer for the President and for the President's campaign manager.

Gov. Frear of Hawaii, who heads the delegation from that Territory, called at the McKinley headquarters to-day and denied absolutely that there was any truth in the rumors that any member of his delegation would vote for Col. Roosevelt or for the Rosevelt programme in the convention. A statement to that effect was made yesterday by the Colonel's campaign managers when they were claiming wholesale desertions from President Taft.

That the rumors of riotous proceedings in the convention to-morrow are not taken lightly by those concerned in conducting that big political event was indicated to-night when Gov. Deneen of Illinois, not as a delegate to the convention or as a Roosevelt man, but in his official capacity, called a conference attended by some of the managers for President Taft and other candidates. It was attended by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, Senator W. Murray Crane of the Taft forces, and one representative of the La Follette forces.

The Governor urged upon all the conferrees to co-operate to the end that proceedings which would mean disgrace to the party and the Nation may be averted to-morrow.

In the meantime the Taft managers, who are taking the ugly rumors very seriously, are preparing to quell a riot as well as hold a convention to nominate President Taft.

NEW YORKERS HOLD THEIR TAFT LINES

Concede No Desertions to Roosevelt—March Not One of the Bolters.

FIVE TO VOTE FOR HUGHES

But Will Probably Swing to Taft—Aldridge Declines to Do Missionary Work for the Colonel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The Taft men on the New York delegation succeeded in frustrating every attempt made to-day by the Roosevelt men to wean delegates over to their side. These attempts were numerous, and in many cases they were made through the specious pleas of alleged favors bestowed upon them or their friends by Roosevelt while the latter was Governor of the State or when he was President.

Some of the delegates received telegrams from friends in New York asking them to stand for the Colonel, but every advance by the Roosevelt agents was promptly and effectively checked. It was feared that the arrival of George W. Aldridge of Rochester, one of the old-time machine Republicans, would be of service to the Roosevelt men. But Mr. Aldridge came and met his friends and then went about his business. He is going to vote for Roosevelt in the convention, it is said, and so is James L. Hotchkiss, his associate delegate from the Thirty-eighth District.

Both Aldridge and Hotchkiss were urged by the Roosevelt men to use their influence with the delegates whom they personally knew to the end that Roosevelt's support from New York might be increased. Mr. Aldridge did not promise to carry his friendship for the Colonel to this length. Anyway his coming had no effect upon the situation.

William L. Ward, the National Committeeman from New York, heard some doleful talk from the delegates from his State who had joined with him in seeking to defeat Mr. Taft. Grave fears were expressed that Roosevelt would lose and that as a result the sword of vengeance would fall upon them in the near future.

Mr. Ward cheered them up by announcing that twenty-two delegates from his State had already pledged themselves to vote for the Colonel, but he refused to give their names. When Hamilton Fish asked Mr. Ward how strong the Colonel was in New York, he got the same figures. This satisfied Mr. Fish, who thereupon went about spreading these figures throughout the hotels.

Five New York Votes for Hughes.

When they reached the Taft headquarters, the statement was laughed at. Chairman Barnes was willing to give figures and names, and these were straightway given. The result showed only eleven votes for Roosevelt, possibly five votes for Justice Hughes on the first ballot, and the remaining seventy-four for Taft on all the ballots.

The five men who favor Hughes will not vote for Roosevelt under any circumstances. They will vote for Justice Hughes on the first ballot, and then vote for Taft if there are no signs of a slide of delegates toward Hughes. These five Hughes men are Stevens of the Thirty-ninth District, Daniels of the Fortieth, Hugo of the Thirty-second, and Anderson and Smith of the Forty-third.

The eleven Roosevelt men are Prendergast, Holtzman, and Woodruff of Kings County, Aldridge and Hotchkiss of Monroe, Littauer of Fulton, Williams of Herkimer, Murray of New York, and Ward, Brown, and Archer of Westchester.

The Taft men declare that it is not possible for Roosevelt to get more than these eleven for the reason that all of the others, with the exception of the Hughes men, are pledged by their action at the meeting of the delegation on Saturday to stand by Taft. They could not now change their position, it was said, without giving a good public reason for the change.

The story that James March of New York City had gone over to Roosevelt turned out to be untrue. He will vote with the Taft men.

Woodruff is Arraigned.

The flopping of Timothy L. Woodruff to the Roosevelt forces passed here without creating any excitement, but an open letter addressed to Woodruff, and which was circulated freely throughout the various headquarters, was commented upon by representatives from all of the States. The letter was written by John W. Hutchinson, Chairman of the Eatsern branch of the Taft Bureau. It was a scathing arraignment of Woodruff.

Mr. Hutchinson begins his letter by saying that he cannot help expressing his indignation at Woodruff's course. Then he says:

Some months ago, after a conference with President Taft and Mr. McKinley, you brought me a letter from Mr. McKinley asking me to establish and take charge of a Taft bureau in the City of New York, and the bureau was accordingly established in connection with your own offices. You have been in daily consultation in regard to the work of that bureau, and received its assistance in electing delegates from Kings County pledged to President Taft.

Mr. Hutchinson declares that the decision of the National Committee in the Texas controversy was just, and that it furnished no reason for any man to transfer his support from the President to the Colonel. Mr. Hutchinson sat in the committee as a proxy and heard all of the testimony. He declares that the decision of the committee on the matter was just. Then Mr. Hutchinson says:

No case could be more clear. If the National Committee were in the control of Mr. Roosevelt and it should create delegates and seat them in the convention upon your argument their action would be justified. The contention is absurd

Your treachery to the cause which you have espoused calls for prompt and correct treatment on your part before it is too late to save yourself from the odium which must attach to your conduct; that is, to decline to sit in the convention and let your alternate properly represent the sentiment of Kings County, as expressed by the signed statement of your fellow-delegates.

Compromise Talk Subsides.

The only incident that disturbed the New York delegation to-day was the revival of rumors that some of the delegates were so fearful of the success of Roosevelt that they were talking of a compromise candidate. The word passed around that the delegates would be justified in doing anything to beat the Colonel. But this talk dwindled away later in the day as the confidence in the ultimate success of the President grew. The men who had been reported as talking of a compromise candidate came around to headquarters and denied that they had said anything of the kind.

Controller Prendergast, who is to make the nominating speech for the Colonel, worked at his speech all day. It had to be revamped a good many times, for new situations made a new line of discussion necessary. The Roosevelt men hope that the speech will serve to increase the Colonel's voting strength, and many of them are "helping" him by making numerous suggestions. So the work progressed slowly.

ROW IN GEORGIA CAUCUS.

Negroes, Loyal to Taft, Resent Attacks of a Bolter.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Twenty-six of Georgia's twenty-eight delegates to the National Convention, including all the negroes, went on record for Taft at the caucus of the delegation to-day. Clark Grier and J. H. Boone, both white delegates, served notice that they intended to disregard their instructions and vote for Roosevelt.

Several of the negro delegates became so disorderly while Mr. Boone, who is Postmaster at Hazlehurst, Ga., was explaining why he would vote for Roosevelt that Boone lost his temper and called the disturbers "a bunch of infernal scoundrels." The negroes advanced on Boone, whereupon he picked up a chair and lifted it menacingly into the air. Peacemakers separated the combatants and Boone retired from the meeting. Later he returned to the hall and apologized to the Chairman, Col. Walter Johnson.

Henry Lincoln Johnson, the recognized leader of the twelve negroes on the delegation, said he thought Mr. Boone also owed an apology to those men he had designated as "scoundrels." Boone emphatically declined to apologize to them and again retired.

The test of the relative strength of Taft and Roosevelt in the delegation came on a resolution that the Chairman should cast the delegation's entire vote as a unit for Taft when Georgia was called in the convention. Grier and Boone alone voted "No." J. C. Styles, J. E. Peterson, and S. S. Mincoy, whose names were attached to the letter made public last night by Roosevelt headquarters, voted "Yes." The three admitted privately they had signed the letter under the misapprehension that the State leaders had gone over to Roosevelt. In spite of the passage of the resolution, any member of the delegation may vote individually if he pleases under the rules of the convention.

An important action of the caucus was the election of Henry S. Jackson of Atlanta as National Committeeman, to succeed Henry Blum, Jr., of Savannah.

Mr. Blum was chosen as Georgia's member of the Credentials Committee, J. M. Barnes for Rules, J. W. Martin for Resolutions, Roscoe Pickett for Organization, M. B. Norton to notify the President, and J. E. Peterson to notify the Vice President.

After the adjournment of the meeting the negroes attracted much attention in the corridors of the hotel by singing Taft songs with manifest enthusiasm.

While the caucus was in progress cries of "Throw him out; he don't belong in here," came through the doors. A moment later the door opened and out came a negro wearing a Roosevelt badge, propelled by a dozen willing hands. The negro was Dr. J. M. Lewis of Chicago, who said he was looking for Grier to tell him that he had located A. N. Pluker, one of the delegates injured in a wreck early to-day. Grier had claimed that Pluker was friendly to Roosevelt and that the Taft forces were trying to hide him. Pluker is in St. Luke's Hospital with three ribs broken, and his alternate will take his seat. The Taft supporters denied they had tried to hide Pluker.

BOLTERS BACK IN TAFT CAMP.

Misled by Roosevelt Managers, Georgia Negroes Declare.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Yesterday was a Roosevelt day. To-day was a Taft day. The carefully planned scheme of the Roosevelt managers to spring announcement after announcement of changes from Taft to Roosevelt, which they had intended to make the big feature of the day before the convention, was suddenly checkmated, and in the checkmating a noble scheme of bunko came to light.

The Southern delegates who had been collected for weeks past into the desertion column were won over by false pretenses. They had been made to believe that the situation was entirely different from what it actually is. None of the negro delegates and few of the white ones from the South are what might be called patriots, and they figured simply on the prosaic question, "What side is our bread buttered on?" It now turns out that the Roosevelt managers made them believe their bread was buttered on the top side, when it was really buttered elsewhere.

The most illuminating proof of this fact—and it would be the most uproariously funny thing that ever was announced from a political headquarters, if anybody here were capable of seeing anything except seriousness in the situation—was the sudden backsliding of the Georgia men from Roosevelt to Taft. They had been elected and instructed for Taft, and yesterday had made a pompous statement declaring that they had seen a great light and were now for Roosevelt. To-day they jumped the track and went back to the Taft reservation, and the reason they gave was that they had been tricked and bunkoed.

Bunkoed, Georgia Bolters Say.

They said that when they signed the flamboyant statement given out by Senator Dixon yesterday—and it was a statement prepared and signed by them a week ago, though they did not mention that face—they had been led to believe that the whole George delegation was going to jump and that they would be off the band wagon unless they went along. When they discovered that they were alone with Clark Grier they were disgruntled and peevish. They did not say who misled them, but the agent, if not the principal, was Grier. He is a white man and much disturbed over the fact that President Taft would not appoint him Collector for the Atlanta district.

Grier himself is reported to-night to be wabbly and the Roosevelt men are having a hard job keeping him in line. Four others of the delegation signed the statement with him, but he is the only one left and there is nothing certain about him.

This Georgia catastrophe happened early in the day, and it had such a paralyzing effect on the Roosevelt boom that not a single statement was issued all day. The Theodores had intended to run a procession of statements from weak-kneed delegates announcing a switch from Taft to Roosevelt. The release date on each statement was canceled. Louisiana had been scheduled for an early start, say about ten o'clock in the morning, but there was no statement from Louisiana. Nothing happened from any other State. The Roosevelt headquarters remained as silent as the grave all day, while the Taft headquarters were bombarding the defenseless newspaper men with statements that were never more than twenty minutes apart.

To offset the Taft statements, J. M. Parsons of Independence, Va., a candidate for Congress, announced that the two delegates from the Fifth Virginia District had switched to Roosevelt, which, if true, would leave the Taft men twenty-two out of the twenty-four Virginia delegates. There were also persistent rumors of changes in Pennsylvania and Missouri. At least one of the reports from Missouri is untrue.

The twenty Illinoisans who are compelled by their instructions to vote for Roosevelt have got to vote for the Colonel on one ballot, but they will not vote for him on another. They held a meeting to-day and announced this policy, but it had been forecast all along, and was no surprise. Twenty-eight of the Illinois delegation are for Roosevelt through thick and thin and against Root.

At a second caucus to-night forty-one members of the Illinois delegation voted to support any candidate for Temporary Chairman presented by the Roosevelt faction. It was assumed that the candidate would be Senator Borah. Six voted in favor of Senator Root, four did not vote, and seven were absent.

Colonel in a Quandary.

The Roosevelt programme for to-morrow was under discussion at conference after conference to-day. The Colonel has not yet made up his mind what he wants to do. The proposal about amending the temporary roll does not look as attractive to him as it did yesterday, although Chairman Victor Rosewater to-day gave Gov. Hadley of Missouri, the Roosevelt floor manager, a somewhat cryptic assurance that such a motion would be entertained. The Colonel and his steering committee are now hesitating between the idea of moving to amend the temporary roll and letting that go so that they can make their test fight on the Temporary Chairmanship. That last idea strikes them favorably now, for the reason that they think they can elect Gov. McGovern of Wisconsin. How they figure that out, with the certainty that they cannot control their own votes in Illinois, New York, anad Ohio on an issue between Root and McGovern, the Taft managers cannot understand.

At all events, the present programme leans strongly to the idea of making no fight against the temporary roll when it is first read. The proposal to which the Roosevelt men are inclined to-night is simply to protest, as the roll is read, against each of the steamroller decisions of the National Committee.

Chairman Rosewater, of course, will overrule these protests, but no appeal will be taken. The Roosevelt men will then move to substitute McGovern for Root as Temporary Chairman. If they elect him they will proceed to purge the temporary roll.

There is no particular parliamentary advantage to be gained from this postponement of the fight over the roll, but the men who are advising the Colonel to take this course argue that the moral effect of making the battle after they have won the Temporary Chairmanship will be immense. McGovern has not yet been decided upon definitely. The La Follette people, of course, will vote for him anyhow.

To-day there was a continual stream of men with La Follette badges in the Roosevelt headquarters, but they all came because they were sent for. The Badgers still maintain their air of cynical indifference toward what the Roosevelt men may or may not do for McGovern.

There was a report to-day that the Roosevelt men had sent a telegram to Senator La Follette at Madison asking him to come here and run for Temporary Chairman himself, but the Badgers laughed when they heard of it, and expressed a profound indifference as to whether the Roosevelt people did such a thing or not.

Claim 582 for Roosevelt.

The Roosevelt men are giving out figures—not officially, but privately, to-night. They claim 582 votes. The highest Taft claim is 590, and that is a claim for publication only; their real estimate runs from 556 to 565. It takes 540 votes to nominate. The Theodores refuse to give the items on which they base this apparently impossible claim of 582, but it is understood that they expect, in spite of the Georgia catastrophe, to get some more switches and bolts to-morrow.

In his speech at the Auditorium to-night the Colonel made the significant statement: "It is for the convention itself to decide these [the contested] cases, and by the convention I mean the lawfully elected members of the convention." What he meant by this delphic utterance is that a rule of the House of Representatives is to be invoked whereby a man who is challenged must stand aside and not vote. The invariable custom in National Conventions has been to let the rule of the House of Representatives govern in all cases where no special rules are adopted.

Presumably the custom will be followed to-morrow. If it is, under this rule no man from California, Texas, or Washington, whose seat was given him by the National Committee and is placed in doubt, by a motion to amend the roll, could vote on his own case or that of any man from his State. If the motion were made to amend the temporary roll en bloc, they could not vote either on their own cases or on those of men from other States.

But the Colonel himself does not know whether he wants to make his fight on the temporary roll or on the roll as made up after the Temporary Chairman is elected. He said so in plain terms to callers this afternoon.

Rosewater-Hadley Plan.

There were two war pow-wows to-day, one between Senator Root and Chairman Rosewater, the other between Gov. Hadley and ex-Senator Beveridge. In both cases the aim was the same—to coach Root and Hadley on what to do in case of trouble. There was also a conference between Rosewater and Hadley, in which a gentlemen's aggrement was reached that amounts to nothing. Rosewater said that in opening the convention he would recognize Hadley or any other Roosevelt man who rose to offer any "debatable" motion.

A motion to amend the roll is debatable; an appeal from the decision of the chair, which is the form in which the proposal would come before the convention, is not debatable, except upon the appeal itself. That is to say, the merits of the question cannot be gone into; the person speaking upon the appeal would have to confine himself entirely to the parliamentary aspect of the chair's decision.

In return for this offer of Rosewater's, Hadley made an equally generous offer from the Roosevelt side. He promised that no attempt would be made to "rough house" the convention. After this satisfactory compromise had been reached, Hadley and Rosewater shook hands and parted, each with a slight but unmistakable leer in his left eye.

Only 8 Bolters, Says McKinley.

Mr. McKinley admitted to-night, unofficially, that he expected eight Taft delegates to desert—eight and no more. He thinks he has them located, and is confident that he knows the limit in numbers. He and his friends are much disturbed over the way in which the Roosevelt people have been coquetting with the negro delegates from the South, and Senator Murray Crane of Massachusetts, in particular, has been insisting that something should be done to show that Mr. Taft's supporters are partial to the negro. Because of Mr. Crane's decided stand the Texas delegation to-day decided to put "Gooseneck Bill" McDonald, the biggest negro in the Lone Star State, physically speaking, on the Committee on Resolutions, despite the fact that most of the delegates are white men are not disposed to favor colored hopes.

BURTON LOSES CONTROL.

Ohio Delegation Turns Out Senator for Walter F. Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Theodore E. Burton, Republican Senator from Ohio, one of the big men in the United States Senate, was publicly humiliated to-day by his own delegation, though a couple of weeks ago he controlled his State Convention and ran his own programme through it.

As announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, the Roosevelt delegates from Ohio deliberately determined yesterday to crush and humiliate Burton. The Senator had no suspicion of it up to yesterday, because his standing, both in State and Nation, makes him a sort of privileged character, quite as Senator Root is in New York. The Roosevelt men from New York, for instance, will vote in the main for Root for Temporary Chairman.

In the same way, Burton never dreamed for a moment that he would be anything less than Chairman of his delegation and Ohio member of the Committee on Resolutions or any other committee he might select. He picked Resolutions because of his interest in certain matters of legislation which he has been advocating in the Senate and which he desired the Republican Party to declare for in convention. He arrived here with the planks already drawn.

It was not until yesterday afternoon that thirty

COLONEL NO RADICAL IF HE'S NOMINATED

His Platform Will Ignore the Initiative, Referendum, Recall, and the Evils of Boss Rule.

SOME PLANKS LIKE TAFT'S

Especially on Trusts, but He Wants a Workingman's Tariff and He'd Harness the Mississippi.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Since his arrival here Col. Roosevelt has considerably disconcerted his lieutenants by making it plain that he intends to fight before the country, if nominated, on issues entirely different from those on which he bases his claims to the control of the party machinery. The shibboleths of reform which he used in his campaign State by State will be discarded from now on. New issues have been designated by the Colonel for his war with the Democrats, and the issues, which have been designed particularly for effect in doubtful States, will be appended to a platform which will be, from a Roosevelt viewpoint, extraordinarily conservative.

The Colonel is still in the position of thinking that one essential thing for him to do is to get the nomination. That problem has not been made easier by his coming, and for the present he is leaving the drafting of the platform almost entirely to his lieutenants. But he has insisted upon three planks and they give the complexion of the whole and show what his idea is in going into battle against the Democrats with an entirely fresh supply of ammunition.

To the surprise of his assistants the plank upon which the Colonel sets most store is one which has so far figured simply in a letter from him to a private citizen. That is one calling for wholesale work on the Mississippi River, curbing its floods, and reclaiming its submerged areas. The plank will pledge the party to utilizing for this purpose the powerful organization that for another year will be at work on the Panama Canal, and the mass of machinery that has been used there will also be designed for the new project.

His Trust Programme.

Next in importance, as the Colonel now sees it, will be a plank promising further control of the trusts. This will be the only one of the three planks demanded by the Colonel that have the least relation to the subjects of the speeches in which he pleaded his right to lead the Republican Party in its coming battle. To offset the President's record of convictions in trust prosecutions, the Colonel will put forward a plan for more peaceful control by means of an industrial commission—by Federal incorporation.

The third of the Colonel's planks comes as the greatest surprise to his lieutenants. This will be on the tariff, in which the Colonel has never shown the slightest interest. Realizing the need of outdoing in some way President Taft's earnest advocacy of tariff reductions to a point measuring difference in cost at home and abroad with a fair profit to the American manufacturer, the Colonel will drop out of consideration the question of the profit. His new tariff doctrine will be that protection is solely for the workingman, and he will declare that such was its original purpose with Alexander Hamilton and his immediate followers.

To Drop the Recall Issue.

The initiative, referendum, and recall will not be heard from again in the campaign if the Colonel is at its head. Even the recall of judicial decisions, which was the opening blast of his claim for the party's leadership, will be laid aside as a "State issue" purely local, if ever he is nominated.

Those planks simply made a sounding board for his cry for the nomination, and if he gets the nomination he will pick up other planks with which to slap the Democrats.

Before the convention, through his former Assistant Secretary of State, John Callan O'Loughlin, Col. Roosevelt issued a bid for the support of delegates from the South generally by promising a plank for the reclamation of Southern swamp lands. But the Colonel knows better than any one that there are no electoral votes for him in the South, and that the bid that might help get negro delegates at Chicago will not help him, after nomination, in his race before the country. That explains his switch to the Mississippi River project, which may figure heavily in the final votes of doubtful valley States like Missouri and Tennessee.

As to the initiative, referendum, recall, and the recall of judicial decisions, somewhat the same thing was true. Even immediately following the Columbus speech the Colonel seemed to realize he had gone too far, but it was too late to retract then. But now he plans, if he gets the nomination, to make no more use of these extremely radical issues than he will of his denunciation of Lorimer in Illinois and Penrose in Pennsylvania. He now bunches them all as local issues, and he will drop them when he wants something more than local votes.

In Taft's Footsteps.

In his present more conservative mood the Colonel is hard put to it to differentiate between himself and the policies of President Taft, whom he has so excoriated for supporting them. The Mississippi River project is of course a bid for local strength pure and simple. But in his trust plank Col. Roosevelt is following close in the tracks of the President.

The strange thing about it is that in advocating National corporations, which by the way he did in an inconspicuous way long ago, the Colonel is taking the issue for which President Taft was most bitterly denounced by the Colonel's supporters in the Senate in the parliamentary battle of 1910. The insurgent Senators, all of whom are now supporters of the Colonel if they are not themselves candidates for the Presidency, grouped that plan along with the commerce court for sweeping denunciation as a scheme for whitewashing offensive corporations. But since that time Mr. Taft's plan has grown in popular favor and the insurgents, one after the other, have taken it up. The Industrial Commission is embodied in the La Follette bill now pending before a Senate committee, and Mr. Cummins has indorsed that. And Federal incorporation for inter-State companies is now claimed original by all. The Colonel claims it, too.

Changes His Tariff Views.

In tariff matters Col. Roosevelt, until he became a candidate, had consistently approved of President Taft's course on tariff legislation. Even Mr. Taft's disastrous handling of the tariff battle of 1909 won him letters of encouragement from the hunter in Africa. And the platform on which the President stood and upon which he has so unfalteringly based his vetoes was prepared for him in the White House by Col. Roosevelt's direction.

That is forgotten in the plank insisted upon now by the Colonel. It will recite at great length a new history of protection in which it will be set forth entirely to the workingmen's delight. It will recite that evil days having come in which the manufacturer wrung profit from the tariff, those days must now depart. The purpose of protection should be to protect the workingman, this platform will declare, and that purpose must now be resumed and fulfilled. Though the Colonel has repeatedly approved the Payne-Aldrich act, he will fight the Democrats with a demand for further revision downward. This revision will come on articles particularly in demand by the workingman, but, as the plank will set forth, will be so delicately devised as not to hurt the protection which the workers themselves require.

Like the President, Col. Roosevelt's tariff plank will declare for a permanent Tariff Commission. But even in following the President, the Colonel will take a slap at him by declaring the permanent commission necessary to obviate the mistakes of the present temporary board.

In addition to these three planks, upon which the Colonel lays particular stress, there will be others. Laws will be promised in general bettering the condition of the workingman, and a workingman's compensation bill going beyond that of Senator Sutherland now pending in Congress will be pledged. It is still problematical whether there will be any female suffrage plank or not, though the Colonel, after indorsing it in the primary fights, is not eager for it. Senator Works of California favors the plank, as do most of the Californians, but its adoption or rejection will be a matter of policy.

The task of incorporating the planks along with others into a platform has set the Colonel's literary volunteers into a frenzy of confusion. Over at the Blackstone Hotel, a block from the Colonel's headquarters, Frank A. Munsey, James R. Garfield, Gifford Pinchot, and Gov. Bass of New Hampshire are using up pencils and paper at an appalling rate, and their results so far have been practically nil.

The "amateur liberators," as they have been dubbed, have divided the planks between them. They retire to their desks and write a while, and then read their writings aloud for criticism. The criticism has been as ample as the copy. Mr. Munsey's effort on the tariff plan was greeted with shouts of laughter by his associates, and the Colonel himself, though a serious man, seemed to be amused. It was many words long, and told all about the origin of labor and capital. And it ended with a brief reference to the tariff that was not at all what was wanted. But Mr. Munsey insists it would have gone in his magazine just the same.

Among the Roosevelt people it is an open secret that the platform in the end, supposing Mr. Roosevelt controls the convention, will be just what he wants it to be. But until the question of control Mr. Roosevelt is giving his lieutenants a free hand, confident they will come to him to decide all their differences. With the platform unwritten at this late date, however, it is certain that the Committee on Resolutions will meet without a Roosevelt platform being before it. With the committee in his control, the Colonel will try still to preserve the appearance of consultation with his subordinates, and many of the planks, after being O K'd by him, will be threshed out formally in the committee.

On the other hand, if Roosevelt does not control the organization of the convention, and that committee in particular, he will give his supporters on the committee a complete draft of his platform. That will then be presented by them to the convention as a minority report on resolutions and will be used as the rallying cry of the Progressives on the floor of the convention.

To that contingency the La Follette men will lend themselves as much as possible. The Wisconsin men on the committee will have the whole La Follette group of policies, many of which are more radical than anything Col. Roosevelt ever indorsed. But failing to get them, he will join forces with the Roosevelt men for the best they can get.

DELEGATES HURT IN WRECK.

Train, Bringing Georgia Men, in Collision in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 17.—More than a score of men and women, among whom were members of the Georgia Taft delegation to the Republican National Convention, were injured to-day, some seriously, in a collision between a Pennsylvania passenger train and several empty coaches in the yards of the Union Station here.

Two locomotives were partly wrecked and windows in several coaches were shattered.

A. N. Fluker of Argyle, Ga., a delegate from the Eleventh District, was so seriously injured that the police removed him to a hospital. His spine was injured and he was hurt internally.

Others slightly injured were: William Driscoll, Atlanta; E. J. Turner, Columbus; J. W. Davis, Macon; R. A. Holland, McDonough; J. S. Styles, Dawson; A. W. Bryant, Valdosta; M. B. Morton, Athens; W. James, Sparta; A. S. Simmons, Macon; M. C. Leman, Atlanta; Henry Lincoln Johnson, Atlanta, Recorder of Deeds at Washington, D. C.; Dr. W. F. Penn, Atlanta, and F. S. Broadnax, Thomasville.

The Georgia delegates' caucus, called for this morning, was postponed until afternoon to permit the delegates to recover from their injuries.

NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

State Caucuses Also Choose Members of Credentials Committee.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Members of the new Republican National Committee were selected at caucuses of the various State delegations in meetings to-day and to-night. In some instances the delegates postponed the selection until just before the convention meets to-morrow, and some may not be elected until the closing days of the convention.

The list of those now elected is:

Alabama—*P. D. Barker.
Arizona—Ralph H. Cameron.
Arkansas—.....
California—Meyer Lissner.
Colorado—Simon Guggenheim.
Connecticut—Charles F. Brooker.
Delaware—T. Colvin.
Florida—*Henry C. Chubb.
Georgia—Henry S. Jackson.
Idaho—John W. Hart.
Illinois—Roy O. West.
Indiana—James P. Goodrich.
Iowa—J. T. Adams.
Kansas—.....
Kentucky—.....
Louisiana—.....
Maine—Frederick Hale.
Maryland—*W. P. Jackson.
Massachusetts—.....
Michigan—Charles B. Warren.
Minnesota—I. A. Caswell.
Mississippi—*L. B. Moseley.
Missouri—Thomas J. Niedringhaus.
Montana—.....
Nebraska—R. B. Howell.
Nevada—H. D. Maxson.
New Hampshire—*Fred W. Estabrook.
New Jersey—Borden D. Whiting.
New Mexico—Solomon Luna.
New York—Will be selected later.
North Carolina—Richmond Pearson.
North Dakota—Thomas F. Marshall.
Ohio—Walter F. Brown.
Oklahoma—George C. Priestly.
Oregon—.....
Pennsylvania—William Flinn.
Rhode Island—.....
South Carolina—.....
South Dakota—*Thomas Thorson.
Tennessee—Will be chosen after adoption of Credentials Committee report.
Texas—H. F. McGregor.
Utah—*C. E. Loose.
Vermont—John L. Lewis.
Virginia—Alvah H. Martin.
Washington—*S. A. Perkins.
West Virginia—William Seymour Edwards.
Wyoming—*George E. Pexton.
Alaska—*Louis P. Shackleford.
Hawaii—Charles A. Rice.
*Re-elected.

The following members of the Credentials Committee were selected to-day. Some of the States did not name delegates to serve on the Credentials Committee. These vacancies will probably be filled before the convention completes its work:

Alabama—Alex. C. Birch.
Arizona—Robert E. Morrison.
Arkansas—.....
California—Francis J. Heney.
Colorado—Thomas H. Devine.
Connecticut—J. Henry Roraback.
Delaware—Edmund Mitchell.
Florida—M. B. McFarlane.
Georgia—Henry Blum, Jr.
Idaho—C. St. Clair.
Illinois—R. R. McCormick.
Indiana—J. A. Hemenway.
Iowa—J. A. Devitt.
Kansas—.....
Kentucky—.....
Louisiana—W. L. Cohen.
Maine—Jesse M. Libby.
Maryland—Edward G. Carrington.
Massachusetts—.....
Michigan—T. W. Atwood.
Minnesota—Hugh T. Halbert.
Mississippi—L. B. Moseley.
Missouri—Jesse Tollerton.
Montana—.....
Nebraska—H. E. Sackett.
Nevada—W. W. Williams.
New Hampshire—Fred W. Estabrook.
New Jersey—J. Boyd Avis.
New Mexico—Hugo Seaberg.
New York—George R. Malby.
North Carolina—C. H. Cowles.
North Dakota—W. S. Lauder.
Ohio—John J. Sullivan.
Oklahoma—Daniel Norton.
Oregon—.....
Pennsylvania—Lex N. Mitchell.
Rhode Island—.....
South Carolina—.....
South Dakota—S. X. Ray.
Tennessee—John H. Early.
Texas—C. A. Warnke.
Utah—William Spry.
Vermont—J. Gray Estey.
Virginia—L. P. Summers.
Washington—W. T. Dovell.
West Virginia—Harry Shaw.
Wisconsin—.....
Wyoming—F. W. Mondell.
Alaska—Louis P. Shackleford.
District of Columbia—.....
Hawaii—Charles A. Rice.
Philippines—.....
Porto Rico—.....

LONGWORTH TRUNKS LOST.

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth Minus Five Dresses for Convention Week.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth is in Chicago minus trunks filled with dresses which she needs badly for convention week. She is plentifully supplied with hats, her trunk with eight having arrived on the same train with her and her husband, Congressman Longworth, on Saturday night, but her trunks containing her dresses have not arrived.

Since her arrival the former President's daughter has appeared about the hotel in a simple dark-colored tailored suit, and she admits that it is all she has to wear until her trunks arrive.

"I'll try and figure a way out of it," said Mrs. Longworth, "but just now I don't know what I'm going to do."

COLONEL AT WORK FURIOUSLY ALL DAY

Urges His Claims on Delegates, Individually and in Groups, from 9 A. M. On.

SEEMS WEARY AT THE END

Tells Newspaper Men He Doesn't Know Just How His Managers Will Open Convention Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 17.—In an interview given late in the afternoon Col. Roosevelt declared that his forces would start the fight for his nomination in the National Convention by bitterly contesting the right of certain Taft delegates seated by the National Committee to have a vote in the convention.

He was asked if the fight for control would start when the temporary roll was submitted to the convention, and on this point would not commit himself, but intimated that the real test might be delayed until the vote on the Temporary Chairmanship.

"As many conflicting reports have reached me as you," he told the newspaper men, "and I do not know just what procedure will be followed. I am not sure just what question will first be put to a vote in the convention, but I should imagine that it was the Temporary Chairmanship. But I do not know whether the fight will come then or earlier."

"Will a minority report be submitted at once when the temporary roll is read?" the Colonel was asked.

"I can only tell you that I do not know just what action will be taken by my supporters," the Colonel reiterated.

On the question of the visit paid him by Victor Rosewater, Chairman of the National Committee, last night, Col. Roosevelt would only say that it was a matter which he did not feel that he could discuss.

Col. Roosevelt also said that no decision had been reached on a candidate for Temporary Chairman of the convention against Senator Root, and that only the developments of the next twelve hours could determine that point. Another question about his own plans brought from the Colonel a somewhat similar answer.

"I cannot say just what I will do," he declared. "That is a thing which must await developments."

Long and Weary Day.

The day was a long and weary one for the Colonel, and while he maintained his buoyant spirits, it was apparent that he was thoroughly tired. As he concluded the interview with the newspaper men he walked away again in the direction of the conference rooms, saying that he would not go out again until his address in the evening.

"I will have no chance to get any air. I have a lot of people to see," he said, as he turned away, and his tone lacked the aggressiveness that he had shown earlier in the day. A moment later, however, he was hard at it again, greeting delegates and telling them what he expected them to do in the convention to-morrow.

One of the big tasks that faced the Colonel when he arrived at the conference rooms in the morning was to tender receptions to delegations from all of the States where there are Roosevelt delegates. He had been advised to do this by his managers after the determination was finally reached to make the early fight against the seating of certain Taft delegates by the convention. They told Roosevelt that a personal interview granted by him to delegates would do more to hold the wavering in line on this point and in the fight against Senator Root than anything else. So Roosevelt acquiesced in this decision. He seemed greatly elated by the enthusiasm shown by the delegates he interviewed.

When Col. Roosevelt appeared in the conference rooms, at 9 o'clock, he found the lobby and the Florentine room, which adjoins, crowded with delegates and other men and women, some attracted by curiosity and others seeking interviews. So great was the crush at the door that a bodyguard of half a dozen uniformed policemen was summoned to keep the crowd back.

As visitors passed in and out of the rooms the officers often had to use their clubs to open up a lane. One of the first to call upon the Colonel was Gov. Deneen of Illinois, and after a short interview several of the Illinois delegates were admitted.

Next came the delegations from Massachusetts, New Jersey and West Virginia, singing and cheering as they pushed their way roughly through the crowd. These conferences lasted not more than fifteen minutes each, but during that time the Colonel told the delegates just what he expected them to do. He asked them to stand firmly by him on all questions which are to come before the convention to-morrow, and told them that his was a fight of principle, in which there could be no honest compromise on any point involved. In several instances a vote was taken, and as the delegates filed out of the room a loud-voiced megaphone man announced the result from the Florentine room to the waiting crowd.

"New Jersey's twenty-eight are with Roosevelt first, last and all the time," was the first of these announcements. Then came the second: "West Virginia votes to stand by Teddy, and can't be persuaded not to."

These bulletins were followed by several others, which started the crowd cheering. One was that six Taft delegates from South Carolina would vote for Roosevelt. Then sixteen desertions from the Taft ranks in Tennessee and ten in Alabama were called off.

Crush at the Public Reception.

The hardest ordeal that the Colonel was called upon to face during the whole day was a public reception to delegates in the big Elizabethan room. The crowd began to collect there as early as 10:30 o'clock, and, although the reception had been announced for 11, it was half an hour later before Col. Roosevelt arrived. The air in the room had by that time become oppressive, and the delegates were leg weary and uneasy.

It had been expected that the Colonel would deliver an address, but this part of the programme he put aside. Followed by a great crowd he was pushed and hurried along by a dozen policemen who had been detailed to guard him. As he appeared in the doorway of the room a cheer was started, and then the delegates surged forward. Flashlights set off by photographers banged away like cannon shots, filling the room with smoke. Many remarked that the scene greatly resembled a battlefield.

Then the struggle to get to the Colonel began, and it took his police guard fully ten minutes to get the delegates in line and restore order. The Colonel, smiling and waving his hand, stood silent in the doorway until the first delegate stepped up.

One of the first to reach the Colonel was a delegate wearing a Taft badge.

"I'm for you, Teddy," he said, and the Colonel grasped his hand, and, smiling, retorted: "By George, I'm glad to see you." There were several other Taft delegates in the line, and for them the Colonel had the most cordial greeting.

The California delegates descended on the Colonel singing and cheering. "I was unseated," said one, and the Colonel jumped forward to meet them.

"Did you ever hear of such theft in your life?" he fairly shouted. "We are going to seat you in the convention, too, On that you can depend."

When the two women delegates from California came along the Colonel stopped them for a moment. "It was California that made me cast aside any reserve and come out for woman suffrage," he told them, and then added: "We are going to make them take the count to-morrow."

For the West Virginia delegation, which has been one of the most enthusiastic for him, the Colonel had even more expressive language.

"Knock them through the ropes; that's what we'll do," he shouted as one delegate fairly dragged him off his feet by a vigorous handshake.

"Yes, we'll stand them on their heads," he told another, "we're not going to stand for any of th's rough-house work."

"We're from Maryland," called the leader of the delegation, and the Colonel grasped the opportunity to appeal to some wavering delegates.

"Remember this," he said, "I want Maryland to stand firm on temporary organization."

Colonel Finally Tires.

All this time the Colonel's bodyguard was having a hard struggle to keep back the crowd which surged forward, and more than once had to resort to strong-arm methods. Those who could hear the Colonel but couldnt see him fought hard to get to a vantage point. It was a rare treat, too, for the Colonel was at his best. He finally tired, however, and began to call out orders to the guards to close the doors and keep others out. His clothes were disarranged and his collar wilted.

There was an hour's rest then for the Colonel while he dined, and then he was hard at it again as one delegation after another filed into his rooms for a personal interview. With the Nebraska delegates he was closeted for twenty minutes, and the megaphone man announced that a poll had been taken.

"Nebraska is solid for Roosevelt," he shouted, "and Nebraska wants to let its National Committeeman, Victor Rosewater, know that it condemns him for his actions as Chairman of the National Committee."

There were so many delegates going in and out of the conference rooms that it was a difficult task to keep track of them. After one conference it was megaphoned that seven Virginia delegates had declared for Roosevelt, but it was impossible to place them in the mob that packed the lobby. Maine, Minnesota, and Indiana followed in close order, and the announcements were always the same, that all were standing firm.

One of the delegates at large from Maine grasped the megaphone himself and, jumping on a table, shouted:

"There have been a lot of lying reports spread about that some delegates will not support Col. Roosevelt in his fight against Senator Root. I am authorized to let you know that the Maine delegation has just voted to stand firm by Teddy on every point, and is determined to show its resentment against the action of the National Committee in stealing delegates for Taft."

The rounding up of the Roosevelt delegates ended at 6 o'clock this evening, and Col. Roosevelt then had to confer with some of his managers before he started for the mass meeting.

IMAGINES ENGLISH PARALLEL.

Like Fifty South Africans Deciding a Lloyd-George-Asquith Contest.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 18.—The Chicago correspondent of The Daily Mail, in attempting to describe the political situation there to its English readers, says:

"It is impossible to draw any parallel to the existing situation from British political lines except by imagining an impossible conflict, let us say between Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Asquith, for the nomination as the imperial candidate for the imperial throne.

"Suppose the National Liberal Club was crammed with the rival Lloyd-George delegates and Asquith delegates, hailing from every part of the empire, with the balance of voting power controlled by fifty negroes from South Africa—and you get some idea of the topsy-turvy crisis in America."

(By Cable.)

The Daily Telegraph's Chicago correspondent, dealing with the subject of negro venality, says:

"It is undisputed and indisputable that offers of ready cash appeal powerfully to our colored brethern in Chicago. Even some of the white delegates are not irreproachable on that score.

"Not since the Praetorian guard sold the Roman Throne to the highest bidder has there been such a brazen barter for office. It strikes a European observer as rather anomalous that the office of Chief Executive of this great nation with a population of nearly a hundred millions should be in the gift of a little band of blacks with thick lips and curly, woolly hair—blacks, whose mental and moral stature despite their great advances, still remain generations behind that of American whites."

DEBASING FIGHT, SAYS JOWETT.

Every American Laments This Row, He Declares in London.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 17.—The Rev. John H. Jowett of New York, who is here on a holiday, has been interviewed on the American political situation. He said:

"The personal controversy between President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt is lamented by every American citizen whom I have met. It is felt that public life is being seriously debased by their duel.

"On every hand I heard the opinion expressed that great problems were being forgotten in the personal aspects of this fierce controversy between two old friends."

REPUBLIC SAFE—WATTERSON.

Though the Republican Party Be Lost by the Taft-Roosevelt Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 17.—Under the heading "God Loves America," Col. Henry Watterson will say in The Courier Journal to-morrow:

Commercialism and partyism rule the roost. Nothing short of prison doors deters the one—only failure affrights the other. What care the money handlers, moving specter-like in the darkness of the inner shrines of Dicker and Barter to corrupt the venal and seduce the weak, for manly honor! What care those bawling throngs of excitement seekers for political principles! Even the two rivals, the President who is and the President who has been and would again be, lashed into the frenzy of hatred, are ready the one to slay the other; they that were such friends. Oh, chivalry, where is thy blush? And we, who look on with a kind of wondering interest, howbe aghast, call ourselves Christians and claim to be civilized.

Pessimism has here a feast—a royal banquet. She may hang her head in shame. She may wring her hands in despair. Like a damsel in distress, she may cry alound. Bless God, she will not cry in vain! Though the Republican Party be lost, the Republic is not lost. The stars in their courses fight still for liberty. There is no higher law than God's law, and God yet loves America.

CONVENTION SCENES ON EVE OF BATTLE

Night of Tumultuous Excitement in Crowded Streets and Hotel Lobbies.

FIST FIGHTS ARE FREQUENT

Colonel Has Busy Day Responding at Window Every Time He Hears a Brass Band Play.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 17.—With the crowds that surged through the leading hotel corridors keyed up to highest nervous tension as the result of so much fight talk since the advent of Col Roosevelt, and with partisan feeling growing bitterer with every hour, the last day before the meeting of the convention in the Coliseum was one of tumultuous excitement. This was added to by the arrival of the delegations, which paraded from the stations to their various hotel headquarters behind blaring bands and whooped things up for their respective candidates.

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To-night the city is more excited than at any time since the delegations began to gather. The Taft and Roosevelt headquarters have become a writhing, seething mass of people, who apparently expect anything to happen. The hotel corridors are sluggish streams and whirlpools of humanity, where one moves at a snail's pace and has to be constantly on the defensive to keep excited partisans from buttonholing one and talking politics. "What do you hear?" "How is it going?" are questions asked every second all day long.

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With rumors of defections from one side to another, of delegates "flopping," of what Roosevelt intends to do when the convention is called to order, on every tongue, and wordy charges of corruption, bribery, and fraud pouring from both headquarters as fast as mimeographs can turn them out, one can easily get as much action out of the situation here as he pleases. There is one settled conviction in the minds of all, there are going to be scenes of carnage at the Coliseum to-morrow which will make an ordinary political battlefield look like an afternoon tea.

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Ask a Roosevelt man, and he is easily distinguishable by the weight of buttons and badges on his breast, who is going to be nominated, and he will raucously tell you that there is nothing to it but Teddy.

"Why, we'll pick up the convention and throw it into the lake before we let Taft get away with it," they swear.

If you ask the same question of a Taft man, he will immediately quote figures and talk about the control of the convention being in safe hands.

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The Roosevelt people are doing the shouting and prophesying and the Taft folk are smiling wisely and referring to the fact that the President has the delegates. But for all that one cannot move far without gaining the impression that the whole affair is very much in doubt, with neither side knowing just what it is talking about. More dispassionate minds admit that almost anything is likely to happen in the convention; that everything depends upon what the delegates are going to do, and nobody, not even the leaders themselves, will know until they voice their opinion on the roll call.

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Just a foretaste of what the excitement will be like to-morrow was furnished to-night at the Roosevelt mass meeting in the Auditorium Theatre across the street from the Congress Hotel. Tickets for this affair were almost as hard to obtain as convention pasteboards, and the crowd which surged about the entrance all evening almost put the police out of business. To offset this the Taft people held a meeting in the Gold Room, the largest banquet room of the hotel, and another in Grant Park, across Michigan Avenue, from the hotel. These meetings brought the opposing factions in close conflict, and many fist fights ensued.

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It was in the barrooms that most of the fights developed, however. These were brought about for the most part by the Roosevelt enthusiasts following the Colonel's own lead, hurling the terms "thieves," "robbers," and "burglars" at their opponents. Many Taft followers resented the harsh epithets, and the tension was too great for peacemakers to suppress. Shouting, singing crowds of partisans also marched up and down, shouldering each other out of the way and trying to drown each other with noise. Wherever a knot of men formed some one would cry "fight," and the police would have to clear the way.

The most tumultuous place was the main lobby of the Congress Hotel. The Roosevelt headquarters are close by on the side, and the Taft headquarters at the opposite end of the hotel, so the stream of people kept constantly flowing between these two points of interest, the current backing up in the lobby, where excited orators held forth all day and night.

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The most crowded spot was the hallway in front of Col. Roosevelt's headquarters. The Colonel has been popping in and out of his room so often that the crowd early got into the habit of just hanging around to get a glimpse of the man as he darted to and fro. Only the favored few, clustering like barnacles about the Colonel's door, who stood in the line of his walk from one room to another, were rewarded by a flash of teeth or a handshake, the others having to be content with a glimpse of a bobbing new sombrero. Whenever he went the human lane before him was divided by a flying wedge made up of husky marshals, led by Frank Tyree, the old Secret Service man who has had long experience with Roosevelt crowds.

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The crowd also has learned that the Colonel has the habit of crawling through his window upon the hotel balcony every time a band goes by and Michigan Avenue at this point is jammed continuously. No one is long disappointed. The window goes up, the well-known hat appears, and then the smile and the teeth. The last time the Colonel appeared was about 6 o'clock to-night when a number of Arizona marchers headed by a band stopped just below the window. Each man carried a large standard bearing pro Roosevelt inscriptions, one of them being "We will bite a hole in the steam roller."

The Colonel was out of the window like a shot, hurled a few bolts at the crowd, and bobbed back in again. The crowd meanwhile yelled itself hoarse.

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The crowd is thickest where the most people can see the Colonel. He planned to go into the central corridor of the Congress Hotel this afternoon and make a speech. Owing to the inadequate police arrangements, nothing short of a miracle could have prevented a panic, so Frank Tyree put his foot down hard on the proposition, but he had to argue long before the Colonel could be dissuaded.

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To-day the Roosevelt shouters started a well defined plan of deriding the Taft sympathizers wherever a Taft demonstration was started. It began early in the day. The Taft Glee Club of Columbus came to town about 8 o'clock and marched to the Congress Hotel. They clustered in the lobby and started a song about "Bill Taft and Ohio." The Roosevelt men sprang up from every direction and simply howled down the singers until they left the hotel.

Later the Young Men's Blaine Club of Cincinnati, 350 strong, making a picturesque showing with their white hats and red, white and blue umbrellas, came in, but they did not fare much better. The Roosevelt shouters won the day.

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Then the Roosevelt people took to parading with banners bearing inscriptions relative to the actions of the National Committee.

Some of these read:

"Ask the Taft men this question: How about November?"

"They may steal some delegates, but they cannot and shall not steal the party."

"The Roosevelt band wagon will beat Taft's steam roller."

"A theft in time saves nine."

Finally the Taft shouters decided to keep to themselves, and for the most of the day they haunted the region about the Taft headquarters.

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A band of negro singers from Georgia was in the hotel singing a Taft campaign song when Henry W. Taft, the President's brother, appeared on the scene. The colored men gave him a serenade and wanted to carry him on their shoulders.

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A Taft banner that made a hit showed a ring with the President's portrait in the centre, and this inscription beneath, "He is in the ring himself, not his hat."

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The Oklahoma shouters are the noisiest Roosevelt rooters of all. A score or more of them, headed by "Dynamite Ed" Perry, arrived to-day, and when, with the inevitable band, they swung past the hotel the Colonel was out of the handy window again waving his hat and telling them how much he loved them.

Every one made way for "Dynamite Ed's" suitcase. It bore these labels in red: "Dynamite." "Explosive."

"If everything else fails this may prove effective," said "Dynamite Ed," waving the suitcase around.

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A point of interest, especially at night, is the yacht of William J. Conners of Buffalo. It is anchored in the lake just in front of the hotel, and at night it is illuminated like a warship on show.

Mr. Conners himself pushed through the crowd wearing a happy smile.

"What are you doing here?" asked Ed Merritt.

"Sure, and I'm Irish and I love a good fight," smiled Conners.

"Isn't the Democratic fight enough for you?" asked another Republican.

"We Democrats don't fight like this. We fight in harmony and good fellowship," was the rejoinder.

Mr. Conners will be at the convention to-morrow, where he says he expects to see the fight of his life.

WOMEN REJECT ROOSEVELT.

Suffragists, Says Mrs. Harper, Will Recall Other Expressions.

Col. Roosevelt's announcement that he is in favor of woman suffrage and that he will try to have a plank in the Republican platform favoring it if he is nominated, has been met here with rejection, as it was in Ohio. Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, who recently resigned as Chairman of the Press Committee of the Suffrage Party, has come out with an attack on the ex-President's conversion. She attributes the change solely to his aim to obtain the votes of women in six Western States which are strongly Republican. Against his latest announcement for the suffrage movement, Mrs. Harper recalls his former statements and his refusal even to consider the question when it was brought before him by suffrage leaders.

Mrs. Harper says in a letter to THE TIMES:

"The statement that Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, President of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, had informed Col. Roosevelt at the time he addressed the Constitutional Convention of that State a few months ago, that his offer to declare for woman suffrage had come too late, is true, and she expressed the sentiments of hundreds of thousands of other women in many States. The object of his declaration during the past week is too plainly apparent for it to have any weight whatever. Judge Lindsey of Colorado pays a visit to Sagamore Hill; the newspaper men are summoned; the Judge announces that the Colonel has come out positively in favor of woman suffrage and will work to have it incorporated in the Republican platform; the Colonel says this is correct.

"The next day after this is published a press dispatch from Denver says: 'Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, former President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has been assured of the nomination for Congress on any ticket that Col. Roosevelt heads.' Mrs. Decker was the leader of the women in the Citizens' Party, which, a few days ago, elected every municipal officer in Denver, defeating both Democratic and Republican tickets. Somewhere along in the campaign came an indorsement from Oyster Bay. Nevertheless, if Judge Lindsey thinks he can deliver the votes of Colorado women to Col. Roosevelt he may find that Denver is not the whole State, and Mrs. Decker may have to stop her delivery wagon at the city limits.

"Some reason to fool the people had to be given for this sudden conversion, and so it was said that 'Mr. Roosevelt had been induced to take this stand by the splendid fight women had made for good government in Colorado, Washington, California, and other Western States.' With the exception of this Denver election there has been none in any of these States since Mr. Roosevelt declared in his immortal article on Woman's Rights in the Outlook of February 3, 'In our Western States where the suffrage has been given to women, I am unable to see that any great difference has been caused, as compared with neighboring States, where women have not the suffrage.' A prominent official of Denver told the present writer that when Mr. Roosevelt visited Colorado some years ago he refused even to listen when the men tried to tell him the good results of woman suffrage, saying: 'I am not at all interested.' Perhaps he bases his instantaneous belief in the wonderful power of women to vote wisely by the result of the Presidential primaries in California, after Francis J. Heney had gone up and down the State assuring the women that Roosevelt was the best friend woman suffrage ever had, and President Taft its worst enemy.

"'Women in the Far West may be so carried away by that spirit of 'insurgency' which dominates the men of those States as to be blind to Mr. Roosevelt's record on the woman suffrage question while President, but it is clear and well remembered by those east of the Mississippi River. It is in exact line with his record on the tariff—a blank! During his seven and a half years in the Presidency he never uttered one word that could help those who were striving for the franchise, although every appeal was made to him that was humanly possible. Miss Susan B. Anthony herself, at the age of 86, just a few months before her death and before the end of his second term, laying her hand on his arm and looking beseechingly into his eyes, begged him in his last message to Congress to write just one sentence in favor of recognizing woman's claim to a voice in the Government, and he would not do it. Afterward officers of the National Association, Mrs. Upton among them, made their pleas and asked him if a petition of a million names would influence him. 'Not one particle,' he answered brusquely, and dismissed them with much discourtesy.

"Mr. Roosevelt's article in The Outlook the suffragists regarded as an insult, beginning as it did: 'I do not regard the movement as anything like as important as either its extreme friends or extreme opponents think. It is so much less important than many other reforms that I have never been able to take a very heated interest in it.'

"That was four months ago. How does it happen that all of a sudden he has become so 'het up' that he wants to make a campaign for the Presidency on a platform containing a woman suffrage plank? The answer is very simple. At the November election nearly a million and a half women will be entitled to vote in six States that are normally Republican—Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, and California. The more prominent among them have announced that they will give first consideration to the candidate's position on the question of woman suffrage. In five other States, also normally Republican—Oregon, Kansas, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, (possibly New Hampshire)—campaigns will be in progress for woman suffrage constitutional amendments, and such influence as the women have naturally will be given to the candidate who is on their side. Mr. Roosevelt is too shrewd a politician not to see this opportunity. President Taft has failed to recognize it, although at heart he is much more favorable to woman suffrage than Mr. Roosevelt.

"'What will be the action of the Republican Convention? Is it possible that its Platform Committee will be so blind as not to adopt a plank indorsing the enfranchisement of women? That wave of 'insurgency' which threatens the very life of the party is bearing woman suffrage on its crest. The platform might as logically refuse to incorporate any of the 'Progressive' measures that are sweeping the country as this one. It is inevitable, and if the platform ignores it—if it temporizes with some miserable makeshift like 'giving due consideration when the majority of the women demand it,' the scorn and indignation of the suffragists, both men and women, will be aroused and the Republican Party will suffer for it, and suffer justly, on the fifth of next November.

"IDA HUSTED HARPER."

WON'T VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Hundreds of Missourians Will Bolt if He Is Nominated.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 17.—Ex-Judge R. E. Rombauer sent to-day to the delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago the names of several hundred Missouri Republicans who will refuse to vote for Theodore Roosevelt if he is the nominee of the party. The lists, which will be distributed among the delegates when the convention opens, includes many prominent business and professional men of the State, but no professional politicians.

It is the purpose of Judge Rombauer to impress upon the delegates the necessity of defeating the Colonel if they are anxious for party success. Judge Rombauer says that more names will be forwarded to the convention as the lists are printed. It was impossible to have the complete lists ready in time for the opening, but he hopes to have the name of every Missourian who will refuse to vote for Roosevelt in the hands of the deleg

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS TO A GREAT THRONG

Tells Audience This Is Not His Own Fight, but That of the People.

STRONG HINTS OF A BOLT

Declares That Action of a Convention Controlled by Stolen Delegates Is Not Binding.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Col. Roosevelt addressed a great crowd to-night at the Auditorium Theatre on the evening of the opening of the Republican National Convention. Here is his speech in full:

COL. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

"My friends and fellow citizens: I address you as my fellow Republicans, but I also and primarily address you as fellow Americans, fellow citizens, for this has now become much more than an ordinary party fight. The issue is both simpler and larger than that involved in the personality of any man, or than that involved in any factional or in any ordinary party contest. We are standing for the great fundamental rights upon which all successful free government must be based. We are standing for elementary decency in politics. We are fighting for honesty against naked robbery, and where robbery is concerned the all-important question is not the identity of the man robbed, but the crime itself.

"As far as Mr. Taft and I are personally concerned it little matters what the fate of either may be. But with Mr. Taft's acquiescence or by his direction, and in his interest, his followers have raised an issue which is all important to this country. It is not a partisan issue; it is more than a political issue; it is a great moral issue. If we condone political theft, if we do not resent the kinds of wrong and injustice that injuriously affect the whole Nation, not merely our democratic form of government, but our civilization itself cannot endure. If the methods adopted by the National Committee are approved by the convention which is about to assemble, a great crime will have been committed.

"The triumph of such proceedings at the moment would mean the wreck of the Republican Party; and if such proceedings become habitual, it would mean the wreck of popular government. The actions of the Taft leaders in the National Committee, taken with the active aid of Mr. Taft's private secretary and of one of Mr. Taft's Cabinet officers, are monstrous, and they should be indignantly condemned by the moral sentiment of the whole country. To-night we come together to protest against a crime which strikes straight at the heart of every principle of political decency and honesty, a crime which represents treason to the people, and the usurpation of the sovereignty of the people by irresponsible political bosses, inspired by the sinister influences of moneyed privilege.

In a Fight for Rights.

"We here in this hall are engaged not only in a fight for the rights of every decent Republican; we are engaged in a fight for the rights of every decent American whatsoever his party may be. And, oh, my friends, for one thing at least we should be profoundly grateful. We are more fortunate than our fathers in that there is no slightest tinge of sectionalism in the fight we are now waging.

"The principles for which we stand are as vital for the South as for the North, for the East as for the West. We make our appeal to all honest, far-sighted and patriotic Americans, no matter where they may dwell.

"When in February last I made up my mind that it was my duty to enter this fight, it was after long and careful deliberation. I had become convinced that Mr. Taft had definitely and completely abandoned the cause of the people and had surrendered himself wholly to the biddings of the professional political bosses and of the great privileged interests standing behind them. I had also become convinced that unless I did make the fight it could not be made at all, and that Mr. Taft's nomination would come to him without serious opposition.

"The event has justified both my beliefs. I very earnestly ask our fellow Progressives who have supported other condidates to remember that one of the cardinal principles of the doctrines which we hold in common is our duty normally, loyally and in good faith to abide by the well-thought-out and honestly expressed action of a majority. The overwhelming majority of the Republican Progressives have declared for me. It has become clear beyond shadow of doubt that if I had not made the progressive fight it would have completely broken down, and there would have been no substantial opposition to the forces of reaction and of political crookedness.

"Let those Progressives who stand for principle and who are concerned with the fortunes of any particular man only as a means for securing the triumph of principle ponder these facts and refrain in this crisis from playing into the hands of our enemies.

Taft's Words and Deeds.

"Mr. Taft at first denied that he represented the bosses. His denial was of little consequence, for his deeds belied his words. But I doubt if at present he would venture to repeat the denial. As it has become constantly more and more evident that the people are against him he has more and more undisguisedly thrown himself into the arms of the bosses.

"Here in Chicago at this moment he has never had one chance of success save what was given him by the actions of Messrs. Crane, Barnes, Brooker, Penrose, Murphy, Guggenheim, Mulvane, Smoot, New, and their associates in cheating the people out of their rights.

"He was beaten so overwhelmingly by the people themselves in the States where primaries were held that in the last State in which he spoke, in New Jersey, he permitted himself to be betrayed into the frank admission that he expected to be nominated because he believed the National Committee would stand by him. One member of his own Cabinet, representing a State that has just repudiated him, has been working hand in glove with the other Taft members of the National Committee, under the lead of Mr. Crane of Massachusetts, Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania, of Mr. Mulvane of Kansas, of Mr. Murphy of New Jersey, and Mr. Scott of West Virginia—all of whom have just been repudiated by their own States—to steal from the people the victory which the people have won.

"Last February it was evident that Mr. Taft was the accepted representative of the bosses, of the men who uphold the combination of crooked politics and crooked business, which has been the chief source not only of our political but of our social and industrial corruption. It has now, alas, become evident that Mr. Taft is willing to acquiesce in and to condone and to accept the fruits of any course of action on which these men embark, even though such action represent treason, as well as destruction, to the Republican Party to which they nominally belong, and also treason to the cause of the American people as a whole.

"Among the National Committeemen who have taken part in this conspiracy there are a number of men who in the ordinary relations of life are doubtless decent and reputable. Probably these men excuse themselves to themselves for what they are now doing on the ground that they are not committing what the law recognizes as a crime. It may well be doubted whether on the whole our country does not suffer more from the misdeeds of men who recognize as binding on their consciences only the obligations of law honesty than it suffers from the misdeeds of actual criminals.

Wrong to the People.

"Men like Messrs. Crane of Massachusetts, Brooker of Connecticut, and Nagel of Missouri, who trail behind their bolder associates such as Messrs. Penrose, Murphy, and Mulvane, are doubtless genuinely shocked at the misconduct of a defaulting bank cashier or at the action of some small election official who on Election Day falsifies the returns. Yet the wrong to the American people, the damage to the country, by such action as these National Committeemen have taken in deliberately seeking to nullify and overthrow the will of the people legitimately expressed as to their choice for President is infinitely greater than the wrong done by the tempted cashier or the bribed election official.

"It has to me been both a sad and a strange thing to see men hitherto esteemed reputable take part in such action and to see it sustained by similar men outside. I suppose the explanation must be found in the fact that in the slow but general moral advance certain men lag a little behind the rate of progress of the community as a whole, and where their own real or fancied interests are concerned such men fail to recognize generally accepted standards of right and wrong until long after they have been recognized by the majority of their fellows.

"There was a period when piracy and wrecking were esteemed honorable occupations, and long after the community as a whole had grown to reprehend them there were still backward persons who failed to regard them as improper. In the same way, as late as thirty years ago, there were many men in public life who, while they would refuse to receive a bribe, did not think it objectionable to give a bribe; although now the sentiment in the community has grown so strong that it is no longer possible to excuse the bribe giver any more than the bribe taker.

"In the same way there are still in certain parts of this country representatives of a class far from uncommon a quarter of a century ago, a class which regards an election as a game without rules in which it is merely a sign of cleverness to swindle and cheat. Evidently the majority of the men whose actions we complain of on the National Committee still occupy this attitude toward nominations, although some of them may have passed beyond it as regards elections.

"But on the committee, and associated with the men who assume to be respectable, there are certain representatives of Mr. Taft whose presence gives us cause to wonder whether there are not far worse influences behind the action of the committee than any at which I have guessed. Mr. Stevenson of Colorado has appeared on the committee, now holding the proxy of one of Mr. Taft's delegates, now that of another.

Quotes Judge Ben Lindsey.

"Judge Ben B. Lindsey, in his book 'The Beast and the Jungle,' has given a very graphic account of Mr. Stevenson's political activities in Denver. I very greatly wish that every decent man in this country, every plain right thinking citizen who is in doubt as to what the representatives of Mr. Taft have done on the National Committee, would read this book of Judge Lindsey's. In especial let him study the part in which Judge Lindsey refers to Mr. Stevenson, and then let him think for himself just what it means when Mr. Taft and his associates accept the help of Mr. Stevenson, and import him from his own State of Colorado to act for other States on the National Committee as one of the ablest men engaged in the movement to rob the people of their right to rule themselves.

"Our opponents here in Chicago to-day have waged such a bitter and unscrupulous fight for the very reason that this is no ordinary factional contest. The big bosses who control the National Committee represent not merely the led captains of mercenary politics, but the great crooked financiers who stand behind these led Captains. These political bosses are obnoxious in themselves, but they are even more obnoxious because they represent privilege in its most sordid and dangerous form.

"The majority of the National Committee, in deciding the cases before them, have practiced political theft in every form, from highway robbery to petty larceny; and political theft is as dishonest as, and more damaging than, ordinary theft. There is no law to reach the offenses they have committed, but morally these offenses are far more serious from the standpoint of the National interest than any of the ordinary commercial or political offenses which expose the perpetrators to be brought before the courts of justice.

"The committeemen responsible for such action need to be taught that the National Committee was created to be the servant and not the master of the plain men and women who make up the bulk of the Republican Party. The party belongs to millions of the rank and file. It does not belong to the handful of politicians who have assumed fraudulently to upset the will of the rank and file.

"The action of these men is in no sense 'regular,' as they claim it to be. They in no way represent the people, they in no way represent the rank and file of the Republican Party, and theft and dishonesty cannot give and never shall give a title to regularity. One thousand and seventy-eight men are to meet here in convention to decide the future of the Republican Party.

Fraudulent Taft Delegates.

"At least seven out of eight of these among them who really represent the people are against the nomination of Mr. Taft. It is the duty of all of them, their first duty, to throw out of the convention every man fraudulently seated there by the National Committee. The fraudulent Taft delegates whom the National Committee seated, for instance from California, from Washington, from Indiana, from Kentucky, from Michigan, from Arizona, from Alabama, from Texas, represent nothing but the deliberate attempt by certain discredited bosses to upset the free and honest expression of the people's will.

"These fraudulent Taft delegates were beaten by the voters of Washington, of California, of Texas, of Arizona, of Indiana, of Kentucky—and then they were seated by the discredited political bosses who had just themselves been beaten by the people of their own States, in Massachusetts, in New Jersey, in Pennsylvania, in West Virginia, in Kansas, in Missouri.

"Messrs. Crane, Penrose and company were so discredited in the eyes of the Republicans of their own States that they were beaten as delegates to the convention, and yet they arrogate themselves the right to seat in the convention the delegates whom the States of Washington, California, Arizona, Texas, and the rest have just beaten at the polls.

"If the convention proves false to the cause of the people, if it records the will of the bosses, whether yet unbeaten, as in New York and Colorado, or beaten, as in Massachusetts and New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Kansas, it will wreck the Republican Party, it will put back the cause of democracy, it will be false to every principle of honor and justice. It cannot with honesty or propriety stand in any shape or way for the action of the National Committee, neither by accepting that committee's nominee for Temporary Chairman, nor by accepting its decision as to the seating and unseating of contested delegations.

"The majority of the National Committee has acted with deliberate dishonesty; a majority composed nearly half of politicians from Territories and States that never cast a Republican Electoral vote, and nearly half of politicians who have just been repudiated at open primaries by the people of their own States, has stolen from the rank and file of the Republicans from 60 to 80 lawfully elected delegates, has substituted for them an equal number of fraudulent delegates not elected by the people, and claims the right to nullify the will of the people by placing these fraudulent delegates on the temporary roll call of the National Convention, with the hope thereby of controlling it in the interest of the candidate and of the bosses, whom the people have just now emphatically repudiated.

"This attempt to bind the convention by an act of deliberate dishonesty, this attempt to defraud of their rights the plain citizens of the Republican Party, by the bosses whom that party has just repudiated, brings in question certain elementary principles which lie at the foundation not only of party procedure and party organization, but of free government and social order.

Let the Convention Be Judge.

"I hold that the convention itself is of right the only judge of the qualifications of its own members. From Washington, California, Arizona, Texas, Kentucky, Indiana, Alabama, and certain other States the people elected certain delegates who are legally and morally entitled to sit in the convention. The discredited politicians making up the majority of the National Committee with the determination to nullify the will of the people, have substituted for those men certain others who have not the slightest claim to seats in the convention.

"A minority of the National Committee, composed of honorable men, who have voted on every case strictly on its merits, have in each case protested strongly against the action of the majority, showing beyond the shadow of doubt that the men thrown off the temporary roll by the majority are entitled to seats by every consideration of law and of morals.

"I have carefully examined the facts in these cases myself, and I say to you that there is no element of doubt that the men in question were honorably and lawfully chosen by the people, and that the effort of the majority to unseat them represents nothing but naked theft, carried on with the sole and evil purpose of dishonestly substituting the will of the bosses for the deliberately expressed judgment of the people.

"It is for the convention itself to decide these cases, and by the convention I mean the lawfully elected members of the convention. The men fraudulently put on the temporary roll by the dishonest action of the majority of the National Committee must not be allowed to vote on their own cases, and to allow the beneficiaries of the theft to vote on one another's case is, of course, to allow them really to vote on their own cases.

"By every consideration of real justice, we are entitled to have these of whom I speak, who were elected by the people, put on the roll call at once. But we do not ask this. Although we are deprived of our just rights when these men are not allowed to vote from the beginning, we ask merely that neither set of contestants be allowed to vote on any question before the convention until the 1,000 members of the convention whose seats have not been contested shall themselves decide which of the contested delegates are entitled to membership.

"I believe that even with the addition of these fraudulent seated delegates Mr. Taft's supporters are in a substantial minority of the convention, and I do not merely believe, I know, that we have a large majority of the legally elected members of the convention. The question involved in the action of the National Committee is of vastly more importance than my nomination or the nomination of any man. The whole system of the corrupt alliance between crooked business and crooked politics is at stake in the making up of this temporary roll; it has been made up crookedly by the majority of the National Committee, with the purpose of perpetuating the rule of the corrupt political boss, even when the people have declared against him.

Means End of the Party.

"If these methods were allowed to prevail the Republican Party would come to an end, for it would cease to be the party of the people. It would pass under the control of an oligarchy of the representatives of privilege, and no method of overthrowing that control would remain available to the people. If this action by the majority of the National Committee is allowed to stand, primaries are a farce and election the idle exercise of a useless privilege.

"We refuse to recognize or abide by this theft of the rights of the people by the National Committee. It is the duty of all honest members of the convention to fight that action from the moment the convention assembles. It is our duty to the rank and file of the Republican Party, it is our duty to the people of this country to insist that no action of the convention which is based on the votes of these fraudulently seated delegates binds the Republican Party or imposes any obligation upon any Republican.

"The man nominated by the National Committee as Temporary Chairman, whoever he may be, must, under these circumstances, be considered as merely an instrument chosen by them to put in effect their purposes. If such a man—whether he be Mr. Root or any one else, and whatever his previous career—is willing to accept an election by the aid of those fraudulently selected delegates, he at once becomes the representative of forces which no honorable man, no loyal Republican can afford to see triumph, whether within the party or in our National life.

"The big, evil politicians who are a curse to their land derive the major part of their strength from the fact that in any crisis a number of respectable men, although they oppose the evil, do it feebly and dare not carry the fight to the end. We who are in this fight are not feeble, and we intend to carry the fight to the end. We ask that, before the convention proceeds to organize the groups of contested delegates stand aside and allow their title to be passed upon by the remaining uncontested delegates. This will be not only in strict accordance with common sense and justice, but in accordance with the practice prevalent under the rules of Congress in the organization of the House in the matter of contested seats.

Will Abide by Decision.

"We will abide by the decision of any honest and impartial tribunal in this matter, but we will not permit the fraudulently seated delegates to sit as judges on their own cases, and perhaps as a result to overthrow in the interests of certain bosses and of the beneficiaries of privilege the clearly and deliberately expressed judgment of the plain citiens who make up the rank and file of the Republican Party.

"We rest our case, not only before the Republican voters, but before the American people, upon the proposition, first, that the National Committee cannot defeat the wishes of the rank and file of the Republican voters by unseating delegates honestly elected and, second, that those who are dishonestly substituted for them by the National Committee must not be permitted to vote on their own cases and to be the beneficiaries of fraud committed in their own behalf.

"There never has been a clearer lineup than this between the plain people of the country on one side, and on the other the powers that prey, the representatives of special privilege in the world of business and their tools and instruments in the world of politics. There can be no compromise in such a contest. It is natural that the representatives of special privilege who know that special privilege cannot continue if the people really rule, should resort unblushingly to every kind of trickery and dishonesty in order to perpetuate their hold upon the party, and should be eager callously to destroy the party if necessary to prevent its being controlled by its rank and file.

Appeal to Honest Men.

"But for this very reason we feel we have a right solemnly to appeal to all honest men to stand with us on what has now become a naked issue of right and wrong. There can be no yielding, no flinching on our part. We have the people behind us overwhelmingly. We have justice and honesty on our side. We are warring against bossism, against privilege, social and industrial; we are warring for the elemental virtues of honesty and decency, of fair dealing as between man and man; we are warring to save the Republican Party, and the only reward for which we ask is to put our party in such shape that it shall be of the highest possible service to the people of the United States.

"Now let us consider what this fight has been for. The issue has been sharply drawn not merely by the words of Mr. Taft and of myself and of our supporters, but by our several actions. I have stood for the right of the people to rule and for their duty so to rule as to work for moral, political, and industrial justice. Mr. Taft has no less explicitly stood for a government of the people by what he calls a 'representative part' of the people; and while he has of course stated in perfunctory fashion that he favors industrial justice, he has violently opposed every practical method advanced for actually doing away with industrial injustice, for actually driving privilege out of its intrenchments, and for actually equalizing opportunity.

"At the present moment we see before our eyes here in Chicago just exactly what Mr. Taft's doctrine of government of the people by a 'representative part' of the people really amounts to. Eight years ago I received electoral votes from thirty-three States. In twenty of these States direct primaries have been held, or, if not direct primaries, at least primaries sufficient to give the people a reasonable chance to express their preferences. In these twenty States where the rank and file of the Republican Party had a chance to express their preference I won 295 delegates, Mr. Taft 67, Mr. La Follette 36. That is, in those States which went Republican eight years ago Mr. Taft obtained between one-seventh and one-eighth of the delegates where the people had a chance to express their will. These primary States are scattered everywhere throughout the country, from Maine to California, and it is impossible to doubt that they give an accurate measure of what the vote in all the Republican States would be if the people had been allowed a chance to vote.

Blocked a Primary Law.

"But Mr. Taft's representatives, wherever possible, prevented the adoption of a primary law. They prevented it in Michigan, for instance, they prevented it in Montana. Without question Montana and Michigan would have gone for us at least as strongly as Illinois and Oregon had there been a primary law. Before the people of either State Mr. Taft did not stand the chance to get a single delegate.

"His led captains recognized this fact and prevented the people from voting; he and they distrusted the people, with reason, and, with qual reason, they trusted the professional politicians, and in Montana and Michigan Mr. Taft won delegates, to the snickering delight of every friend of privilege and bossism in the land, whose relish is peculiarly keen in seeing delegates won against the will of the people.

"These Republican primary States cast over two-thirds of the Republican vote in the Electoral College. In them the people spoke. They went overwhelmingly for me, and still more overwhelmingly against Mr. Taft. In the other States that went Republican eight years ago no primaries were held, and in all but one the politicians had nearly complete sway. In these States Mr. Taft secured 176 votes, I secured 40, Mr. Cummins 10. Of the Republican States, therefore, I received the overwhelming majority of the delegates wherever the people could express themselves, and taking these States all told, in spite of Mr. Taft's triumphs in the States where there were no real primaries, I received 435 delegates, (including those which the National Committee has stolen,) as against the 243 for Mr. Taft, the 36 for Mr. La Follette, and the 10 for Mr. Cummins. To put it in another way: I squarely carried 21 of the old Republican States, and these States cast 263 votes in the Electoral College—within three of a majority of the total electoral vote. Mr. Taft carried enough States (where there were no primaries) to give him 82 electoral votes; Mr. La Follette carried 2 States, with 18 electoral votes; Mr. Taft and Mr. Cummins divided 1 State with 13 votes.

"There remain States which, although Democratic at the last election, contain a genuine Republican Party—States like North Carolina and, Oklahoma, where there were primaries, and where I carried every delegate except three. It thus appears that in the Republican States Mr. Taft was beaten two to one, and that in the Republican States which hold primaries where the people could express their desires he was beaten by over seven to one.

"I call your attention to one significant feature in the attitude of the Taft papers in chronicling Mr. Taft's victories and defeats. Whenever their headlines announced a defeat for Mr. Taft it meant that there had been a vote by the people themselves in a primary State. Whenever during the last ten days they have announced a victory for Mr. Taft it has meant that Mr. Taft's representatives in the National Committee have thrown out delegates elected by the people at large to represent them.

Victories by the People.

"My victories have been won before the people and by the people; Mr. Taft's have been won by the bosses and by the representatives of special privilege, by the National Committee, and by boss-controlled conventions of machine politicians. I carried Washington at the polls; he carried it before the National Committee. He never has had, and has not now, a chance with the people; and I have just as little chance wherever the crooked type of politician has power.

"If I am nominated it will be because, whenever they have had a chance, the verdict of the people, expressed in millions of votes, has been over two to one in my favor.

"If Mr. Taft were nominated it would mean the ruin of the Republican Party; for the roll call of his delegates as prepared by the National Committee consists, first, of delegates from States that never cast a Republican electoral vote; second, of boss-controlled delegates from States where the Republican voters were not allowed to express their preference; third, of delegates stolen from me, and fourth, and least in importance, of the delegates given him by the people—the last, who are the only delegates to whom he has any claim in right or morals, representing but one-eighth of his strength, the other seven-eighths representing the unscrupulous use of patronage in the South, the unscrupulous tactics of unprincipled machine politicians in the North, and the naked thefts of the National Committee.

"Let me give you two striking illustrations of how Mr. Taft's theory of government of the people by a 'representative part' of the people actually turns out to be in practice. In Ohio a primary was held for the district delegates, but the Taft managers who had control of the State Central Committee refused our request that there should also be a primary vote for the delegates at large.

"At the primary I beat Mr. Taft by 47,000 in a vote which was about 80 per cent. of that polled at the last election for Governor. It was an overwhelming repudiation of Mr. Taft by the plain people, by the rank and file of the Republican Party of Ohio. But this didn't affect the State Convention. Mr. Taft was not above sending an appeal to his leaders in the State Convention begging them to give him the vote anyhow in spite of the way in which he had been repudiated at the polls.

"In that convention the county in which the City of Cleveland stands had some fify delegates. That county had gone against Mr. Taft about three to one; he had even run behind Mr. La Follette. His repudiation by the people of the county had been so complete that it is to me literally incomprehensible how any man with any pretensions to honorable feeling could fail to accept the verdict.

Taft Lieutenants as Burglars.

"But Mr. Taft's lieutenants, headed by Senator Burton, undertook to steal from the people their right to deliver what verdict they chose. Their task was no more reputable than any form of burglary, and was far more damaging to the community than burglary. They were successful. They succeeded in getting from the City of Cleveland, which had repudiated Mr. Taft three to one at the polls, a delegation of politicians which was ten to one in his favor.

"This delegation turned the scale at the State Convention and earned Mr. Taft's effusive gratitude by stealing for him from the people of Ohio the six delegates at large. He was not entitled to these delegates. The people of Ohio who were defrauded in his interest were entitled to them. The people were cheated out of their rights because they were misrepresented by the convention. Mr. Taft asked the Ohio State Convention to misrepresent the people and it did misrepresent the people.

"Mr. Taft need never again explain what he means by government of the people by a 'representative part' of the people. He has shown in actual practice that he means government of the people by politicians who shall misrepresent them in the selfish interest of some one else.

"My second example is the National Committee itself. The recent action of the National Committee illustrates well what has happened in our country in the twisting of nominal representative government away from its original purpose until it becomes thoroughly unrepresentative and misrepresentative. All this party machinery was originally designed simply in order to make the will of the party genuinely effective. It had no other purpose then. It can have no other legitimate purpose now.

"Until within a very few years no man would have been brazen enough openly to announce that this was not its purpose. It has been reserved for Mr. Taft and his friends in this crisis openly to act on such an assumption. The other day thirty-seven of Mr. Taft's adherents on the National Committee stole from the people of California their right to give the votes of California to the men of their choice.

"These thirty-seven politicians, none of whom lived in California, assumed to override the will of the quarter of a million of California voters who had recorded their will at the primary. The thirty-seven men who do not live in California have given seats to two Taft men whom the quarter of a million California voters had refused to seat. These two Taft delegates have no more right to sit in the Republican Convention than they have to sit in the Democratic Convention. They were defeated in California by about 77,000 majority; a majority greater than Mr. Taft's entire vote.

The Protest in California.

"Under the act of the Legislature, all the delegates ran on one ticket, the Taft and Roosevelt delegates alike binding themselves to abide by the result. No delegates were elected by districts. Mr. Taft sent an urgent appeal to California just before the primary election, an appeal which showed his complete acquiescence in what was done—and unless he was prepared then to protest it was dishonorable to protest afterward. Yet on the plea of a henchman of Patrick Calhoun's thirty-seven adherents of Mr. Taft on the National Committee robbed the people of California of their rights and seated the two Taft-Calhoun delegates.

"Of these thirty-seven men, four represented the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Porto Rico. Twelve represented States that went Democratic four years ago. Fourteen came from Republican States every one of which had repudiated Mr. Taft and his committeemen at the primaries held this Spring.

"In other words, of the thirty-seven Taft men who in Mr. Taft's interest robbed the overwhelming majority of the Republican voters of the great Republican State of California of their rights sixteen represented no Republican Electoral vote whatever and fourteen represented Republican States whose voters by overwhelming majorities had repudiated the men themselves, and Mr. Taft also, at the primaries held this Spring.

"There remain out of the twenty-nine only seven men, six of these representing States where the Republican voters have had no chance to express their preference for President. In other words, out of the thirty-seven men on the National Committee who in Mr. Taft's interests disfranchised California, so far as two of its delegates are concerned, but one single man represented a State where the majority was Republican and where, when it had had a chance, it had not repudiated both the man himself and Mr. Taft himself.

"Swindle" in Washington.

"The action of the committee in seating the Taft delegates from Washington was even worse; and in the other States I have named it was at least as bad. This is Mr. Taft's theory of government of the people by a 'representative part' of the people when it is reduced to practice. From the practice of this theory, under the pretense of heeding the forms of democracy, it is but one step further to cast aside all pretense whatever; and Mr. Taft's lieutenants have taken this step again and again, from swindling the people by sharp political tricks they have gone to the point of deliberate theft.

"Mr. Taft, in encouraging what was done in the Ohio State Convention, showed his anxious desire to defeat the will of the people by sharp trickery which kept just within the law. But in electing and seating the delegates whom the Taft National Committeemen have put on the temporary roll of the convention from California, Washington, Arizona, Kentucky, Indiana, Texas, and other States a much longer step toward dishonesty has been taken. These delegates represent deliberate theft, deliberate robbery.

"The action of Mr. Taft's supporters in these cases raises a question even more vital than those that have legitimately been raised in this campaign. Before discussing questions dealing with the right of the people to rule and to secure social and industrial justice it is necessary to settle once for all that when the decision has been made by the people it shall not be reversed by force and fraud. We have a right to ask every honest man among our opponents, whatever may be his views as to the principles we advocate, heartily to support us in this fight for the elementary, the fundamental honesties of politics.

Greatest Issue of All.

"The first and greatest issue before us is the issue of theft. Every honest citizen should join with us in the fight for honesty against theft and corruption. It is not to be wondered at that our opponents have been very bitter, for the lineup in this crisis is one that cuts deep to the foundation of government. Our democracy is now put to a vital test; for the conflict is between human rights on the one side and on the other special privilege asserted as a property right. The parting of the ways has come.

"The Republican Party must definitely stand on one side or the other. It must stand by deeds, and not merely by empty phrases, for the rights of humanity, or else it must stand for special privilege. Our opponents are fond of calling themselves regular Republicans. In reality they have no title to membership in any party that is true to the principles of Abraham Lincoln. They are fighting for the cause of special privilege, and their chief strength is drawn from the beneficiaries of entrenched economic and social injustice.

"I do not in the least mean that they are all of them, or even a majority of them, influenced by improper motives any more than I would say the same thing of the men in the North who during the civil war were favorable to slavery and hostile to the Union. But most of the master spirits among them have a strong selfish interest in resisting the campaign against industrial wrong. The real masters among our opponents are often by no means the men nominally in the forefront.

"These real masters of the reactionary forces have a tremendous personal interest in perpetuating the rule of the boss in politics, with as its necessary accompaniment the safeguarding of privilege and the enlarging of the sphere of special interest. They are the men who stand back of the ordinary political leaders who are against us. They are the men who directly or indirectly control the majority of the great daily newspapers that are against us.

"Behind them comes the host of honest citizens who, because the channels of their information are choked, misunderstand our position and believe that in opposing us they are opposing disturbers of the peace. In addition these are the men who now, as in every age, are intellectually and temperamentally incapable of consenting to progress, and who worship at the shrine of the sanctity of property, even though that property be illicitly acquired and used to the detriment of the community.

"All of these honest men are sedulously taught by the big, sinister men above them that revolution impends if we strike at even the most obvious injustice. They are taught to believe that change means destruction. They are wrong. The men who temperately and with self-restraint, but with unflinching resolution and efficiency, strike at injustice, right grievious wrong, and drive entrenched privilege from its sanctuary, are the men who prevent revolutions. Life means change; where there is no change death comes.

Fighting Sanely for Right.

"We who fight sanely for the rights of the people for industrial justice and social reform are also fighting for material well-being; for justice is the handmaiden of prosperity, and without justice there can be no lasting prosperity. We pledge ourselves not only to strike for prosperity, but to bring it about; for it can only come on a basis of fair treatment for all; and on such a basis it shall come, if the people intrust power to us.

"When I undertook this contest I was well aware of the intense bitterness which my re-entry into politics would cause. I knew that the powers that prey would oppose me with tenfold the bitterness they would show in opposing any other Progressive candidate, simply because they do not fear any other Progressive candidate, whereas they very greatly fear me. I knew also that they would directly or indirectly influence very many men who pride themselves upon belonging to and, indeed, typifying what they regard as the educated and respectable classes.

"But it has been to me a matter of melancholy concern to see the effect that these things have produced upon so many men in the Northeast, especially in cities like New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, who lead lives that as a whole are pleasant, rather soft, and who are free from all possibility of the pressure of actual want. It has been a matter of concern to me to see how bitter and irrational has been the opposition to us among a very large proportion of these men, the men who are to be found in the most noted clubs, in the centres of big business, and in the places especially resorted to by those whose chief desires are for ease and pleasure.

Only Honest Men for Allies.

"We have with us a small percentage of the heads of great corporations and of great corporation lawyers, including, I believe, almost every man of either class sufficiently high-minded and far-sighted to see that in the long run privilege spells destruction not only to the class harmed by it but to the class possessing it. We welcome the presence of these men. Every honest man, whatever his fortune, should be our ally.

"The great majority of capitalists, however, and of the big corporation lawyers so intimately connected with them, are naturally hostile to us. Their hostility did not surprise me. The men who are most benefited by privilege, unless they are exceptionally disinterested and far-sighted, cannot be expected to feel friendly toward those who assail privilege. But associated with them are many men whose selfish interest in privilege is far less obvious. I genuinely regret that we have with us so small a percentage of the men for whom life has been easy, who belong to or are intimately associated with the leisured and moneyed classes; so small a proportion of the class which furnishes the bulk of the membership in the larger social, business, and professional clubs, and which supplies the majority of the heads of our great educational institutions and of the men, generally, who take the lead in upholding the cause of virtue when only the minor moralities and the elegancies of life are at issue.

"My concern and regret over their action are not primarily for our sakes, for the sake of the people; my concern and regret are primarily for these men themselves. They could do us good by joining with us, for it is earnestly to be wished that this movement for social justice shall number among its leaders at least a goodly proportion of men whose leadership is obviously disinterested, who will themselves receive no material benefit from the changes which as a matter of justice they advocate.

A Battle for Humanity.

"Yet the good to the people would be small compared to the good which these men would do to their own class by casting in their lot with us as we battle for the rights of humanity, as we battle for social and industrial justice, as we champion the cause of those who most need champions and for whom champions have been too few.

"I have been puzzled at the attitude of the men in question. They are often men who in the past have been very severe in their condemnation of corruption, in their condemnation of bossism, and in railing at injustice and demanding higher ideals of public service and private life. Yet when the supreme test comes, they prove false to all their professions of the past.

"They fear the people so intensely that they pardon and uphold every species of political ad business crookedness in the panic-stricken hope of strengthening the boss and special privilege, and thereby raising a powerful shield to protect their own soft personalities from the public. They are foolish creatures; the people would never harm them; yet they still dread the people. They stand with servile acquiescence behind the worst representatives of crooked business and crooked politics in the country, and by speech or by silence they now encourage or condone the efforts of our opponents to steal from the people the victory they have won and to substitute boss rule for popular rule.

"Some of these men have in the past assumed to be teachers of their fellowmen in political matters. Never again can they speak in favor of a high ideal of honesty and decency in political life, or of the duty to oppose political corruption and business wrongdoing; for to do so would expose them to the derision of all who abhor hypocrisy and who condemn fine words that are not translated into honorable deeds.

"Apparently these men are influenced by a class consciousness which I had not supposed existed in any such strength. They live softly. Circumstances for which they are not responsible have removed their lives from the fears and anxieties of the ordinary men who toil. When a movement is undertaken to make life a little easier, a little better, for the ordinary man, to give him a better chance, these men of soft life seem cast into panic lest something that is not rightly theirs may be taken from them.

Stand in Unmanly Fear.

"In unmanly fear they stand against all change, no matter how urgent such change may be. They not only come far short of their duty when they thus act, but they show a lamentable shortsightedness. In this country of ours no man can permanently leave to his descendants the right to live softly, and if he could leave such a right it would in the end prove to be a right not worth having. The inheritance really worth while which we can transmit to our children and to our children's children is the ability to do work that counts, not the means of avoiding work—the ability for efficient effort, not the opportunity for the slothful avoidance of all effort.

"The leaders in the fight for industrial and social justice to-day should be the men to whom much has been given, and from whom we have a right to expect in return much of honesty and of courage, much of disinterested and valorous effort for the common good. The multi-millionaire who opposes us is the worst foe of his own children and children's children, and, little though he knows it, we are their benefactors when we strive to make this country one in which justice shall prevail; for it is they themselves who would in the end suffer most if in this country we permitted the average man gradually to grow to feel that fair play was denied him, that justice was denied to many and privilege accorded to the few.

Attack Upon the Press.

"We who in this contest are fighting for the rights of the plain people, we who are fighting for the right of the people to rule themselves, need offer no better proof of the fact that we are fighting for all citizens, no matter what their politics, than that which is afforded by the action of that portion of the press which is controlled by privilege, by the great special interests in business.

"Newspapers of this type are found in every part of the country—in San Francisco, in Cincinnati, in Chicago and St. Louis, in Boston and Philadelphia. But they are strongest in New York. Some of these newspapers are nominally Democratic, some nominally Republican, some nominally independent. But in reality they are true only to the real or fancied interest of the great capitalist class, by certain of whose members they are controlled.

"Sometimes the interests of this capitalist class are identical with those of the country as a whole, and in that case these papers serve the interests of the commonwealth. Sometimes the interests of the capitalist class are against the interests of the people as a whole, and in that case these papers are hostile to the interests of the commonwealth. But neither their acting favorably to nor their acting adversely to the interests of the commonwealth is anything more than an incident to their support of the interests to which they are bound.

"The great and far-reaching evil of their action is that they choke and foul the only channels of information open to so many honest and well-meaning citizens. The most prominent representatives of these papers in New York and Massachusetts supported Mr. Parker against me in 1904. Mr. Parker was a Democrat, but he was entirely satisfactory to these masters, and for the time being they ardently did all they could to overthrow the Republican Party and to elect a Democratic President.

"Furious Champions of Taft."

"But when I began to be seriously talked about for the Republican nomination this year these papers, one and all, turned Republican to the extent of becoming my furious opponents and the furious champions of Mr. Taft.

"There is an element of pure comedy in reading in these papers continual lamentations about the likelihood of my candidacy breaking up the Republican Party. They themselves did all they could to beat the Republican Party when they thought they could elect Mr. Parker. Now these papers would eagerly champion the Republican Party if they could keep Mr. Taft as its nominee for President. In the past they have not concealed their contempt for Mr. Taft, and none of them regards him in any way as a leader.

"The difference between us and our present day opponents is as old as civilized history. In every great crisis of the kind we face to-day we find arrayed on one side the men who with fervor and broad sympathy and lofty idealism stand for the forward movement, the men who stand for the uplift and betterment of mankind, and who have faith in the people; and over against them the men of restricted vision and contracted sympathey, whose souls are not stirred by the wrongs of others.

"Side by side with the latter appear the other men who lack all intensity of conviction, who care only for the pleasure of the day; and also those other men who distrust the people, who if dishonest wish to keep the people helpless so as to exploit them, and who if honest so disbelieve in the power of the people to bring about wholesome reform that every appeal to popular conscience and popular intelligence fills them with angry terror. According to their own lights, these men are often very respectable, very worthy. But they live on a plane of low ideals.

Honesty Bought and Sold.

"In the atmosphere they create impostors flourish, and leadership comes to be thought of only as success in making money, and the vision of heaven becomes a sordid vision, and all that is highest and purest in human nature is laughed at, and honesty is bought and sold in the market place.

"Opposed undyingly to those men are the men of faith and vision, the men in whom love of righteousness burns like a flaming fire, who spurn lives of soft and selfish ease, of slothful self-indulgence, who scorn to think only of pleasure for themselves, who feel for and believe in

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Before leaving for your vacation, give a thought to these needy tenement dwellers.

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We do not erect buildings in a hurry though we work fast.

We build deliberately and at an even rate of speed.

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And thus our preparedness at every stage of an operation ensures the even and uninterrupted progress of the work from start to finish.

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OUR GREATEST SALE OF USED PIANOS AND PLAYER-PIANOS—easy terms if desired.
THE STAR ITEM IN THE BARGAIN-BASEMENT IS AN OFFERING OF 800 WOMEN'S $1 HOUSE DRESSES, at....69c

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A CLEAN-UP OF ODD CHIFFONIERS.
RUGS AND CARPETS 'WAY UNDER PRICE.
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SCORES OF OFFERINGS IN THE CHINA AND GLASSWARE DEPARTMENT.
THE BARGAIN-BASEMENT FEATURES LOWER-PRICED GOODS, SUCH AS MOST FAMILIES NEED TODAY IN CITY, COUNTRY AND SEASHORE HOMES.

Double S.H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

their fellows, whose high fealty is reserved for all that is good, that is just, that is honorable. By their very nature these men are bound to battle for the truth and the right.

"They do not address themselves only to the cultured and exclusive few. They prize character even more than intellect. They know well that conscience is not the privilege merely of the men of wealth and cultivation, and they make their appeal to all men alike in the name of the great fundamental qualities, and qualities that every man should have, the qualities of generosity and unselfishness, of fearless honesty and high courage.

"We who war against privilege pay heed to no outworn system of philosophy. We demand of our leaders to-day understanding of and sympathy with the living and the vital needs of those in the community whose needs are greatest. We are against privilege in every form. We believe in striking down every bulwark of privilege. Above all, we are against the evil alliance of special privilege in business with special business in politics. We believe in giving the people a free hand to work in efficient fashion for true justice. To the big man and to the little man, in all the relations of life, we pledge justice and fair dealing.

Time for a Change at Hand.

"A period of change is upon us. Our opponents, the men of reaction, ask us to stand still, but we could not stand still if we would. We must either go forward or go backward. Never was the need more imperative than now for men of vision who are also men of action. Disaster is ahead of us if we trust to the leadership of men whose souls are seared and whose eyes are blinded, men of cold heart and narrow mind, who believe we can find safety in dull timidity and dull inaction.

"The unrest cannot be quieted by ingenious trickery of those who profess to advance by merely marking time, or who seek to drown the cry for justice by loud and insincere clamor about issues that are false and issues that are dead. The trumpets sound the advance, and their appeal cannot be drowned by repeating the war cries of bygone battles, the victory shouts of vanished hosts.

"Here in this city of the State of Lincoln I can set forth the principles for which we stand to-day in the words which Lincoln used fifty-four years ago, when, in speaking of the then phase of the eternal struggle between privilege and justice, between the rights of the many and the special interest of the few, he said:

> That is the real issue. That is the issue which will continue in this country when these poor tongues of Judge Douglas and myself shall be silent. It is the eternal struggle between two principles—right and wrong—throughout the world. They are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time. The one is the common right of humanity, the other the divine right of Kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit that says 'You toil and work and earn bread and I will eat it.' No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a King who bestrides the people of his own nation and lives from the fruit of their labor, or from one race of men as an apology for enslaving another race, it is the same tyrannical principle.

Were Lincoln Alive To-day.

"Were Lincoln alive to-day he would add that it is also the same principle which is now at stake when we fight on behalf of the many against the oppressor in modern industry, whether the abuse of special privilege by a man whose wealth is great or is little, whether by the multimillionaire owner of railways and mines and factories who forgets his duties to those who earn his bread while earning their own, or by the owner of the foul little sweatshop who coins dollars from the excessive and underpaid labor of haggard women.

"We who stand for the cause of progress are fighting to make this country a better place to live for those who have been harshly treated by fate, and if we succeed it will also really be a better place for those who are already well off. None of us can really prosper permanently if masses of our fellows are debased and degraded, if they are ground down and forced to live starved and sordid lives, so that their souls are crippled like their bodies and the fine edge of their every feeling blunted.

"We ask that those of our people to whom fate has been kind shall remember that each is his brother's keeper, and that all of us whose veins thrill with abounding vigor shall feel our obligation to the less fortunate, who work wearily beside us in the strain and stress of our eager modern life.

"Friends, here at Chicago at this time you have a great task before you. I wish you to realize deep in your hearts that you are not merely facing a crisis in the history of a party, you are facing a crisis in the history of a Nation, and what you do will have an appreciable effect throughout the world at large. Here in America we the people have a continent on which to work out our destiny, and our faith is great that our men and women are fit to face the mighty days. Nowhere else in all the world is there such a chance for the triumph on a gigantic scale of the great cause of democratic and popular government. If we fail, the failure will be lamented and our heads will be bowed with shame; for not only shall we fail for ourselves, but our failure will wreck the fond desires of all throughout the world who look toward us with the fond hope that here in this great Republic it shall be proved that from ocean to ocean the people can rule themselves, and, thus ruling, can gain liberty for and do justice both to themselves and to others.

Eternal War Against Wrong.

"We who stand for the cause of the uplift of humanity and the betterment of mankind are pledged to eternal war against wrong, whether by the few or by the many, by a plutocracy or by a mob. We believe that this country will not be a permanently good place for any of us to live in unless we make it a reasonably good place for all of us to live in. The sons of all of us will pay in the future if we of the present do not do justice to all in the present. Our cause is the cause of justice for all in the interest of all. The present contest is but a phase of the larger struggle. Assuredly the fight will go on whether we win or lose, but it ill be a sore disaster to lose.

"What happens to me is not of the slightest consequence; I am to be used, as in a doubtful battle any man is used, to his hurt or not, so long as he is useful, and is then cast aside or left to die. I wish you to feel this. I mean it, and I shall need no sympathy when you are through with me, for this fight is far too great to permit us to concern ourselves about any one man's welfare.

"If we are true to ourselves by putting far above our own interests the triumph of the high cause for which we battle, we shall not lose. It would be far better to fail honorably for the cause we champion than it would be to win by foul methods the foul victory for which our opponents hope. But the victory shall be ours, and it shall be won as we have already won so many victories—by clean and honest fighting for the loftiest of causes.

"We fight in honorable fashion for the good of mankind; fearless of the future, unheeding of our individual fates, with unflinching hearts and undimmed eyes, we stand at Armageddon and we battle for the Lord."

FOR A WEST SIDE BOULEVARD

Ernest Flagg Has a Plan for Opening Up Lower Part of City.

Ernest Flagg, the architect, of 100 Broad Street, has sent to Borough President McAneny, the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and other civic bodies a plan for the cutting of a boulevard through the heart of the lower west side, in order to open up the western avenues which at present are of little use for north and south traffic. He points out that this would make Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Avenues of much more value, and would enable the traffic originating in them to reach the Post Office.

His plan is for starting from the block in Broadway, between Murray Street and Park Place, immediately north of the Woolworth Tower, and cutting a broad boulevard in a northwesterly direction across the intervening blocks till it reaches the line of Varick Street. That thoroughfare he would widen considerably on its western side, and at Clarkson Street he would extend it to Christopher Street, where it would connect with Bleecker Street, and, bending a little to the west, would run as far north as Abingdon Square.

On the open space which occurs at this point Eighth Avenue debouches, and the connection with Seventh Avenue would be made by the extension of that thoroughfare due south from its present terminus at Greenwich Avenue across the blocks to a point half way between Bleecker and Bedford Streets. In the same way Sixth Avenue, which now comes to an end at Bleecker Street, would be carried on to make a junction with the new boulevard between Spring and Dominick Streets.

At the present time the Board of Estimate has a plan for the extension of Seventh Avenue to Varick Street and so into West Broadway, but this Mr. Flagg considers has disadvantages. He has not given an estimate of the cost of his proposal.

GAYNOR BOOM FINDS BALTIMORE WELCOME

Ex-Senator Cantor, in Convention City, Starts with Songs the Movement for the Mayor.

NURSES IT AT A DINNER

Stone of Missouri Arrives Just in Time to Untangle a Proposed Clark Deal Over the Chairmanship.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 17.—Mayor Gaynor's boom for the Presidential nomination hit Baltimore this morning, and has been much in evidence all day. It shows signs of having been carefully organized and already arrangements have been completed for renting a house which will be thrown open as Gaynor headquarters on Friday. To-night a local organization was formed and it held a dinner at the Hotel Emerson. Even campaign songs about Gaynor were not lacking.

Just how much political force there is in the Gaynor boom is hard to determine, but many Democratic leaders here think Charles F. Murphy is really behind it.

Jacob A. Cantor, former State Senator and Borough President of Manhattan, who is at the head of the New York Democratic Association for Gaynor for President, brought the boom here, but he says he has never talked with either Mr. Murphy or Mayor Gaynor about it. In his speech at the dinner to-night he said that the Gaynor movement was backed by a number of men, "some of them in the organization and many of us not."

There is plainly an effort to prevent the Gaynor boom from being regarded as a Tammany Hall affair, accompanied by assurances that the Mayor will have the support of the New York delegation. It is also admitted that the work of creating sentiment has been going on quietly for at least six months, and that Mr. Gaynor has no objection to his name being used. The opening of headquarters is to be followed on Monday by the arrival of a special train from New York over the Pennsylvania bringing a load of rooters.

Merely a Dark Horse.

Of course, Mayor Gaynor has no instructed delegates, and his candidacy is of the dark horse variety, but with so many candidates in the field, each considerably short of a majority, to say nothing of a two-thirds vote, it is argued that the New York man is in an excellent position to receive the support of all factions if a deadlock ensues.

Senator Cantor exhibited the Gaynor boom to members of the National Committee who are here, such as Chairman Mack, Roger C. Sullivan, Thomas H. Taggart, Judge Wade of Iowa, and others. They beamed on it in an impersonal manner, but without any definite encouragement, as they do upon pretty much every proposal that comes up. Their own plan seems to be to get committed to nothing except in so far as some of them are bound by instructions on the early ballots, with a possibility of joining hands later and settling the nomination. Therefore they view cheerfully any and all booms or platform proposals, but keep their own counsel as to their views.

The Baltimore Gaynor League sprung into being this evening and elected Edwin H. Brownley, a lawyer, President; E. V. Cummings, a banker, Vice President; Harry Bennett, an advertising man, Secretary, and C. Harris, a dentist, Treasurer.

Resolutions were adopted setting forth that "The Democratic business men of Baltimore regard the present situation as a guarantee of Democratic success this Fall, provided the strongest candidate who can be named is nominated," and that the record of Mr. Gaynor, as citizen, Judge, and Mayor, "has demonstrated not only to us but to the whole country his exceptional qualifications and gained for him an unusual degree of popularity among all the people, both of which in our judgment make him the most desirable and available candidate."

The league pledges itself to aid in every possible way in bringing about his nomination for President.

Is Strong in Baltimore.

Mr. Browley said after the meeting that Gaynor sentiment had been strong in Baltimore for some time, but had not been crystallized so long as his name was not brought forward as a candidate. Since last Friday, he said, between 150 and 200 Baltimore business men applied for membership in the Gaynor organization.

At the dinner to-night Senator Cantor said that up to a short time ago Mayor Gaynor's supporters in New York had been in the same position as those in Baltimore.

"There are many Democrats in New York," he said, "who know Mayor Gaynor's record as Judge and Mayor, and know personally the exceptional services he has rendered to the people of New York as a private citizen.

"While the New York delegates remained silent as to whom they would support, we felt it our duty to band ourselves together to present to the convention the name of this great man for the Presidency. There was an immediate response to the sentiment not only in New York but from neighboring States as well.

"Mr. Gaynor is sufficiently progressive to meet the demand of the present situation. He is neither conservative nor radical, but represents practical views on subjects of present moment. For the first time in years the Democracy is rich in material at this convention. There are a number of men capable of occupying this great office, but the question for the convention is which one of these would in all probability be successful at the polls? It is conceded by everybody that Mayor Gaynor would carry New York to a certainty. While we may speculate as to whether one or another of the other candidates might carry it, we know that Mayor Gaynor would carry it, and no Democratic candidate was ever successful without carrying New York.

"As a private citizen, Mr. Gaynor was opposed to corrupt government and a corrupt ballot. No Judge on the bench ever went further in protecting the personal liberty of the citizens than he. He has never failed to attend a convention called to urge upon Congress the improvement of the waterways. To our minds, and I believe also to yours in Baltimore, if we want a successful candidate, Mayor Gaynor is the man. He has never been a candidate, but has had nominations forced upon him. He is one who will remedy the wrongs from which we suffer without turning the Constitution upside down or inside out. I promise you if he is nominated he will be elected."

Some of the Gaynor Songs.

While the dinner was in progress a strong-lunged young man sang Gaynor songs to the airs of "Maryland, My Maryland" and "Billy," of which the following samples will serve to show the poetic merit:

Oh, who has ruled the city great;
Yes, with a knowledge up to date;
Who feared not to investigate?
Gaynor! Gaynor! Gaynor!

Who treats the rich and poor the same,
Who always is "just mighty game,"
And who has added to his fame?
Gaynor! Gaynor! Gaynor!

William J. Gaynor is a man of renown;
His fame is resounding all over this old town.
If right and if justice high office can get,
The Nation's voice will make him President yet.

You bet.

The boomers from New York said the Baltimoreans were responsible for these effusions.

Another boom that cropped out to-day is the Hoke Smith boom. This boom is of the elusive variety, and nobody stood sponsor for it. The story was that Senator Gore of Oklahoma, who was here yesterday, had suggested the name of the Georgia Senator-elect to the members of the National Committee who foregather at the Hotel Belvedere as a dark horse of great possibilities, but Mr. Taggart of Indiana, who is one of the inner circle, said he had not heard of the Hoke Smith boom, and, as a matter of fact, when Senator Gore was here yesterday he lifted up his voice, loudly proclaiming the availability of Woodrow Wilson, for whom he is instructed. Col. Pence, Wilson's publicity man, said Senator Gore would be the very last of the Wilson contingent to desert.

Clark Contingent Is Behind.

The Clark contingent has lagged behind the Wilson and Harmon enthusiasts in getting the ball to rolling in Baltimore, but Col. Clifton's arrival last night was followed to-day by the appearance of Senator Stone of Missouri, familiarly known as "Gumshoe Bill," whose first act was to extricate the Clark boom from a threatened tangle among the rival candidates for Temporary Chairman of the convention. The Clark men have been encouraging the aspirations of Ollie James of Kentucky, Theodore A. Bell of California, William Sulzer of New York, and others.

Senator Stone has no intention of letting the Clark boom suffer through becoming tied up with any of these candidacies.

"I am for Clark," he said. "I have no other interest to subserve. The names of several fine men have been mentioned for Temporary Chairman of the convention. I do not care one bit about that. Any honorable man who presides with dignity and perfect fairness will suit me. No man worthy of the place could afford to preside otherwise.

"So far as I am concerned, I want to do what I can to nominate and elect Clark as President—nominate him because he is the best candidate and elect him because he will make a good President."

Another Clark leader here to-day was Congressman Lloyd, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. He said he heartily indorsed all that Senator Stone had said.

The Clark men from thirty States are to have a pow-wow in Washington on Thursday, and in the meantime the missionary work here will be continued from headquarters in one of the dining rooms on the ground floor of the Emerson.

An Eye on Tammany Hall.

The temporary Chairmanship is still very much in the air. Wilson's supporters say they would prefer Senator O'Gorman of New York or Representative Henry of Texas, but have no objection to Bell of California or Ollie James. In this they have an eye on both Tammany Hall and William J. Bryan, inasmuch as Tammany Hall would probably be satisfied with O'Gorman in case Chairman Mack of the National Committee is not able to land the place for Alton B. Parker without precipitating a fight with the Bryan element, and Henry is well regarded by the Nebraska man. The Harmon men are inclined to be for Bell, although he heads a delegation instructed for Clark.

Senator Culberson of Texas was also in town to-day. He is instructed for Wilson, and won't admit that any other candidate is possible.

A bit of gossip which attracted a good deal of attention was the announcement that Thomas F. Ryan would be here in a few days as the guest of S. Davies Warfield, who recently bought control of the Seaboard Air Line. Friends of the other candidates hint that Mr. Ryan's influence will be exerted for Harmon, but the Harmon men say they know nothing of his coming and don't know whether he is for Harmon or not.

John R. Dos Passos of New York, who wants a plank in the platform denouncing the slowness and expense of the law's administration and calling for the appointment of a National commission to study out a remedy, made a flying trip to town and engaged a private house for the term of the convention, from which as headquarters he will urge his views on the Platform Committee when it is appointed. He saw some of the National Committeemen to-day and explained his mission.

GAYNOR BOOM GROWS HERE.

Brooklyn Eagle Thinks Baltimore Convention Might Do Worse.

Mayor Gaynor is being more and more talked of each day as a Presidential possibility for the Baltimore Convention. One has only to watch the door of the Mayor's chambers in City Hall to get a line on developments. Politicians went through there in droves yesterday, and the pilgramage was of more than ordinary significance. Though the "Democratic Association of New York for Mayor Gaynor for President," which seems to have plenty of financial backing, launched the Gaynor boom, every one was asking yesterday who was the real head of it.

Up to 5 o'clock last night Mayor Gaynor appeared oblivious of the movement for him.

"How about the new association which has been formed to present your name at Baltimore?" he was asked.

"Fen dubbs!" replied the Mayor, snapping his fingers.

"I know what the boys say about marbles?" he queried. "Well, then, fen politics. I am too busy. I haven't read the papers yet."

William Harmon Black, Treasurer of the new Gaynor movement, who was a Commissioner of Accounts under Mayor McClellan, said yesterday that four different movements had been started to bring Mayor Gaynor to the front as a Presidential candidate. Each of the previous attempts, he said, had been silenced by the Mayor himself before so much as a pound of "Presidential literature" could be left at the Post Office.

The Brooklyn Eagle, commenting editorially on the Gaynor prospects, said yesterday:

> The name of the Mayor is to be presented at Baltimore as that of "the most available candidate now under consideration," and as that of a firm believer in the rights of the individual as guaranteed by the Constitution of the State and of the United States.
>
> There have been worse recommendations. It is especially pertinent now. Nor will anybody be disposed to take serious issue with the proposition that if nominated he is "sure to be elected."
>
> The Baltimore Convention could easily go further and fare infinitely worse.

ASKED GAYNOR FOR FUNDS.

Tennessean Who Promised Support Got a Stinging Telegram.

As a result of thirteen pungent words from Mayor Gaynor, the Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic National Convention is to-day a wiser man. L. E. Holladay of Dresden, Tenn., sent to Mayor Gaynor this telegram:

Dresden, Tenn., June 15, 1912.

Mayor William J. Gaynor, New York:

Are you know the Tennessee delegation to National Convention at Baltimore is uninstructed. To-day was appointed Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the convention, and will have charge of the Tennessee delegation. Some of rural delegates have not sufficient funds to get to convention. If you can assist me to get some of these delegates there, and in case your name comes before convention, will make it of interest to you. Answer at once at Dresden, Tenn.

L. E. HOLLADAY.

To which the Mayor replied post haste:

New York City, June 17, 1912.

L. E. Holladay, Dresden, Tenn.:

You will not be in charge long. Your moral perceptions are too inconspicuous.

W. J. GAYNOR.

The Mayor, after sending his reply, directed his secretary to forward the original telegram from Mr. Holladay to the Chairman of the Tennessee delegation.

CALIFORNIANS FOR CLARK.

Delegates to Baltimore Stop in Washington to Make Predictions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The advance guard of delegates bound for Baltimore from the West and the Pacific Coast has reached Washington. From San Francisco came former Representative James G. Maguire, who was accompanied by his fellow delegates, M. F. Tarpey of Fresno and Robert F. Fitzgerald of Oakland. Mr. Tarpey and Mr. Fitzgerald proceeded to New York after giving assurances that California's twenty-six delegates would vote solidly for Clark on every ballot, while Mr. Maguire remained here to call upon the Speaker at the Capitol.

"California is going to whoop things up for Speaker Clark in Baltimore," said Mr. Maguire. "This is a Democratic year. The Democratic party can win in the election with any one of the great men who are running for the nomination, but it is the part of wisdom for the Democracy to nominate the strongest man in the party, and there is no doubt that Speaker Clark occupies this commanding position.

"The campaign for the election of a President is to be fought out on the issue of the tariff, principally the high cost of living, and on this issue Speaker Clark has already carried the country."

MRS. SIDENBERG'S "BOMB."

Some Sort of a Storage Battery, Combustibles Inspector Believes.

Commissioner James J. Fleming of the Department of Public Safety of Yonkers said yesterday that he was perfectly satisfied that the supposed bomb received by Mrs. Henry Sidenberg last Friday at her Summer home at Hastings-on-Hudson was a harmless non-explosive battery. Since Mrs. Sidenberg received the package, which was mailed from Germany, her neighbors have been curious to hear from the police a detailed account of its contents.

Inspector Michael M. Landy of the Bureau of Combustibles said in a brief report to Commissioner Fleming that the contrivance was harmless, and that he believed it to be a new kind of storage battery with which the American market was not familiar.

"The package," said Inspector Landy yesterday, "was given to me last Friday. First there was a paper box. A cylinder in the box was packed with excelsior. The cylinder was of zinc. It was a little more than three inches in length and about three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Examining the contents of the cylinder, I found it contained carbon and salammoniac salts. It was composed of three parts carbon and one part salammoniac salts. The element of carbon and the solution are used in small dry batteries such as are used in houses for doorbells. The carbon had a cheese cloth wrapping, and the salammoniac salts were between the wrapping and the wall of the cylinder.

"After receiving the cylinder I took it to a secluded place and subjected it to a severe heat test and then I tore it to pieces and examined it. The cylinder was a perfectly harmless thing and people may rest assured that Mrs. Sidenberg did not receive an explosive of any kind."

Upon the two exposed ends of the cylinder was a dark liquid which Inspector Landy believed to be some waterproof substance. He said he could not tell what it was composed of.

Commissioner Fleming said that the case was not in the Yonkers jurisdiction, but that he had consented to handle it. The police have no clue as to the sender of the package.

To Consider New Diagonal Avenue.

The plan for the laying out of a new avenue from the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street to the Pennsylvania Station, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street, will be considered by the local board of the Murray Hill District this morning at 11:15 o'clock at a meeting in the Council Chamber at the City Hall. All persons interested are invited to attend.

SETTLE PERTH AMBOY STRIKE

Mayor Induces Smelter Men to Accept—Settling Other Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., June 17.—The strikers of the American Smelting & Refining Co. agreed to-day to accept the terms offered yesterday by the company and to return to work. The decision was reached at a second meeting of the men held in the afternoon.

In the morning, by a vote of two to one, they had decided to continue the strike, but in the afternoon, after listening to Mayor Frederick Garretson and several strike leaders, they decided to accept the terms which provide for an increase for all workers, though not as large as the men had demanded.

The National Fireproofing Company announced an increase in wages to-day though no strike had been threatened. The Standard Underground Cable Company came to an agreement to-day with its strikers, granting increases of 5 cents a day to women workers and 10 cents a day to men employes. They will return to work Wednesday.

Fifty girls quit the C. Pardee Works to-day, though 500 men employed there refused to strike. Some 200 of the 400 employes of the Federal Terra Cotta Works struck also as did half of the 300 workers in the Vulcan Detinning Co. They demanded higher wages.

It was expected that the striking employes of the Barber Asphalt Company would return to work to-day. Some 900 of the men visited the works but finally decided not to return to work. There was no disorder.

The strikers, Joseph Allzir, Stephen Verchek and Stephen Perhuda, who were killed Friday in fights with Deputy Sheriffs, were buried to-day. Their funerals had been announced for Tuesday to avoid a demonstration by the strikers and there was no disorder.

FOR UNITED REFORM RABBIS.

The Central Conference Against the Formation of Sectional Bodies.

The Central Conference of American Rabbis made public yesterday a set of resolutions passed by the Executive Committee of the Conference at a meeting held in Cincinnati on May 29. The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, The fundamental purpose for which the Central Conference of American Rabbis was organized was union among the reform rabbis of the country, and,

Whereas, It is important for the maintenance and advancement of the highest interests of liberal Judaism that all reform rabbis work together in harmony, and,

Whereas, The formation of sectional conferences makes for the division rather than the union of our forces;

Therefore, be it Resolved, that it be the sense of the Executive Committee of the Central Conference of American Rabbis that the formation of rabbinical associations other than city, with membership limited to reform rabbis of that city, shall be discouraged and discountenanced because prejudicial to the development of the religious interests we endeavor to serve.

Be it further resolved, That if, in consideration of the sentiments expressed in these resolutions, the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis disband by June 15, 1912, or if an organization of the Reform Rabbis of Greater New York be formed in its place, these resolutions be expunged from our minutes; if, however, the organization of the Eastern Council of Rabbis be persisted in, these resolutions be communicated to the members of the Central Conference and the public as the sense of the Executive Committee of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

The resolutions were passed after an exhaustive discussion, in which sixteen of the seventeen members of the Executive Committee participated.

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4½% TAX EXEMPT
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RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital & Surplus, **$8,500,000**
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FIREBUG'S HEAVY SENTENCE.

Judge Fawcett Inflicts the Maximum Penalty on Samuel Brand.

Samuel Brand, who was convicted of incendiarism through the testimony of Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy on Friday in the County Court, Brooklyn, was sentenced yesterday to an indeterminate sentence of from seven and a half to fifteen years by Judge Fawcett. This is the maximum penalty prescribed by law for the crime committed by the prisoner. Judge Fawcett said in sentencing him that the law did not prescribe an adequate punishment for such crimes as committed by Brand. The court said that a firebug was the most despicable of all criminals.

Brand was arrested by the Fire Marshal for setting fire to a building at 726 Cleveland Street, East New York, on Dec. 18.

APPEALS TO A NEW COURT.

Citizen Complains to Public Service Commission About Landlord.

The Public Service Commission seems to be regarded as a general court of appeal by all citizens in distress, one of the Commissioners observed yesterday in regard to this complaint received from a manufacturer:

"When I took these premises I arranged with the landlord to put up a partition and install an extra wash basin. Since last December I have been trying to get my landlord to fulfill his agreement to put in a wash basin.

"Will you please let me know if you have power to compel him to do this? We have only one basin here for about thirty or forty employes."

Divide Reid Estate of $300,000.

Special to The New York Times.

SUFFERN, N. Y., June 17.—William Reid of Upper Nyack, N. Y., who died without a will, left $300,000, which will be divided among his heirs. They are his widow, a sister, Mrs. Robert Kenner; a niece, Mrs. Reuben Kohler of Nyack; a brother, John Reid of New York City, and two nephews, one of whom is Douglas Mathewson of New York City.

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Provides the Most Perfect Modern Facilities for the
STORAGE of FURS
During the Summer Season
Clean, Safe, Giving Life and Lustre to the Furs,
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REMODELING and REPAIRING of FURS Done by Expert Furriers, During the Summer Months, At Specially Low Prices
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Men's Gimbel Suits At $25 to $32

Just as the wireless receiver can be attuned to a variety of lengths, so this collection of Gimbel Suits for Men is nicely adjusted to meet the preferences, as to price, of every man who wants really *good* clothing.

Take the interesting range of Suits, for instance, from $25 upwards.

There Are Fourteen Styles at $25
There Are Twelve Styles at $27.50
There Are Eleven Styles at $30
There Are Nine Styles at $32
And So On, Upwards to $45

At each price the best clothing that it is possible to produce at that price.

The Suits are in two- and three-piece models, with various degrees of lining. A liberal provision of the favorite grays, as well as plain and fancy blues, browns, and distinguishing mixtures. We know you will be satisfied with the showing. Fourth Floor

Do You Want An Electric Fan In a Hurry?

Here's good news just waiting for the first day you need it.

12-inch direct current Electric Fans, with extra heavy cast base; 3-speed regulator; complete with cord and plug.

12-in., at $8.75, regularly $10.75
16-in., at $10, regularly $12

Entirely new Electric Fans, for table use, with nickel-plated top, Japan finished base; complete with cord and plug, 3-speed switch, guaranteed, $15 each.

Electric Fans, for the bedroom or sick-room, nickel-plated, 3 speed, at $12. Fifth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

79 Brand New Patterns in Suits of Cool Summer Gray

You'll have to *travel some* to find *duplicates* of any of 'em.

Except, of course, at the shop of the *expensive custom tailor.*

Seventy-nine in all—*brand new, handsome* and *exclusive.*

Scots Gray—a handsome imported rough cloth from where the bonnie bloomin' heather grows.
Gun Metal Gray—a smooth sturdy fabric ideal for city wear.
Silver Gray—the choice of the ultra-smart dresser.
Silk threaded Gray in a dozen beautiful mixtures.
Gray *cheviots*, gray *homespuns*, gray *Donegals*, gray *mixture light woolens*, gray *flannels.*

Whether the sun shines or not, 'twill be a *gray day* here—at these prices:

Smith Gray & Co. Gray Beauties
15.50 & 18.50

Suits for the *outing man*, for the *business man*, for the *young man*—for *any* man who wants to be *stylish* and *cool.*

Every pattern *subsized* to *insure* a *perfect fit.*

An absolute *guarantee* that no *chafing* or *fretting* will *mar* the *delightful coolness* the fabric promises.

Every suit direct from our tailoring plant *last night.* (Did you hear the rumble of the vans?)

Every suit built according to the last whispers of those who have the say so in style.

Pretty recent whispers, too—for not one of these suits started to be made three weeks ago.

Come *to-day*—come while the whole 79 beauties are here—for among them is *your ideal.* The suit you fondly hoped to get, at *the price you wish to pay.*

Smith Gray & Co.
Home of Bates Street Shirts for Well Dressed Men.
Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av., Broadway at Bedford Av.
Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

Outing Shirts

Our shirts are true sportsmen's shirts—The materials are the right kinds for sportsmen's wear, made to our own exclusive design. They have two large deep Stanley pockets with buttoned flaps. No one else has them. Ours is a sporting goods store, where correct clothing for sportsmen originates.

ARMY FLANNEL—Same as regularly used in U. S. Army. One of the best shirts made for service. Olive-tan color. Price.....$3.25
LIGHT AMERICAN FLANNEL—An excellent flannel shirt for summer wear. Color, pearl gray. Price.....$1.50
KHAKI COTTON—An excellent shirt for summer. Light weight Khaki colored cloth, cool and comfortable. Price.....$ .75
In addition we have a very large assortment of outing shirts in other materials ranging in price from $1.25 to $7.00.

MEN'S OUTDOOR CLOTHING
We are the only specialists who can show you at your best garbed for the big out-of-doors.

OUR NEW "FIELD" GARMENTS
The coat has two large pleats over the shoulder blades for freedom of movement, skirt made full; patch pockets with flaps and buttons, leather buttons.
Harris Tweed.....$30.00
Donegal Homespun.....30.00
White Linen.....15.00
Dark Natural Linen.....13.00

FORESTRY SERGE SUITS
Norfolk, with yoke, Stanley pockets, with flap and button, skeleton lined.....$13.00
Long trousers, with belt loops and cuffs.....9.00
Riding breeches, laced cuffs.....10.50

OLIVE DRAB KHAKI SUITS
Just the clothing necessary for camping out, fishing, or roughing it.
Norfolk Coats.....$4.00
Long Trousers.....1.75
Riding Breeches, with laced cuffs.....3.00

These are but a few of the garments we make especially for sportsmen.

Our stock comprises outdoor clothing and footwear for men, women and children; fishing tackle, camping outfits, firearms, tennis, golf and camera supplies, and a magnificent assortment of American and foreign novelties.

OUTDOOR OUTFITTERS FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Telephone, Greeley 1910

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
"The Largest Sporting Goods Store in the World"
ESTABLISHED 1892 EZRA H. FITCH, President
53-55-57 West 36th St., Near Fifth Ave.
We close at 1 p. m. Saturday.

Round Trip Excursion Fares to the Pacific Coast and Colorado

$65.00

Chicago to Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Vancouver and Victoria. Tickets on sale May 27, 28, June 3 to 6, June 27 to July 5, July 11, 12, Oct. 12, 14, 15.

$65.00

Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. Tickets on sale June 12 to 20, August 29 to September 5.

$80.00

Circle tour from Chicago through California in one direction and Pacific North Coast in the other. Tickets on sale May 27, 28, June 3 to 6, June 12 to 20, June 27 to July 5, July 11, 12, August 29 to September 5, October 12, 14 and 15.

$72.50

Chicago to Pacific North Coast points and Chicago to California Points. Tickets on sale daily June 1 to September 30. Final return limit Oct. 31, 1912.

$87.50

Circle tour from Chicago through California in one direction and Pacific North Coast in the other. Tickets on sale daily June 1 to September 30. Final return limit Oct. 31, 1912.

$30.00

Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. Tickets on sale daily June 1 to September 30. Final return limit Oct. 31, 1912.

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Through trains, unequaled for excellence in service and equipment, twice daily Chicago to the Pacific North Coast, Chicago to California and Chicago to Colorado via the "St. Paul" Road.

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Broadside Jump Spark Marine Engines.
Single cyl. 2½ h. p.; reg. price $65..... $45
Single cyl. 5 h. p.; reg. price 110..... 75
Double cyl. 5 h. p.; reg. price 120..... 80
Double cyl. 10 h. p.; reg. price 200..... 135
Hopkins Life Preserver Cushion..... $1.00
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HOPKINS WHISTLE VALVE, used on all up-to-date Boats, water cooled, Six Dollars.

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The New York Times Weekly Financial Review presents briefly and clearly exact conditions in the financial, industrial, and commercial markets of the world. Authoritative articles on Stock Exchange business, with reliable quotation tables for reference, all the year round. Investors consult The Review for all kinds of information on bonds, stock, produce, and metals. Best service at lowest rate. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a year.—Adv.

LAWYER WAS TO HEAD WATERS-PIERCE CO.

And He, R. M. Stewart, Says the Idea Was to Make Company More Law-Abiding.

SELECTED BY STANDARD MAN

He Was to Get $25,000 a Year, but Not to Represent Standard at All —Shut Out by Minority.

Robert M. Stewart, formerly counsel for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, who was picked out by the controlling Standard Oil interests to head the Waters-Pierce Oil Company when it was separated from the New Jersey Company under the Supreme Court decree, had a hard time explaining to Samuel Untermyer yesterday what his qualifications as an oil man were for the position which Henry Clay Pierce and the other minority stockholders of the Waters-Pierce Company refused to surrender to him.

Mr. Stewart admitted that he had appeared for the Standard Oil Company in a number of cases involving the old subsidiaries. He said he had been consulted in Waters-Pierce matters chiefly in regard to money owed to the Standard by the Waters-Pierce Company. He said he had not been consulted in the present litigation over the Waters-Pierce control until he recently came to New York. James A. Moffatt had told him then that it was proposed to make him President of the Waters-Pierce Company, but that being a lawyer and not an oil man he had at first demurred.

"I suggested George Mayer, who had been a witness in the Kansas ouster suit," he said, "but Mr. Moffatt urged me to accept." He had finally agreed to take the offer under consideration and recollected that $25,000 a year was to be the salary. Mr. Moffatt is Vice President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The witness admitted that he knew Henry Clay Pierce and the Standard Oil Company were in a fight to control the Waters-Pierce Company.

Q. And you knew when Mr. Moffatt invited you to become President of the Waters Company you were being invited into a fight? A. I suppose so.

Q. And you were to represent the Standard Oil Company? A. Absolutely not.

Q. But Mr. Moffatt is a Standard man? A. Yes.

Q.—Did Mr. Moffatt and you have any talk about the forthcoming election of the Waters-Pierce Company? A. Yes.

Q. And you finally agreed to take the Presidency? A. Yes.

Mr. Untermyer asked who was behind the suit. Mr. Stewart said he had brought it on his own initiative and that he had so far advanced about $2,000 in the litigation. He said he had received a check for $1,200 from H. M. Tilford, who was formerly one of the New Jersey company Directors. He denied that he knew whom Mr. Moffatt represented. D. M. Kilby, of counsel for the stockholders' committee, took the witness after Mr. Untermyer finished, and led him into his conversations with Mr. Moffatt. He had an opportunity to give his testimony in his own way:

"Mr. Moffatt told me that the Waters-Pierce Company had been lawyer-ridden and had been in trouble in every State. He also said that the company was always in trouble, and he believed the company could comply with the laws, Federal and State, and make money. 'And we want a lawyer to run it and observe the Federal and State laws,' said Mr. Moffatt. He told me that the company had not paid any dividends in three years. He also spoke of the indebtedness and I suggested that he undertake to float funding bonds to cover the indebtedness. I asked him if he would do that. 'No, Sir,' he replied, 'if you go down there you will have to stand on your own bottom.' I asked him if there was any war on Mr. Pierce and he said it was 'going down there for the benefit of all the stockholders, including Mr. Pierce.

"My whole intention and that of Mr. Moffatt and other stockholders in making me President was to benefit the company and stockholders and run it on a paying basis.

"It would be my idea, should I become President of the company, to run that company to comply with the laws of every State and nation with which it does business, and to run that company for the benefit of all the stockholders and not any one part," said Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Stewart did not mince words when he explained that the reason the Waters-Pierce Company was in trouble was because of unfair trade practices of the company under the domination of H. Clay Pierce.

James A. Moffett being called to the stand, Mr. Untermyer pressed him to tell how the largest stockholders of the old holding company, who became in consequence the largest stockholders of the various subsidiaries when they were split up, agreed in directing the affairs of the former subsidiaries. The witness admitted that he voted at the meetings of the subsidiaries. He eventually admitted that some of the Directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey had not arranged for the officers and Board of Directors of the former subsidiaries.

He said there were fifteen Directors, but only about nine ever attended the meetings. He finally remembered the names of A. C. Bedford, John D. Archbold, H. M. Folger, C. W. Pratt, Walter Teagle and himself. He could not think of any others.

The hearing goes on to-day.

EIGHT YEARS FOR BURGLARY.

Bert Curtis Will Also Have to Serve Two Years of Former Term.

Bert Curtis was sentenced to eight years at hard labor in Sing Sing yesterday by Judge Dike, in the County Court, Brooklyn, for a burglary in the Stuyvesant section several months ago. He stole $4,000 worth of jewelry.

Crtis was convicted as a second offender. He was released two years before the end of his first term for good behavior and he will have to serve this term with the sentenced imposed by Judge Dike.

TO TRY THOMAS DIVORCE.

Phoenix Ingraham the Referee in Wife's Suit Against Banker.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich signed an order yesterday appointing Phoenix Ingraham referee to try the divorce suit brought by Mrs. Linda Lee Thomas against E. R. Thomas, the banker.

Theodore Gerard, the actress, was named as co-respondent. Thomas was served with his wife's complaint in San Sebastian, Spain.

ALL KINDS OF WEATHER.

Fog, Heat, Rain and a Squall All on a June Day.

The weather in and around New York City yesterday was full of variety. It consisted of fog, sunshine, rain, and a squall in which the wind blew from the northwest at the rate of sixty miles an hour for five minutes. The highest temperature was 84 degrees from 2 to 4 P. M. The humidity in that time was 51, and brought much suffering. Nearly a score of prostrations were reported.

The fog which hung over the harbor from 2 A. M. until noon prevented the American liner New York from getting to her pier until 1:39 P. M., and also delayed the ferry service, especially to Staten Island and South Brooklyn.

The squall, which came up at 5 P. M., lifted the dust and refuse from the streets high into the air. The rain that followed was not heavy in the aggregate, but it cooled the air considerably.

When the storm broke yesterday 1,000 persons at a carnival held by St. Cecilia's Catholic Church in aid of its new convent, in Loughlin Oval, Kingsland Avenue and Jackson Street, Williamsburg, fled for shelter. About fifty women and children took refuge in a big 200-foot tent which housed the exhibition of Konjokety's Indian Village, employing about thirty men and women.

They had been huddled under the tent only a moment when there sounded the rending of canvas, and the tent came down about their ears. The cries of the women and children sounded throughout the grounds, and Joseph Reydel, manager of the carnival, with Thomas Limrick, Mrs. August Strumpler, and Mrs. John Stryker, ran to the tent.

While the women lifted the canvas as best they could, the men crawled beneath and aided the women and children to get out. The show folk wormed their way out first, and then gave a hand to rescuing the others. All those who had gone down under the tent were soaked to the skin, but none was injured.

Every one in the grounds was endangered, however, by the twenty mustangs of the Indian show, which kicked themselves free of their tent when it collapsed over them and stampeded about the grounds. Word was sent to the Herbart Street Station that there had been an accident, and the reserves were sent to the grounds. They captured the ponies before any one had been hurt.

In all about twenty tents were blown down and the carnival suffered great damage, many of the booths being ruined. Eleven prostrations from the heat were reported in Manhattan and the Bronx. They are:

SESKOWITZ, MEYER, 20 years old, 181 Madison Street, overcome at 347 West Broadway; St. Vincent's Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN, overcome at Barclay Street Ferry house; Hudson Street Hospital.

SCHMIDT, OTTO, 37 years old, 45 Bowery, overcome at Water and Catharine Streets; Hudson Street Hospital.

HENDERSON, JOHN, 60 years old, carpenter on steamship Mayora, overcome at Pier 14, North River; Bellevue Hospital.

SCHNULLER, FREDERICK, 45 years old, 1 Sylvan Terrace, overcome in front of 2,392 Eighth Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

HINES, JAMES, 39 years old, of 2,248 Ellis Avenue, the Bronx, stoker on the firebox Lawrence, overcome at work; treated on board.

VAN RIPER, R. E., 29 years old, 118 West 115th Street; overcome at the subway station at Sixty-sixth Street, falling down steps and cutting his head. Flower Hospital.

PETERSON, JOHN, 38 years old, 665 Dean Street, Brooklyn, overcome in front of 61 Wooster Street. In critical condition. St. Vincent's Hospital.

HANNAN, JAMES H., 52 years old, 561 West 147th Street, clerk in the Court of Special Sessions; overcome in Eighth Avenue at 146th Street; seriously ill; Harlem Hospital.

LEWIS, CHARLES H., 28 years old, lawyer, of Stamford, Conn.; overcome last night at Seventh Avenue and Fiftieth Street; treated by an ambulance surgeon and taken to the Elks' Club, 108 West Forty-third Street.

CAHILL, JOHN, 75 years old, 1,389 Beach Avenue, the Bronx; overcome while at work at Waterbury and Edwards Avenues; attended and went home.

Four prostrations were reported in Brooklyn:

LENNON, JOHN, 66 years old, 129 Third Street, overcome at Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. Norwegian Hospital.

DI PAOLA, FRANK, 26 years old, carpenter, overcome at his home, 34 Starr Street. Attended by ambulance surgeon.

LYNCH, JOHN, 59 years old, 100 Boerum Place, employed in the Street Cleaning Department; overcome at his home and treated by hospital surgeon.

LIEBERT, F., 24 years old, 1,265 Willoughby Avenue; overcome at the Evergreen Brewery, where he was employed; Bradford Street Hospital.

It will be cooler to-day, with showers, according to the official forecaster.

DENOUNCE FILM LAW FIGHT.

Mass Meeting at Cooper Union Hears Talk of Graft.

Social workers and east side folk assembled in Cooper Union last night to denounce the Board of Aldermen for holding up the Folks moving picture ordinance. The ordinance, it was declared, was needed to insure safety and sanitary conditions in the theatres.

Some of the speakers said that the reason the ordinance was being held up was because "the motion picture show proprietors had 'reached' the Tammany Aldermen." Other speakers said that the Aldermen had been "reached" by the vaudeville theatre proprietors who didn't want the rival business of motion pictures to improve and develop. All agreed, however, that the Aldermen had been subjected to some mysterious and malign influence, and they were characterized generally as "grafters."

Joseph M. Price presided. He read letters from Mayor Gaynor, Commissioner Fosdick, and Aldermen Boiles, Brush, Boschen, Marcks, Hagenmiller, Esterbrook, Becker, Bedell, Herbst, Well and Pendry favoring the passage of the ordinance.

"I sincerely hope it won't take another Triangle fire to wake the people up to the dangerous condition of the motion-picture theatres" Mr. Price said.

Michael Furst, who was a member of Mayor Gaynor's Motion Picture Theatre Investigating Commission, said:

"There are 800 shows in this city, 5,000,000 persons attend them daily, and almost $100,000,000 is said to be invested in them. The condition of the theatres under Mayor McClellan was so dangerous that he revoked all their licenses. Mayor Gaynor appointed a commission to find out how the moving picture business could be continued without danger. We drafted an ordinance prescribing regulations which would make the theatres safe, sanitary, and decent. But the Aldermen refuse to either pass or reject it."

Dr. Henry Moscowitz said that the Aldermen in regard to the Folks ordinance had been "traitors to the people."

"It is a joke to call the Aldermen the City Fathers," Dr. Moscowitz shouted. "A father has a sense of responsibility, and the Aldermen obviously have none."

Rabbi Nathan Krass of Temple Beth Israel, Brooklyn, said he "felt ashamed of our democracy when a question involving the life and limb of the poor is considered debatable."

"The City Fathers are merely stepfathers," he said. "After election, they step so far away from us that they can't recognize us any more."

Amusement was caused by the declaration that in one motion picture theatre in this city the air was so close that ushers had to pass up and down the aisles spraying the audience with a large atomizer filled with cheap perfume.

Rex Last
A Shoe Built for Comfort

A broad toe, conservative shape, with no pretensions of fashion, except the unmistakable caste which fine leathers and Hanan workmanship give.

Black Kid Blucher Oxford
$6

Hanan & Son

A New Store for men: Nassau, cor. Liberty St.

Six Broadway Stores

Broadway, corner 31st St. | Broadway, cor. Canal St.
Broadway, corner 38th St. | Broadway, cor. Fulton St.
1095 Broadway, near 23d St. | 277 B'way, near Duane St.

In Brooklyn at 300 Fulton Street

IS CHICKEN 'MEAT'? ASK THE BUTCHERS

The Boycotters Not Certain, Either, Whether Shops Should Bar Out Fowls.

AND HOW ABOUT FISH?

As Poultry Dealers Refuse to Close the Butchers Feel They Have a Right to Compete with Them.

Unable to obtain either the co-operation or the sympathy of the housewives who are boycotting meat shops because of the high prices, and without information as to popular sentiment on the subject, the members of the Retail Kosher Butchers' Association decided yesterday to appeal to the rabbis and submit to them the question of closing their shops.

This action was the result of a meeting in Eagle Hall, Forty-third Street and First Avenue, where more than 1,500 butchers debated the question affecting their business for two hours. One question is whether poultry comes under the ban. The butchers who sell poultry as well as meat believe they ought to continue the sale, as it was reported that very few if any of the shops that sold poultry exclusively were closed. The boycotters have never declared emphatically against poultry, and the retail butchers feel that it is unfair for them to stop poultry sales, and so increase the receipts of those who sell poultry.

The poultry dealers refuse to close, and this is causing some heat within the ranks of the retail butchers.

The wholesalers in live poultry reported yesterday that there had been an increased demand for fowls in the lower east side since some of the shops closed. In the Bronx it was said that poultry sales there had fallen off.

The wholesale dealers in live poultry believe that the boycotting of poultry would be a great mistake, for, they say, the prices are not high in proportion to the cost of the other necessities of life. This feeling was voiced by Abe Kassel, manager of the United Live Poultry Company, West Washington Market.

"Last week ninety cars of live poultry were sold in New York," he said. "These were sold in this market at 14 cents a pound, with broilers brining 28 to 80 cents a pound. Poultry, not broilers, sold on the east side for from 14½ to 15 cents a pound, and in some shops the price went as high as 16 cents a pound. These figures will show that there is not an excuse for a poultry strike. There is plenty of live poultry, and it is being sold cheap. The receipts this week may foot up 100 cars. This is more than the usual supply at this time of the year. Each car contains from 16,000 to 18,000 pounds of poultry.

"It is hard to tell what a poultry strike would mean. Until shipments could be stopped, and the fowls are coming alive all the way from Oklahoma, we should have to hold the chickens in the cars or find a market not affected by kosher rules."

Fish and poultry will be the principal stock of those shops that remain open, and it is estimated that at least 300,000 persons are now going without meat. The boycotters, it would appear from yesterday's sales, have not included either in the boycott, but the strike movement lacks system, and in some districts there are those who frown upon everything the butcher handles.

There were many encounters between boycotters and butchers yesterday, but none of them was serious. At one shop in Eldridge Street a number of pickets were on duty when a wholesaler delivered a side of beef. The pickets tried in vain to persuade the butcher to turn the meat back. He refused and the boycotters threw the meat into the street and a woman poured kerosene oil on it. Several butchers and wagon drivers were reported to have been roughly handled in the lower east side.

Store closes at 5 P. M.; on Saturdays at Noon.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE AT 46TH ST.

Extraordinary Values in Our Semi-Annual Clearance Sales

This season's most advance styles, made up from our surplus materials, are being featured

At Reductions Averaging One-Half—

At $18.50—Lingerie Dresses
that were $28, $35 & $38

Of marquisette, voile and batiste, trimmed with real laces—many of them hand-embroidered and hand-made.

At Half Price—Imported Hand-made and Hand-embroidered Lingerie Dresses

Of voile, batiste and marquisette.

At $15—Linen Dresses that were $25, $30 & $35

Seven new styles in white, black and all colors; plain and trimmed.

Also at $15—Dresses of imported striped voile and tissue, lace and net-trimmed; formerly $22 & $25.

At $20, $28 & $35—Tailored Suits
that were $50, $65, $75, $85 & $95

Newest plain, fancy-trimmed and Norfolk models, of blue and black serge and novelty fabrics.

At $25—Tourist and "Sport" Coats
that were $45 & $55

At $7.50, $10 & $12.50—Trimmed Hats
that were $15, $20 & $25

At $10—Robespierre Blouses
that were $18.50 & $25

New Paris styles for mid-summer wear, of fine batiste and net.

No sale goods sent on approval, reserved or exchanged.

Fifth Avenue at 45th Street

You Never Saw Shirts Like These

Have a look.

Yes, Mr. Made-to-order Shirt Buyer, have a look.

And you too, Mr. Ready-made Buyer—***Pekin.***

Here is ***custom*** shirt ***satisfaction*** in shirts ***ready for wear.***

Shirts ***made*** and ***hand tailored*** like a coat.
—that ***can't pucker*** any more than a coat.
—that ***fit*** around the ***neck.***
—that are made in carefully ***graduated sizes.***
—that have a ***half dozen*** sleeve lengths to ***each*** size.

We are talking

"BATES-STREET"

shirts—the ***biggest selling shirts today.*** The very ***enormousness*** of the Bates Street business permits a ***saving of cost*** on ***single items*** which makes ***possible*** the use of the ***very same beautiful fabrics*** of the ***expensive*** man who makes your shirts to order.

And we ***guarantee more*** than he will—we guarantee the colors from ***fading.***

And—***just to get acquainted***—we are making this week a special ***"Get Acquainted"*** offering in a ***Bates Street Russian Cord***—one of the ***most beautiful*** shirts in New York. This week..... **2.00**

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores:
Broadway at Warren St.
Across from City Hall.
5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

B. Altman & Co.

HAVE ARRANGED FOR THIS DAY (TUESDAY),

A SALE OF

MISSES' SUMMER DRESSES AND SUITS

ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS OCCASION,

IN WHITE AND COLORED COTTON FABRICS AND IN AN ASSORTMENT OF POPULAR STYLES, SUITABLE FOR GENERAL, AFTERNOON AND EVENING WEAR,

AT $3.75, 5.50, 9.75, 12.75, 16.50 & 24.00

WASHABLE TAILOR-MADE SUITS AT $12.75

SKIRTS OF COTTON BEDFORD CORD 2.90

A LIMITED NUMBER OF MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SUMMER DRESSES, SELECTED FROM THE REGULAR STOCK, WILL BE OFFERED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

B. Altman & Co.

ANNOUNCE FOR THIS DAY (TUESDAY),

A SALE OF TRIMMED HATS FOR WOMEN

IN THE DEPARTMENT ON THE THIRD FLOOR

THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF SUMMER HATS NEWLY MADE UP IN ATTRACTIVE STYLES, INCLUDING A NUMBER OF LINGERIE AND OTHER WHITE MODELS, AND OFFERED AT THE SPECIAL PRICE OF $12.00

OTHER DESIGNS ARE ALSO BEING SHOWN AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

B. Altman & Co.

THE DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

IS NOW PREPARED TO ACCEPT ORDERS FOR WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS AND DRESSES AT CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN THE USUAL PRICES.

THE LATEST DESIGNS AND THE NEWEST LIGHT-WEIGHT MATERIALS ARE BEING SHOWN.

LINEN SUITS AND RIDING HABITS AND SUMMER DRESSES READY TO WEAR OR MADE TO ORDER.

CLOSING HOURS: 5 P. M.; 12 NOON ON SATURDAYS.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

HIGGINS & SEITER
THE LARGEST CHINA & GLASS RETAILERS IN THE WORLD

Selecting a Wedding Gift

This is a problem that is confronting many people right now—YOU yourself, perhaps, are in a quandary as to WHAT to choose.

The opportunity to make a *good selection* was never better than it is *right now*—during the progress of our

Great Removal Sale

Every one of the thousands of beautiful, useful articles in our vast stocks of China and Glassware **is reduced in price—up to HALF our usual low prices.** And, think of it!—***almost every article in this big store is particularly suitable for a Wedding Gift.***

What, for instance, could be more acceptable to the young housekeeper, eagerly anticipating the pleasure of entertaining her friends *in her own home* and happy in the task of arranging its furnishings, than a beautiful Dinner Set of French or English China?—or an artistic sixty-piece Set of Table Glassware?—or one or more pieces of rich Cut Glass (HIGGINS & SEITER Crystal is ALL HAND-CUT)?

Then there are the dainty Chocolate Sets, Tea Sets and After-Dinner Coffee Sets of fine imported China—and scores of handsome, useful articles in rich Silver Deposit Ware and Sheffield Plate—and all manner of beautiful Vases—and handsome Lamps, Electroliers and Domes.

These and countless other appropriate Wedding Gift articles can be purchased here *at most economical prices*—for we are disposing of our entire stocks prior to removing, about October first, to *our new Store in the HIGGINS & SEITER BUILDING,* now being completed at *9 & 11 East 37th Street.* (Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

"BUY CHINA *and* GLASS RIGHT"
West 21st. and 22d. St. Just East of Sixth Avenue

$30
Round Trip
Colorado

resplendent in all her glory, with hundreds of incomparable snow-capped mountains, yawning chasms, invigorating mountain air and an abundance of inviting sunshine, calls you—to an ideal vacation ground.

Dates of Sale

¶ Tickets at above rate on sale daily until Sept. 30th, 1912; Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo and return.

Train Service Unequaled

¶ The famous electric-lighted *Denver Special* leaves New Passenger Terminal, Chicago, daily 6:05 p. m.—*only one night enroute.*

¶ Two other modernly equipped fast trains daily: Centennial State Special leaving 9:30 a. m. and Colorado Express leaving 10:45 p. m.

Perfect roadbed—automatic electric safety signals all the way.

The Best of Everything

Full particulars at ticket offices
Chicago and North Western Ry.
R. M. JOHNSON, General Agent, 461 B'way, N. Y. City.

The New Passenger Terminal of the Chicago and North Western Railway in Chicago is the most modern Railway Station in the world.

For hot days when the whole town begins to "cook"—

Tropical suits for comfort.

For style, too, if made like ours to hold their shape.

More and more of these cool porous fabrics every year.

Worsted-batistes and Scotch and Canadian crashes for example.

Coat and trousers.
$15 to $32.

Norfolks are now quite at home about town, though first designed for country wear.

Too comfortable to keep for week ends—

Imported and domestic homespuns, Scotch flannels, Canadian crashes, silk homespuns and white Hopsacks.

Jackets with long trousers.
$25 to $32.

Growing quite chesty about our suits for youths and men of 32 to 35 chest.

Not only smart but exceptional values, especially at $22 and $25.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists' Opticians
Half a Century in Business.

Does It Pay to Risk Your Eyesight?

It's a serious mistake to go on without glasses, straining the eyes day after day. Consult our registered physicians. We charge for glasses only.

Perfect Fitting Glasses, $2.50 to $12
With Bifocal Lenses, $4.50 to $18

217 Broadway, Astor House
223 Sixth Ave., 15th St. 350 Sixth Ave., 22d St.
101 Nassau, Ann St. 17 West 42d—New York
498 Fulton St., Cor. Bond St., Brooklyn

ELECTRIC FANS

A Large Stock Ready for Instant Shipping
The "STAR" for direct current.
The "WESTINGHOUSE" for alternating current.
At your dealer's or direct from us. Prices upon application.
Fullerton Electric Co.
"The House of Quality."
109 WEST 26TH ST., N. Y.

The best way to secure a good position—Read the Help Wanted advertisements in The New York Times to-day. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Adv.

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

CUBA IS CERTAIN WE WON'T INTERVENE

So Long as Her Troops Continue to Put Down Uprising, Say Government Officials.

SITUATION MORE HOPEFUL

Doubts About Estenoz's Death—Automanchi Doesn't Fulfil Threat to Hang Foreigners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 17.—Cuban officials now assert that they are not disturbed by reports declaring that their independence is endangered and that Washington proposes to intervene. They declare that they have the fullest assurance that the United States does not intend to molest them so long as they continue as now in putting down the uprising in the quickest possible time.

THE TIMES correspondent submitted at the palace this afternoon THE TIMES's telegram from Washington, published to-day relating to the insurgent leader, Julio Antomanchi, and his threat to hang foreigners.

Cuban officials minimize the importance of Antomanchi. In the first place, he is not a General of the highest rank. He was a Lieutenant in the Army of Liberation and is practically unknown. He has only a few men.

Secretary Remirez, in a statement to THE TIMES correspondent, says:

"Antomanchi, who is accompanied by three or four men, is trying to escape from guerrilla forces now actively in pursuit, and his only object in life at the present moment is to succeed in his perilous flight. His proclamation, in which the lives of foreigners are threatened, said to be signed by him, was no doubt prepared in Santia Godecuba, and by one far more cunning than that unfortunate fellow, but far less courageous."

The correspondent of THE TIMES asked Señor Remirez as to the truth of reports that the Government had bought off the negro leaders for the purpose of getting them to abandon the revolution. It was reported that the Government had offered Estenoz and Ivonet $100,000 each to abandon their cause and flee the island. It was also reported that a large amount had been paid to la Coste, the leader who surrendered yesterday. Señor Remirez replied:

"It is false, absolutely false, that the Government has bribed any of the leaders of the present revolt. It was not necessary. The Cuban people are proud of the work accomplished by their Government, which in less than one month, has crushed the revolution, because the whole nation took part in that work."

Señor Remirez declared that the news regarding intervention was being circulated by persons designedly.

"The news published by the anti-Government press," he said, "regarding intervention, we know to be absolutely false. The Associated Press denies the absurd reports to-day. Those who have circulated such false news with evil intention, have injured the Government, but will not succeed in their nefarious designs."

Regarding reports from Washington of distressing conditions owing to overcrowding in Palma, Soriano and other towns, the Government queried Gen. Monteagudo, who replied this evening, stating that it was true that much misery obtained through hunger, but it was greatly exaggerated. He declared that conditions were not other than those which always obtained during war times. He learns that children are being born in the streets of Soriano, the mothers being without cover or medical attendance. A telegram from Exoriente received to-night says that Gen. Ivonet camped last night on a Santa Barbara farm near Tia Abajo, having only 60 men of the 1,500 with which he started. They were perfectly armed, but showed marks of the harassment to which they had been subjected.

Gen. Vargas, who has been an influential negro leader, has surrendered with 30 men to Col. Valiente. His surrender is considered the biggest blow to the rebel cause next to that of the capture of Gen. la Coste. The latter was taken to Santiago to-day under a guard of eighteen soldiers. He has written letters to all of his friends interested in the rebellion asking them to consider the cause and take advantage of Monteagudo's amnesty offer while there is yet time.

MORE HOPEFUL VIEW HERE.

Admiral Usher Says Estenoz Is Killed, but Other Confirmation Is Lacking.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—There was a more hopeful estimate of the situation in Cuba to-day following dispatches from Rear Admiral Usher at Guantanamo, confirming the report that Estenoz, the leader of the revolution, had been killed and other leaders captured. Major Gen. Wood, Chief of Staff, who knows the antecedents of the men promoting the revolution, said that with the death of the principal leader and the capture of Lacoste, the shrewdest of the leaders in the movement, he believed the revolution was in its last stages.

There was no confirmation from any other source of Admiral Usher's statement about the death of Estenoz, and State Department officials were a good deal puzzled by it. In the absence of details it is not unlikely that Admiral Usher may be misinformed.

The battleship Nebraska was ordered to-day to Guantanamo, but it was explained that this was not done to strengthen the force of marines and bluejackets in the island, but to give opportunity to make necessary steam trials.

The threat of Antomanchi that he would hang foreigners if they did not flee the country, Gen. Wood said, was a characteristic bluff of a certain type of negro guerrilla in Cuba, and meant nothing. The proper remedy for such conduct, he said, was to send out some one to chastise Antomanchi.

HAVANA, June 17.—Gen. Monteagudo's forces in Oriente are evidently actively engaged in the pursuit of small bands, into which the followers of Estenoz and Ivonet, the insurgent leader, are believed now to be divided. Except for reports of small skirmishes, in which the Government troops have been successful, the advices from the scene of the military operations are meagre.

Much interest attaches to the movements of the negro leader Antomanchi, who threatens death to all foreigners and destruction to their properties, and has issued a proclamation that he will hang any peace emissaries sent to him. Antomanchi's whereabouts are somewhat uncertain, and there is no information as to the relative strength of the forces under his command or his ability to carry out his threats.

Gen. Estenoz is alive. It is believed that he is accompanied by only a handful of followers, and that the Cuban troops are in close pursuit.

The steamship Morro Castle, which arrived to-day, brought 2,000 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. These supplies were dispatched to-night by the cruiser Patria, which sailed for Santiago.

SANTIAGO, June 17.—Eugenio Lacosta, the rebel leader, who surrendered near Guantanamo, arrived here this evening. Great crowds lined the streets while the paralytic prisoner, lying in an ambulance, was taken to Gen. Monteagudo's headquarters.

Col. Francisco Valiente, commander of a detachment of Government troops, reports that 150 rebels have surrendered at Jurusdicion, in Oriente Province. He says the rebels are completely disorganized and divided into small groups.

HORSE SHOW OPENS TAMELY.

Attendance Is Small and the Decorations Fail to Please.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 17.—Remarkably small crowds marked the opening day of the International Horse Show at Olympia to-day. Although the first day's attendance is never very large, this year's was much below par.

The scheme of decoration, which represents a tropical garden, is also below that of former years, giving rather an appearance of gaudiness and cheapness, not nearly so many flowers being in evidence.

As usual the jumping events created the greatest interest, although the star horses were not competing to-day.

Practically only those Americans who were interested were present.

LONDON, June 17.—Although some of the older American exhibitors are absent from the International Horse Show, which opened to-day, others have taken their places. Judge W. H. Moore, Walter Winans, and Miss Mona Dunn, a Canadian, are the leading exhibitors. Judge Moore brought over from America forty-five horses, and will be a keen competitor in all harness classes, in which Alfred G. Vanderbilt is also exhibiting.

J. Sumner Draper of Boston has also brought over a dozen harness horses, and Messrs. Gunther and Walker of White Plains, N. Y., have a few entries.

King George is displaying interest in the show, and, besides exhibiting horses from the royal stables at Windsor, Sandringham, and Balmoral, has sent the famous Hanoverian cream ponies which draw the State coach in royal processions and the black horses used on other ceremonial occasions.

DRAMATIST A CO-RESPONDENT

James Fagan Accused by a London Merchant, Who Obtains a Divorce.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 17.—James Bernard Fagan, the dramatist, was the corespondent in a divorce suit brought by James Ritchie, a city merchant, against his wife, who is known professionally on the concert platform and the musical comedy stage as "Mary Gray." A decree was granted to Mr. Richie.

Mr. Fagan has a wife.

GARROS WINS AIR DERBY.

Several Accidents Mark a Special Competition at Angers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 17.—Roland Garros, whose marvelous flight of 300 miles through a full gale yesterday is regarded as having marked a fresh step in the progress of flying, was declared the winner of the Angers circuit race of 680 miles to-day, and received the Grand Prix of the French Aero Club, amounting to $10,000, and in addition the speed prize of $1,000.

He was declared winner to-day on completing four laps of the triangular course from Angers to Cholet to Saumur to Angers. No other competitor qualified, as nobody except Garros flew the required three laps yesterday.

ANGERS, June 17.—Garros covered the full distance of the Aviation Derby in 15 hours and 40 minutes. Espanet won the special consolation prize.

When the aviation meet was resumed to-day, sixteen airmen started in a contest arranged by the committee of the Aero Club, the distance to be covered being about 292¾ miles, during which the contestants must fly three times around the circuit. The prizes were two equal amounts of $5,000 each.

Twelve passengers were carried by the airmen, Allard alone taking four on his machine.

Soon after the start Allard's aeroplane broke down and fell to the ground from a low altitude. His mechanician had a leg broken, but the airman and the passengers were unhurt.

De Bussy, another French airman, while flying from Chartres with a passenger named Goslengs to enter the contest, also came to grief. His machine was hurled to the ground and De Bussy was injured internally, while his passenger had both legs broken.

PURE RUBBER CHEAP RIGHT FROM STARCH

New Process Will Enable Manufacture at 24 Cents a Pound, It Is Said.

DISCLOSED BY PROF. PERKIN

He Tells English Chemists of Recent Discoveries Which May Revolutionize the Industry.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 17.—How synthetic rubber may before long be made in commercial quantities from starch was explained by Prof. W. H. Perkin of Manchester University in a lecture before the Society of Chemical Industry in London to-day.

The new process is briefly this: The starch is converted into one of two substances, acetone or fusel oil, by fermentation. These substances are then by chemical means converted into isoprene, the "raw" product from which artificial rubber is produced.

Isoprene can be quickly converted into rubber, Prof. Perkin explained, owing to a discovery made by his colleague, Dr. Matthews, that metallic sodium causes the change to take place very rapidly. A means of producing acetone and fusel oil has been discovered by Prof. Funbach of the Pasteur Institute, who found a germ capable of converting starch into these substances.

The complicated chemical processes, which have been carried out in the laboratory, were also described.

Prof. Perkin exhibited a specimen of synthetic rubber, prepared from isoprene nearly thirty years ago by Sir William Tilden, who said even then that it had been shown capable of vulcanization, which was one real test of its commercial utility.

Dr. Otto Helmer, the analyst, had, Prof. Perkin said, verified the results.

(By Cable.)

Prof. Perkin and other experts deprecate the use of the term "artificial rubber." They maintain that this synthetic rubber is in all respects pure rubber and identical with the natural product.

Prof. Perkin in the course of his lecture said that the discovery offered the probability of manufacturing rubber at 60 cents a pound, and the possibility of making it at 24 cents a pound or less. The great importance of the discovery was the fact that synthetic rubber was unaffected by impurities, and the manufacture could be carried on in cold or with moderate heat.

Prof. Perkin explained that several substances could be practically converted in quantities into rubber of good quality. The only substances making possible the production of rubber at 24 cents a pound seemed to be wood, starch, sugar, petroleum, and coal. Starch was finally chosen in the form of cereals, maize, or tubers at a price of less than 2 cents a pound.

Prof. Perkin related the curious fact that a German professor, Carl Herries, made the same discovery three months after the English chemists, and was unaware that he had been anticipated until he sought to take out patents.

LONDONERS LIKE KLEIN PLAY

But the Critics Do Not Agree with the Audience's Verdict.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 18.—The enthusiasm of the audience at the Garrick Theatre last night when Charles Klein's "The Third Degree," which has been rechristened "Find the Woman," had its first London performance, would give the impression that the piece was destined to achieve a big success here. As in America the audience remained after the final curtain, applauding and calling for the author until Mr. Klein came on the stage.

The critics, however, differ from the audience in their verdict.

The Daily News declares it is "the usual naïve American mixture of sentiment and violent action."

The Morning Post says: "The author can hardly look to this country to indorse the verdict, enthusiastically given by his own."

The Daily Express says: "The play is a frank drawing room melodrama. The dialogue is bald and the characterization is conventional and superficial."

Most of the critics, however, admit that the play is interesting, and the situations exciting. It is splendidly acted by a first-class company including Arthur Bourchier as Richard Dexter, A. E. Matthews as Howard Jeffries, Jr., James Care as Police Capt. Clinton, Violet Vanbrugh as Mrs. Howard Jeffries, Jr., and Lydia Bilbrooke as Mrs. Howard Jeffries, Sr.

Seamen's Vote Ends Dock Strike.

LONDON, June 17.—The result of the ballot of the Sailors' and Firemen's National Union on the question of joining in the dock strike shows that 2,187 members voted in favor of supporting the strike and 3,578 against. As the Sailors' and Firemen's Union is the strongest body in the National Federation of Transport Workers, the decision practically ends the dock strike, which was already regarded as a failure.

Gilbey's EXTRA PURE LONDON DRY GIN

If you are wise
You'll order
GILBEY'S *Extra Pure London* DRY GIN
for your next Rickey. It's the finest on the market. Distilled and bottled in London, England.

For Sale by
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.,
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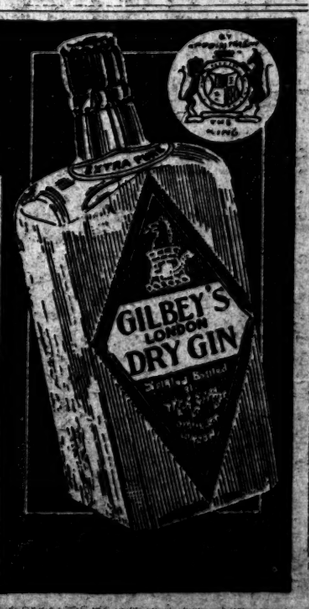
Wine Growers Association,
and all high-class cafes and wine merchants.



SWEDEN WILL AID FAIR.

Full Assurances Given to Commission, Which Leaves for Norway.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

STOCKHOLM, June 17.—The Panama-Pacific Commission concluded to-night its visit to Sweden, and left for Christiania.

The Swedish Export Association has announced the appointment of Managing Director John H. Hammar as a Commissioner to visit San Francisco in September to investigate, with a view to having Sweden participate in the exposition.

All the Commissioners are delighted with Swedish hospitality, and leave with assurances from all sources of Sweden's desire to be strongly represented at San Francisco.

Large Swedish shipping interests are discussing the advisability of establishing a line of Swedish steamships to San Francisco through the Panama Canal. It is believed that the line will be started as soon as the canal is completed.

Several of the Commissionera purpose returning soon to the United States, some on the Amerika June 28, and others on the Lusitania, June 29.

PREMIER TANG TO RETIRE.

Chinese Statesman Insists He Has Lost Foreigners' Confidence.

PEKING, June 17.—Premier Tang-Shao-Yi, who suddenly left here Saturday for Tien-Tsin without giving any word of his intentions to members of the Cabinet, announced to-day his intention of retiring from office, giving as the ground for this step that he had lost the confidence of the foreigners. Efforts are being made in several quarters to induce him to return.

The Cabinet to-day twice sent emissaries to Tien-Tsin to confer with Premier Tang-Shao-Yi, but these have thus far not succeded in inducing him to change his resolution.

The division of Manchu troops quartered at the Summer Palace last night started for Peking with the intention of compelling the authorities to pay the arrears in their wages. President Yuan-Shi-Kai's troops, however, intercepted them and arrested their leaders.

Reports from the provinces of Shan-si, Shen-si, and Shantung foreshadow outbreaks there unless the troops are soon paid.

At the urgent request of the Chinese Government the group of international bankers this morning agreed to advance 3,000,000 taels (approximately $2,100,000,) to avert a crisis.

WILL DECORATE AMERICANS.

France to Honor Some Who Aided the Champlain Delegation.

PARIS, June 17.—The Franco-American Committee gave a dinner to-night in honor of the Champlain delegation, which visited the United States and Canada a short time ago. Premier Poincaré presided and the American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, and many distinguished Frenchmen and Americans were present.

The Premier conferred upon Raoul Dandurand of the Canadian Senate the decoration of Commander of the Legion of Honor. Senator Dandurand was created a Knight of the Legion of Honor in 1891.

It is understood that several Americans will be decorated later to commemorate the visit of the French delegation.

LONDON BUS KILLS BROOKLYN PASTOR

The Rev. E. O. Weld of Grace Church Knocked Down in Busy Cockspur Street.

CROSSING TO MEET HIS WIFE

Young Couple, Only a Few Months Married, Were on a Vacation Trip to Europe.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 17.—The Rev. Elmer Orlando Weld, assistant pastor of Grace Church in Brooklyn, was knocked down and killed by a motor omnibus while crossing Cockspur Street immediately in front of THE NEW YORK TIMES's West End office to-day. The accident occurred at about 11 o'clock in the morning. The clergyman was attempting to cross the street to the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, where Mrs. Weld was waiting for him at the time.

The details of the accident are difficult to obtain, but it is understood that Mr. Weld, in dodging a taxicab, did not see the omnibus, which came sharply around the corner from the Haymarket into Cockspur Street, until it was too late. He was struck by the side of the omnibus and thrown on the asphalted street. He was not run over, but received such severe injuries that when he was taken to Charing Cross Hospital near by he was found to be dead.

Mr. and Mrs. Weld arrived in London Friday from the Continent, and were staying at Farland's Hotel in Suffolk Street. They intended leaving to-morrow.

Mr. Weld left his hotel early in the morning to make a business call, and arranged to meet his wife afterward.

Mrs. Weld, who was Marjorie Duryee, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Duryee, rector of Grace Reformed Church, New York, and niece of Samuel Sloan, Vice President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, was prostrated with grief by the tragedy.

She was kept in ignorance of her husband's fate for some time, owing to the difficulty of getting some one to break the news to her. Fortunately her uncle, Samuel Sloan, arrived in London in the afternoon, having come on the Mauretania, and since then he has done his best to console her.

A pathetic feature of the affair is that the Welds were married only last November. They left New York at the end of May, going to Paris for a few days.

The body will be shipped to New York for burial.

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BROKAW BROTHERS

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

A Serge Suit permits of more variation than a Suit of any other summer material—correct for semi-dress and negligee—coat, good form to wear with flannel trousers.

Our Serge Suits are as dependable in color as they are in durability of fabric.

$18 to $38

Other warm weather requisites.

Thin coats, lightweight underwear, cool pajamas, straw hats.

Every clothes-need for summer motoring.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue

SUBWAY AT THE DOOR—ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY

IF the particular thing you need isn't in our advertisement don't conclude that it isn't in the store. It is.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

IF we were to print all our values you might not read, and the expense of advertising would change our prices.

SALE OF QUALITY HANDKERCHIEFS

The Liquidated Stock of a Widely Known Firm and the Surplus Stocks of Other Equally Reliable Houses to Be Disposed of at Less than Usual Wholesale Cost

This is a sale of First Quality Handkerchiefs timed for the Vacation Season. It has been made possible through the co-operation of manufacturers and the fortunate purchase of the goods of an establishment which, after having been in existence for 77 years, was forced to discontinue. [Main Fl., Center]

Women's

6c Each — Elsewhere 15c and 25c — IRISH SHAMROCK LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

There are 1,000 dozen in this lot, which was picked up very advantageously by one of our representatives in the Belfast market. They are in plain, corded, plaid and cross-bar effects.

12c Each — Elsewhere 25c to 50c — IMPORTED IRISH HANDKERCHIEFS

There are more than 50,000 in this lot. At the price they are the very best values we have ever offered. The majority of them are hand-embroidered, sheer and very beautiful. Included in the lot is a quantity of colored novelty handkerchiefs, some very fine hand-embroidered Shamrock linen handkerchiefs, mourning handkerchiefs, machine-scalloped handkerchiefs, and a few lace trimmed handkerchiefs.

39c Half Dozen — Elsewhere 75c — PURE IRISH LINEN INITIALLED HANDKERCHIEFS

We ourselves have sold these freely at 59c a half dozen. The initial is very prettily embroidered in a dainty wreath. The handkerchiefs are made of superior quality pure Irish linen.

24c Each — Elsewhere 50c. to $1.00 — MADEIRA HANDKERCHIEFS

Very rich in design. The assortment is large. At the price quoted they are very unusual values.

49c Each — Elsewhere $1.00 to $2.00 — RICH QUALITY MADEIRA HANDKERCHIEFS

In a splendid variety of one and four-cornered designs. These are very elaborately hand-embroidered.

64c Half Dozen — Elsewhere $1.25 — SHAMROCK LAWN INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS

The quality is exceptionally fine. Extremely sheer and soft and very suitable for Summer use. The design is a floral wreath and initial.

74c Half Dozen — Elsewhere $1.25 — HAND-EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS

Made on superior quality Irish linen with elaborate hand-embroidered wreath. These are our own make.

Handkerchief Aristocrats

$1.74 Each

We have them in eighteen different styles. These handkerchiefs sell elsewhere at from $2.50 up to $6.50 each. To our knowledge they have never heretofore been sold for less.

These handkerchiefs rightly deserve the appellation "Aristocrats." They are the elite of the handkerchief family.

Made in that little village of "Appenzell," Switzerland — the home of the world's best handkerchief workmanship—they have few, if any, peers.

They are jewel-embroidered, steel-embroidered, thread-and-vein-embroidered, hand-drawn in lace designs—some of the handkerchiefs combining all these characteristics in one superb design. Almost all are one-corner designs, but of the richest description. They differ only in quantity of handiwork—not quality—from the rare Appenzell Handkerchief we have on display whose price is *$99.50*.

59c Half Dozen — Elsewhere 75c — ALL PURE IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

With one-eighth and one-fourth inch hand-thread-drawn hems. The quality is very strong and durable. In the same lot there are handkerchiefs of much finer quality which retail elsewhere at 15c each. Our price is **Six for 79c**

59c Half Dozen — Elsewhere 12c each — HAND-EMBROIDERED ONE-CORNER HANDKERCHIEFS

All made of fine, sheer, pure Irish linen.

74c Half Dozen — Elsewhere $1.00 — COLORED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS

Made of sheer quality linen. Very smart colored borders contribute to their attractiveness.

98c Half Dozen — Elsewhere $1.35 to $1.50 — INITIALLED IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

The initials are hand-embroidered in the handkerchiefs in effective designs. The lot includes broken assortments, so that there is not every initial in each of the six styles shown, but there is every initial in some one of the six styles.

Men's

9c Each — Elsewhere 12c — IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Pure Irish linen, hemstitched. This quality at this price offers excellent value.

10c Each — Elsewhere 25c — IMPORTED COLORED HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS

English novelty handkerchiefs of a soft linen texture, in a variety of effective Summer color-combinations. The colors include gray, blue, lavender, corn and green.

12c Each — Elsewhere 15c and 20c — IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Pure Irish linen. Fully laundered. Full size, in different widths of hems.

34c Each — Elsewhere up to $1.00 — RICH QUALITY IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Both sheer and heavy handkerchiefs are represented in the regular and large sizes. Most of them are hand-hemstitched, in hems of the most desired widths.

74c Half Dozen — Elsewhere $1.00 — INITIALLED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

With a neat open-work embroidered letter.

19c Each — Elsewhere 25c — IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Pure Irish linen. Hand-thread-drawn hems, in widths of ⅛, ¼, ½ and 1-inch.

$1.36 Half Dozen — Elsewhere $2.00 — IMPORTED IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Laundered and ready for use. Hand-thread-drawn hems, ⅛, ¼, ½, and ¾ inch wide.

Men's Handkerchiefs from 12c up to $4.96 each. At the latter price may be obtained an imported French handkerchief, hand-spun and hand-hemstitched; for evening dress wear.

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"Extra Service"
TIRES

Will reduce your tire expense. Let us show you these durable high grade tires and explain the reason.

Federal Tires are known everywhere as the tires of "Extra Service."

They deserve the name.

In all types for all standard rims

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THE LONG HORN

"The Never Failing Warning Signal"

Does all that the best electric horn can do (when the electric horn is working), and does it at half the original first cost and absolutely no after cost.

The Long Horn is as certain in operation as time. It can't fail.

Put on any car in a few minutes at

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WILL REPORT THE
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And for No Other New York Newspaper

Three times the nominee of his own party, no man knows more intimately the workings of a National Presidential Convention.

His information will be first-hand—his views and interpretations authoritative and disinterested.

Readers of the New York World will get a clearer understanding of the Chicago events by reading daily the impartial report of the Taft-Roosevelt struggle, described by **William Jennings Bryan** in the New York World only.

Order the nearest newsdealer to save you a copy of the World every day this week, Morning and Evening editions, or you will find the Worlds sold out.

HADLEY CALLS FOR MORE SPECIALIZATION

In Annual Report He Strongly Advocates Changing Yale Entrance and Courses.

FOR HIGH SCHOOL BOYS

Large Gifts Announced, One of $100,000 for Endowment of Elizabethan Club from A. Cochran.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 17.—President Hadley of Yale announced in his annual report to-day that arrangements had been made with the New Haven General Hospital for a closer union, and for the raising of about $600,000 for a new clinical and pathological laboratory for the development of the school.

A discussion of the plans for a closer union between the academic and scientific departments, and Yale's relations to Western schools, and Yale's efforts to induce more Western high school boys to come to Yale, form a large part of the report.

The report also disclosed an endowment of the Yale Elizabethan Club with a fund of $100,000 by Alexander Cochran, Yale, 1896. This is in addition to gifts by Mr. Cochran of a house and its furnishings, and the valuable collection of Elizabethiana bought by him in England, and estimated as worth about $200,000.

"The lack of contact between Yale and the schools of the country is not due so much to the fact that we have required certain subjects as to the fact that we have not given the reasons for requiring those subjects," says the report. "We have been in constant communication with the preparatory schools of the East, whose traditions were closest to ours and whose teachers could most easily meet our entrance requirements. We have not had a similar interchange of thought with the public teachers of the country, and, particularly, those of the West.

"But while I believe we are right in our principle, I also think that we have carried it out in a great many ways which were wrong. We have examined on too many subjects. We have required a boy to do moderately well in all of them or else be conditioned. We have conducted the test in such a way that a boy who was in all probability a good scholar and able to go on with our work was often put at an unfair advantage.

"Of course we cannot permit serious want of preparation in a subject which the boy is going to need as a basis for the college studies. We cannot admit any one to the engineering course who does not know the necessary mathematics, no matter how good he may be in French or in history. We cannot allow any one to pursue an advanced course in language or in history who is deficient in the elementary knowledge of these subjects. But with this reservation I believe that we should do well to admit men to college whose average is well above the passing mark, even though there are some subjects in which they are deficient. At present we admit a man who just passes on all his subjects, while we condition the man who does brilliantly on three-quarters of them and has not prepared himself on the others. Yet in the majority of instances, a man of the latter type is likely to prove a better student than a man of the former type.

"What we need is not an attempt to make the Scientific School like the college or the college like the Scientific School. What we need is a clearer definition of the purpose of our different courses and a better understanding of the pedagogical means by which these purposes can be attained. Most of the difficulties and conflicts between our two undergraduate departments arise from the fact that we have never clearly defined these purposes; or, rather, that we have abandoned an old definition without having agreed upon a new one. The old theory was that the academic department was to teach classics, to use the word in the broad sense, and the scientific department was to teach science. But this distinction was never fully carried out. The Scientific School has always taught some literature and history; the academic department has always taught some science. In recent years there has been so much history and literature put into the select course of the Scientific School and so much science into the elective system of the academic department that this line of demarcation has been practically abolished. A definition of the respective purposes and aims of the two schools is necessary, in order that Yale may utilize the powers of her teaching force instead of wasting them in unnecessary competition or inviting unnecessary conflicts.

"Not standardization, but intelligent differentiation, should be the aim. Standardization has its uses; but as a guide for the arrangement of entrance requirements and of courses in different parts of our universities, the policy of intelligent differentiation represents a much more urgent need."

The report concludes with announcements of gifts. They are the bequest of Albert Seessel, about $40,000, to promote original research in biological studies; the bequest of Frances E. Cutler of $38,000 for two graduate fellowships, one for women and one for men; a bequest of Mrs. Henry O. Hotchkiss, by which Yale will ultimately receive nearly all her property as a fund whose income is to be used to increase the salaries in the Scientific School, and the residuary interest given the university in the estate of Francis Bacon.

COMMENCEMENT ACTIVITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 17.—The Yale Law School Alumni dinner and formal commencement exercises this afternoon resolved themselves into a protest against the Rooseveltian doctrines. Practically all the speakers took a fling at them, voicing a loud protest at their destructiveness to American legal institutions. William B. Hornblower of New York, the commencement orator, whose theme was "The Independence of the Judiciary," called Roosevelt's trip to Chicago to stampede the National Convention a menace to American political institutions.

None of the speakers used Roosevelt's name, but Mr. Hornblower referred to him as "the person who is traveling around the country advocating these doctrines of Judicial recall and spending untold sums of money trying to stampede a National Convention." Mr. Hornblower said that the existing methods of nominating Presidents had their evils, but he preferred them to the spectacle that was being presented at this time. The address of Mr. Hornblower was a protest against the subserviency of the Judiciary to such doctrines as the recall.

The recall of Judges was also vigorously denounced in the alumni dinner of the Law School by Justice Pitney of the United States Supreme Court, and by Justice John Proctor Clarke of the New York Supreme Court. Judge Pitney referred to President Taft as "a great lawyer, a great statesman, the greatest of our land."

JUSSERAND AT HARVARD.

French Ambassador Kappa Orator—Reads Chapman's Poem on Business Rush.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 17.—Phi Beta Kappa Day was observed at Harvard to-day. After the usual business meeting held in Harvard Hall, the members marched to Sanders' Theatre, where the annual exercises were held. M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, was the orator of the day. He chose for his subject the career in America of Field Marshal Comte De Rochambeau, who came to this country with an army from France to aid the Revolution.

John J. Chapman of New York, who was selected to write and deliver the poem, offered an ode, made in fifteen stanzas, which deplored the mad rush of modern days, as evinced in the affairs of the world, and urged a little rest between times.

Only one New York student was among the prize winners for the past college year, Edward Coleman, a freshman, who won a second prize of $25 for a written examination on the Old Testament.

At least 440 of this year's senior class at Harvard have have decided on their future, for, in reply to the question sent out by the class officers, only sixty-six replied that they were undecided about their profession. Some 114 men intended going into business, 10 of them in banking. Law comes next, with 69 men; engineering, 50; medicine, 29; teaching, 43; the ministery, 28; journalism, 14; manufacturing, 37; literature, 14; forestry, 5; architectural work, 17; agriculture, 8; music, 3, and mining, 2.

AT ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S.

Cardinal Presides at Commencement—Twelve Students Get Degrees.

Cardinal Farley presided over the commencement exercises of St. Francis Xavier College, which were held last night at the college in West Sixteenth Street. Father James H. Rockwell, the President, sat at Cardinal Farley's right on the stage and Mgr. James V. Lewis was at the left. Others on the stage were Mgr. Eugene J. Donnelly, Father Thomas J. McCluskey, rector of Fordham University; Charles William Sloane, Thomas O'Conor Sloane, J. H. Fargis, C. M. O'Keefe, and Alfred J. Talley. The following degrees were conferred:

Doctor of Laws.—Charles William Sloane, Thomas O'Conor Sloane, and Joseph Halpin Fargis.

Master of Arts.—Mgr. James Vincent Lewis, the Rev. John Didacus Roach, and Charles Michael O'Keefe.

Bachelor of Arts—Joseph Vincent Allen, Peter Anthony Boyle, James Francis Burns, James Aloysius Carr, Francis John Clark, Herbert John McDermott, Edward George Muesch, John O'Kane Murray, John Joseph O'Brien, William Louis O'Conor, John Joseph O'Dowd, and Ernest Aloysius Zema.

The Latin oration delivered by Peter A. Boyle was an address of welcome and appreciation of Cardinal Farley. The bachelor's discourse of W. Louis O'Connor, the master's oration of Charles M. O'Keefe, and the address to the graduates by Alfred J. Talley contained many references to the growth of socialism in this country, and the belief was expressed by each of the speakers that the solution of the problem would be found in the following of the teachings of the Catholic Church, and the application of the principles of religion as taught at such institutions at St. Francis Xavier College.

Cardinal Farley referred feelingly to the value of the work done by the students and Faculty of the college, and declared that the City of New York owed much to the men who were educated at the institution. The institution, he said, had furnished many of the brightest and best priests in the diocese, and he hoped that the next fifty years would be as productive of good as the one just past had been.

The Cardinal declared that the troubles between capital and labor would soon be solved if employers of labor would apply the principles of religion to their business and show the proper interest in the welfare and comfort of their employe. At the close of the Cardinal's address he bestowed the Apastolic benediction upon the audience.

LAST CO-EDS OF WESLEYAN.

Four Young Women of Middletown Won Phi Beta Kappa Honors.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 17.—The Wesleyan men who will be graduated on Wednesday, and the four co-eds of the class who will also receive their diplomas and be the last of their sex to leave the university, had their final chapel exercises this morning, and the class exercises on the campus later in the day.

At chapel President Shanklin presided, and the prizes were announced and preliminary honors given out. Congratulations were heartily given to the Misses Amy Sheldon, Helen E. Willis, Faith Bonfoey and Hester W. Reynolds, all of Middletown, and all of whom made Phi Beta Kappa. There were nine men of the class who attained similar honors.

President Shanklin made his last address to the class of 1912 as undergraduates, and the Rev. E. S. Ninde, of '87, also spoke, two of the class responding.

WELLESLEY GIRLS TO WED.

Two Seniors Announce Their Engagements at Commencement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 17.—Several Wellesley College students, two of them seniors, have announced their engagements at commencement this year.

Miss Dorothy G. Henderson, '12, is to wed Harold B. Brenton of Pittston, Penn., a graduate of Michigan College in 1911. Miss Henderson entered college from Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Miss Dorothy Deemer, '12, is engaged to Hiram C. Houghton, Jr., Wisconsin College, '06, both of Red Oak, Iowa. Miss Henderson and Miss Deemer have both been prominent in undergraduate activities.

PRESIDENT GIBBS RESIGNS.

Head of New Hampshire College to Enter Business.

DURHAM, N. H., June 17.—President William D. Gibbs of New Hampshire College has tendered his resignation to the Trustees, to take effect Sept. 1. The letter of resignation was received by the Trustees at their meeting on Saturday but the announcement was withheld until to-day. A committee has been appointed to find a new President.

The Trustees say that President Gibbs has been contemplating retirement from educational work for more than a year. He is to enter business. President Gibbs was inaugurated on Oct. 28, 1908.

VETOES ARMY BILL AS HASTY MEASURE

Taft Thus Terms Legislation Ousting Major Gen. Wood as Chief of Staff.

STANDS BY COMMERCE COURT

President Will Also Veto Bill Depriving It of Funds—Appropriations Held Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—President Taft sent a pointed message to-day to the House of Representatives vetoing the Army Appropriation bill and criticising Congress for attaching general legislation to the annual supply bills. The Army bill carries $92,587,148 for the maintenance of the army during the fiscal year 1913, and for this reason President Taft found it necessary to think twice before joining issue with Congress. But the provisions inserted in the bill by Senator Warren and Chairman Hay of the respective Congressional Military Committees, providing for the reduction of the General Staff, legislating Major Gen. Leonard Wood out of office, and appointing a committee of retired officers to take out of the hands of the War Department the question of the future distribution of forts and the disposition of the mobile army, seemed to be more than President Taft, whose service as Secretary of War brought him into intimate touch with army matters, could accept.

"The army of the United States," says the President's veto message, "is far too vital an institution to the people of this country to be made the victim of hasty or imperfect theories of legislation. The War College and General Staff have been for many months engaged upon a comprehensive plan of army reorganization. At the present time, therefore, it is especially inappropriate, in my opinion, to force upon the statute books legislation enacted without the usual deliberation and care. I cannot conscientiously surrender the responsibility in shaping such laws with which I am vested under the Constitution."

The President, for the same reasons, will also veto the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government on account of the evident intention of Congress to send it to him with a provision for the abolition of the new Federal Court of Commerce.

These vetoes of regular supply bills will draw the issue sharply between the legislative and executive branches of the Government. It may indefinitely prolong the session and after the two great political conventions are out of the way, the dog days of July and August promise exciting times on Capitol Hill.

Chairman Hay announced to-night that the President's veto message will not be considered until July 1. It was referred to the House Military Committee. Chairman Hay and Senator Warren would like to pass the bill over the President's veto, but the chances are strong against their ability to override it. The conference report on the army bill, containing the legislative features objectionable to the President, was adopted by the Senate by a bare majority of three, the vote having been 27 to 24. The vote was so close that on last Wednesday a motion to reconsider the action of the Senate was made, and this motion was defeated by a vote of 28 to 29. In the House, where a vigorous stand was made against the adoption of the conference report, the vote accepting it was 120 to 89. To override the Presidential veto a two-thirds vote will be necessary. Where Senator Warren and Chairman Hay will get the votes does not now appear. But they insist that they will not compromise or surrender, and intimate that if they cannot override the veto they may pass another army bill, containing the same provisions, and send the measure to the President a second time.

Practically every big appropriation bill carries general legislation. The Post Office bill carries among other items a parcels post provision. The sundry civil, Indian, naval, and other appropriation bills also carry new legislation. It is being asked to-night will the President veto them for the reasons given in his message vetoing the army bill.

Chairman Hay issues a statement, retorting to the President's veto message, reading in part:

"The message of the President vetoing the Army Appropriation bill, is full of inaccurate statements and disingenuous argument. It may be said without fear of contradiction that the bill would now be a law if it had not contained the clause fixing the qualifications of the Chief of Staff. It may also be said that Congress has in a hundred instances fixed the qualifications of army officers to hold certain positions in the army. Reading between the lines, it can be seen that the President vetoed this bill because he wants to have a precedent to enable him to veto the legislative bill which contains a provision to abolish the Commerce Court, a tribunal discredited, and which has no friends except the court, its employes, and himself.

"The other reasons given by the President are such as not to commend themselves to thinking men. Certainly the people will not indorse the doctrine that Congress has no right to legislate upon appropriation bills. The statement in the message that no consideration was given to this legislation is not true. The House considered the legislation carefully for several weeks, to say nothing of the long study given it by the Military Committee."

The President has received a number of telegrams urging him to veto the legislative bill when it comes to him with a provision for the abolition of the Commerce Court. The character of the provision will not be determined until after the conventions because the bill will have to be considered in conference. The House provided merely for the abolition of the court, and left the situation so that the five Judges, deprived of their special bench, would continue to serve as Circuit Judges.

No attempt was made by the House to oust the five Judges. Mr. Underwood and the other House leaders took the position that to do so would be unconstitutional, as Fderal Judges are appointed for life during good behavior. Instead of stopping at the abolition of the court, the Senate adopted the Hoke-Smith amendment, which also proposed to abolish the Judges. This clause may be dropped out in conference, but whether it is or is not, the President will veto the bill, even if it leaves the Judges and abolishes the court. What the conferees do will have an important bearing on the situation because it is the belief of prominent Senators that if both the court and the Judges are abolished the veto of the President cannot be overridden, while the abolition of the court only may be sustained by a two-thirds vote of each house as against the Presidential approval.

CENTRAL GEORGIA'S BIG PLAN

Improvements That Will Cost $35,000,000 Will Be Voted On.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 17.—Plans which involve the expenditure of $35,000,000 on improvements will be submitted to shareholders of the Central Railroad of Georgia at a meeting July 18.

The stockholders will be asked to authorize an issue of $75,000,000 in 5 per cent. refunding bonds. Of these $40,000,000 will be used for refunding and the rest will be put into improvements. About $5,000,000 will be spent in the immediate future.

Franklin
Thirty
"Little Six"

Our first consideration in building a new model is "What will it cost the owner to run this car?"

The Franklin "Little Six" is a solution of the expense problem with the six-cylinder car. It is light weight and easy riding—a big car in ability with small car expense.

Twenty-eight hundred dollars

Franklin Motor Car Company
GLENN A. TISDALE, Manager,
Broadway, Amsterdam Ave. & 73d St.,
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Bridgeport, Conn., Arthur L. Clark; Kingston, N. Y., Forsyth & Davis; Newburgh, N. Y., George Mason; Patterson, N. Y., A. L. Newcomb; Paterson, N. J., Hughes Garage Co.; Newark, N. J., E. D. Carlough.

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Nothing wishy-washy about
Coca-Cola
From the first sip to the last drop—and afterwards it just takes right hold and pleases—satisfies—cools.
Delicious—Refreshing
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Demand the Genuine as made by
THE COCA-COLA CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
Free Our new booklet telling of Coca-Cola vindication at Chattanooga, for the asking.
Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

A Week of "Sacrifices"
New York's Automobile Bargain Establishment "Par Excellence."
Every One—250 Cars Must Go
Owners are anxious to realize ready cash!
Easy Payments Also Arranged
1911 PACKARDS, $2,300 to $2,700; 1910 Packards, $1,400 up; other Packards, $500 up. Peerlesses, $350, $460, $650, $950, $1,250 to $2,000, all styles bodies; Matheson "Six," $900. Rainiers, $350, $550, $650, $850; Renaults, $650 up; Benzes, $950 to $2,500; Lancia, $1,400. Six-cylinder Thomas, $750; Whites, (Gas.) $850 to $1,200; 1911 Pullman, $750; Stearns, "Fifteen-Thirty," $750 to $1,000; Panhards, $550-$900. Stearns "Thirty-Sixty," $750 to $1,200; Fiats, $750 to $1,800; Maxwells, $125, $175, $250, $300, $450, $550—some 1912 models included. Loziers, all shaft, Touring and Briarcliffs, $700, $900, $1,200, $1,400; Mercedes, $650, $750, $900, $1,250, $1,650; Buicks, $300, $450, $550, $700. Pope-Hartfords, $350 to $1,000; Regal (underslung), $550; "E. M. Fs," $425 to $650. Cadillacs, $450, $700, $1,100; Chalmers, $275, $450, $650, $750, $900; Flanders, $400; Overlands, $400-$600; Palmer Singer "Six," $975; Thomas Taxi, $850; Cadillac Taxi, $750; 200 other opportunities.
Delivery Autos....$125 to $700
Have fifty. Some new; immense values; suitable any light business up to 1,500 lbs.
Only House With City Factory Examinations invited; Demonstrations given; Everything as Represented.
Jandorf Automobile Co.,
AUTO DEPARTMENT,
Entire Bldg., 42 & 44 West 62d Street Near B'way.

Now Is the Time
To Get a Rebuilt
Stoddard-Dayton
More value for your money now than at any other time.
SEASON ADVANCING PRICES DECLINING
There are some exceptionally good values here for those who appreciate high-class cars.
The Stoddard-Dayton is too well known to require any "boosting." The used cars offered bear our factory tag and are
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to be in perfect mechanical condition. They have been rebuilt in our shops, repainted and are fully equipped.
We take cars in trade.
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ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A RELIABLE CAR AT A REASONABLE PRICE? THEN COME TO THE
LARGEST AUTO BROKERS IN NEW YORK.
WE GUARANTEE EVERY CAR.
Largest Stock—Lowest Prices
DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN.
EASY PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
Many of the Cars have been used very little.
Our Stock Consists of
Runabouts.....$100 to $1,000
Small Touring Cars.....$200 to $1,000
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Taxicabs, Towncars and Bodies.
Will exchange, sell or store your car. Consult us before you act. Call or write.
GREEN'S PURCHASING AGENCY
Corner 48th St. and Broadway, N. Y.
Phone 1873 Bryant.

AUTO BODIES IN GREAT VARIETY
New Aluminum Bodies in Very Latest Styles. Such makes as Rothschilds, Alcos, Columbias, Mathesons, Packards, Pierces, Peerlesses; besides 100 other sorts.
WHOLE JOB COMPLETE; Satisfaction Guaranteed.
PRICES THE LOWEST ANYWHERE!
Our factory (Eleventh Av. and 58th St.) five stories, 100x100, insures perfection of output.
Jandorf Automobile Co.,
BODY DEPARTMENT,
1,765 Broadway (Upstairs)
Between 56th and 57th Sts., N. Y.

Peerless
RENEWED AUTOMOBILES are cars of distinction, quality, and service. They are in perfect mechanical condition and are guaranteed the same as our new cars.
Write for Booklet describing our various models.
PEERLESS MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.
1760 Broadway, near 58th St., N. Y.

PIERCE-ARROWS
1911 66 H. P., 6-cylinder, seating seven.
1911 48 H. P., 6-cylinder, seating seven.
1910 48 H. P., 6-cylinder, seating seven.
1910 36 H. P., 6-cylinder, seating five.
These cars have been completely rebuilt and repainted in own shops and are guaranteed same as new cars. All are completely equipped, top, windshield, fore doors, demountable rims, speedometer, &c.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY.
416 Central Ave., Newark.
Pierce-Arrow Dealers for New Jersey.

TIRES AT "ROCK BOTTOM" PRICES
ALL LARGE SIZES, NOW AT
50% TO 70% DISCOUNT
OTHER SIZES, FRACTION OF VALUES.
Tubes, A1 of Every Make, $1.50 up.
Jandorf Automobile Co.,
TIRE DEPARTMENT,
229 W. 57th St. East of Broadway.

R. C. H. 1912
Fore door Touring car, used a very short time, comparatively new; every equipment necessary for automobile, including self-starter Presto, wind shield, top, demountable rims, &c.; must be sold to-day at enormous sacrifice; don't lose this opportunity. Storage, 110 W. 63d St., near Broadway. Phone 2985 Columbus.

ELECTRIC RUNABOUT, $200.
Suitable for lady or doctor; in first-class condition.
U. S. TUBE CO., 1,364 Broadway.

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Motorboat Supplies—Cut Prices

95c.	85c.	49c.	$2.90	39c.
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To sell Used Motor Cars, Auto Tires and Supplies advertisements in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times place your announcements in the hands of more prospective buyers than any other newspaper.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

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American Roadster, 1912 model, 4 cyl., high-tension magneto, top, speedometer, windshield, electric lamps, brand new tires; run only 5,000 miles; will sacrifice for $1,000, or exchange for house and lot on Long Island. Owner is leaving for Europe. Ask for Manning, 304 W. 49th. Telephone 1144 Bryant.

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New 1911 automobiles. Many standard makes. Sold on time payments. Motor Finance Co., 246 West 59th St. Tel. Columbus 7076.

THOMAS TOWN CAR refinished throughout. Covered by new car guarantee. Thomas, Broadway and 64th St.

RAINIER 1910, fully equipped 7-pass. tourcar; excellent condition; $800. Thomas, Broadway and 64th St.

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3 chasses for commercial purposes; good for medium-weight truck delivery work. Big bargains. Thomas, Broadway and 64th St.

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PACKARD CARS.
"Up-to-date service only." $4 per hour. Special rate per day, trip, or month.
HESS, 213 WEST 43d ST.
TEL. 3486 BRYANT.

AUTOS FOR RENT.

For hire, new cars; Packards, seven-passenger touring; special rates for monthly service during Summer. We send cars everywhere. Universal Taximeter Cab Co., 153 East 53d St. 'Phone, Plaza 2100.

Packards, open, closed; elegant; 7-passengers; regular customers, $3-$6 hour; monthly, $200-$600; theatre-dinners, $4-$10. Murray Hill 91.

First-class French touring car for hire by hour, day, or month. 'Phone 4288 Greeley. H. Lambert, 242 West 36th St.

Elegant up-to-date 7-passenger Packard cars; hour, day, or week; special rates for monthly service. Curt Schmidt, Riverside 4537.

PACKARD touring, late model; hour, day, month; reasonable. Folliot Co., 254 West 54th St. Col. 3422.

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AUTOMOBILE WANTED.
Spot cash for your automobile, any make, or will accept same on sale at 5 per cent. commission. Green's Agency, Broadway and 48th.

Automobiles
Ready Reference for Buyers

ABBOTT-DETROIT MOTOR COMPANY, 1670 Broadway, cor. 52d St. Telephone 7166-7167 Columbus.

ALL MAKES Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Times Sq. Auto Co., 1710 Broadway.

BENZ Auto Import Co. of America, 244-6-8 West 54th St., N. Y.

BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th St. 'Phone 4040 Columbus.

CADILLAC Cars, Parts, Repairs, Garage. Columbus Circle. Tel. 7700 Col.

EVERITT Self-starting cars. Shepherd Motor Car Co., B'way, near 51st St.

FIAT "THE MASTER CAR." Fiat Automobile Co., 1,774 Broadway. 'Phone 6445 Col.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI Motors Co., 1849 Broadway.

KNOX Knox Automobile Company, 1366-1368 Broadway. 'Phone 4236 Col.

NATIONAL Poertner Motor Car Co. HERRESHOFF 1922 Broadway, (64th St.) 'Phone 8166-7 Col.

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We make a specialty of repairing automobiles; in addition to our facilities for doing fine coach work, we have a well-equipped machine shop to overhaul motors; established 1834.
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STANDARD (S. R. B.)
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COMMERCIAL AUTO DELIVERY BODIES. GET IN TOUCH WITH US.
ALBERT BROS., 11-15 Cannon St., N. Y.

MARQUARD EQUALS PITCHING RECORD

Giants' Famous Left-Hander Wins Fourteenth Successive Victory, Defeating Pirates.

25,000 IN BRUSH STADIUM

New York Fans Eager to See "Rube" as Opponent of Marty O'Toole in Box—Two Batteries Cost $44,500.

THE SCORE.

New York..	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	—5
Pittsburgh.	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4

NEW YORK.

	AB	R	H	BB	SO	PO	A	E
Devore, lf	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b	3	0	0	1	0	5	5	1
Snodgrass, 1b	4	0	0	1	0	11	1	0
Murray, rf	4	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
Becker, cf	4	1	1	1	0	3	1	0
Herzog, 3b	5	0	1	0	0	1	6	0
Meyers, c	4	0	1	0	0	10	0	0
Fletcher, ss	4	1	1	0	0	0	5	0
Marquard, p	4	0	1	0	1	1	3	0
Total	34	5	8	6	1	33	21	1

PITTSBURGH.

	AB	R	H	BB	SO	PO	A	E
Byrne, 3b	3	1	1	2	0	0	3	0
Carey, lf	4	0	0	0	3	3	1	0
Hofman, cf	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rehg, cf	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	5	1	3	0	0	5	6	0
Miller, 1b	4	0	0	1	1	13	1	0
Wilson, rf	4	0	1	0	2	1	1	0
McCarthy, 3b	5	1	3	0	0	4	3	1
Kelly, c	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0
O'Toole, p	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	0
Total	37	4	12	3	8	*31	20	1

*One out when winning run was scored.

Two-base hits—O'Toole, Byrne, Devore. Three-base hits—O'Toole, Miller, Wagner, Becker. Sacrifice hits—Carey, Kelly. Sacrifice flies—Murray, Doyle, Wilson. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburgh, 6. Double plays—Carey, Wagner, and McCarthy; Fletcher, Doyle, and Snodgrass; Miller, (unassisted.) Struck out—By Marquard, 8; by O'Toole, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 3; off O'Toole, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Finneran. Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes.

"Rube" Marquard, pitching the Giants to victory over the Pittsburghs by a 5-to-4 score in the hardest battle of his life, equaled the record of successive victories for a pitcher yesterday, which puts him on a pedestal as one of the three greatest twirlers that the modern game of baseball has known. Marquard won his fourteenth straight game in a bitter uphill eleven-inning contest, while the two others who have accomplished this feat in the past twenty years are Jack Chesbro of the Yankees and Ed Reulbach of Chicago.

The game will go down as one of the classic pitching duels of the National game, for against the lanky southpaw star was pitted Marty O'Toole, Pittsburgh's expensive server of the aqueous toss. Togged out in armor like a crusader, behind the bat to receive Marquard was Chief Meyers, and the backstop who worked with O'Toole was Billy Kelly, his battery mate of St. Paul.

Right here was a bunch of baseball talent that cost so much money that if you had it you'd lock up the desk and take a trip around the world. In all, these four players cost, by purchase from minor league clubs, about $44,500, O'Toole being the high-water mark of baseball luxury at $22,500, while Marquard cost the Giants $11,000 three seasons ago. Meyers and Kelly came high as catchers, and they bring the value of the quartet up to the $44,500 mark.

It was the first time that O'Toole had pitched at the Brush Stadium, and the curiosity to see him twirl against the New York star attracted a crowd of nearly 25,000 people. The game was jammed full of excitement from the start, and, though there was some erratic baseball and some poor judgment displayed by the Pirates, you'd have to wait a long time to see another game that so magnetized your spinal column.

When the fray was hottest and the excitement was on a high wave, a thunder and rain storm broke loose, and the players battled on the field while the lightning flashed and the thunder rumbled like a thousand cannon. It was at the end of the fifth inning that the rain came down in torrents and Umpire Rigler stopped play. Pittsburgh was then in the lead by a score of 3 to 2. If the rain had continued more than twenty minutes the Pirates would have had a victory, for the required five innings had been played. But in a quarter of an hour the storm had passed and the clubs went at each other again with a vengeance. In the eighth inning two slamming hits off O'Toole—the first effective Giant bangs of the game—gave the Giants a run and tied the score. The ninth and tenth innings saw the two pitchers as tight as drumheads.

Then came the seething eleventh. Hans Wagner, the hammering Teuton, jammed a terrific three-bagger to the fence just to the left of the centre pasture, and Miller walked. Wilson's sacrifice fly sent Wagner home, and the Pirates were in the lead again. Miller made a daring attempt to steal home, but was nipped at the plate by inches. That ended Pittsburgh's chances.

What of the Giants? The biggest Monday gathering that ever saw a ball game in New York sat fast, even though it was far past dinner time. Most of the 25,000 forgot home and those who were dear to them.

Snodgrass opened the eleventh by popping to Wagner. Giant hopes began to fade, when Murray lined out a single, closely followed by a screeching three-bagger by Becker, and the score was tied again. Charley Herzog was the man of the hour. At just 6:45 he laced out a single to right field, sending Becker home with the victory.

The mighty O'Toole had cracked, but the mighty Marquard proved himself to be a foeman worthy of his steel, for not once during the torrid strife did he waver for a moment. Boys who saw yesterday's game will tell their children about it some day, and then again their children will also tell how their granddaddies were present at the memorable fall of O'Toole.

The high-priced moist tosser's one weakness was apparent. He lacked control. He had everything else—speed, curves, and a tantalizing hop that came as a result of manipulating the twist with saliva.

Starting the game, O'Toole had Boss Pirate Fred Clarke's heart in his mouth. Marty couldn't find the plate. He pitched four straight balls at Devore, four more at Doyle, and three at Snodgrass before he got over a strike. Then the next was a ball, and Snodgrass also walked, filling the bases. A sacrifice fly scored Devore, and a clever play by Wagner shut off Larry Doyle on his way to third base. Wagner ran into the infield and intercepted Carey's throw from the outfield in time to trap Larry between the bases. Larry fell into the trap head foremost. Becker flied out, and O'Toole was lucky to get out of so much trouble with so little damage done.

Marquard had made an erratic start in the first inning when he walked Byrne, who was advanced on a sacrifice by Carey. Byrne went to third on Hofman's out at first base, and then Wagner beat out an infield hit and Byrne scored. So the teams waltzed into the second inning with the score tied, 1 to 1.

O'Toole then settled down. Meyers got a single off him in the second inning, but the second safety didn't come until the fifth. At the beginning of the third inning O'Toole all alone went after Marquard with trouble in his heart. He slammed a three-bagger to right field which might have been good for a homer, but he was afraid to run fast and get tired out. Marquard then showed at his best, and the next three men following O'Toole were mowed down in order and Marty was left waiting patiently at third. It looked like a bit of bad judgment when O'Toole failed to try to score on Byrne's grounder. Bobby smashed a red-hot grasser toward second base, which Fletcher got with one hand by a remarkable stop. He was in poor position to throw home, and just got Byrne at first base. O'Toole could have gone through with a little sprinting.

More trouble brewed for "Rube" in the fifth inning. McCarthy cracked a single to left, which Josh Devore missed by an eyelash. Kelly sacrificed and O'Toole produced his second hit, a steaming two-bagger, which scored McCarthy. Byrne walked, and things began to get scarlet with excitement. Carey rolled a bounder at Herzog, who shot the ball to Doyle and forced Byrne. Larry, in his wild desire to make a double play on Carey, threw wild to Snodgrass, and the ball rolled to the stand, O'Toole scoring. Artie Hofman was suddenly taken sick and couldn't take his turn at the bat, so Substitute Rehg took his place and struck out.

The sky had darkened by this time, and the rain had begun to trickle merrily down the necks of those who were under the clouds. The Giants didn't care for the wet; they wanted to get at the Pirates. Meyers was thrown out by Wagner and Fletcher hit a single to right field, the second safe tap New York had made off O'Toole. Marquard rolled an easy grounder to McCarthy, who was so anxious to make a double play and get in out of the wet that he missed his toss to second base, and Fletcher was safe, Marquard camping safely at first. Doyle banged a sacrifice fly to left, scoring Fletcher. Snodgrass had a beautiful chance to clean up, but he skied out to Rehg.

Marquard did some great pitching in the seventh inning, when the Pirates reached him for three hits and failed to get a run. Kelly singled and O'Toole got his third hit, a single to short left. Kelly carelessly overran second, and was nipped before he got back. Byrne slammed a double to left, but Manager Clarke didn't want to tire O'Toole out running, so the pitcher only reached third base.

Another Pirate chance went to pieces in the eighth inning, when Wilson hammered a seething triple to deep centre and Gibson, coaching at third, sent him along to try to stretch it into a home run.

The Giants tied the score in the eighth. Devore doubled and counted on Murray's Texas Leaguer to centre field after two were out. Jack Miller executed a clever double play in the tenth which smothered Giant dreams of victory. Marquard had started a storm of applause which was louder than the thunder when he made a single. Devore tried to bunt, and Miller got the ball, forcing Marquard before he got a chance to get away from the base and then tagging Devore.

Honus Wagner wanted to go home, so he whacked a terrific slap to deep centre for three bases. Miller walked. Wilson's sacrifice fly scored Wagner and McCarthy was thrown out at first. Miller then took his life in his hands and attempted to steal home. He fooled Marquard, who made a low throw to Meyers, and Miller slid in believing that he was safe. Umpire Rigler ruled otherwise, and Miller protested so vigorously that he had to be pulled away from the umpire by his teammates.

Then came the hilarious finish. With one out, Murray hit to centre. Becker scored him with a triple and brought the score to another deadlock.

Say, aren't we ever going home. Gee, it's a quarter to 7 now; you'll get trimmed when you get home. Better tell your wife you got caught in the rain downtown. She'll never know but that it was pouring down there all the time.

Just a moment. Herzog's up. Knock it, Charley. He punched a grasser between first and second bases, and Becker galloped home with the winning run.

Clouds That Had Silver Lining.

O'Toole will be good when he gets over that Santa Claus habit of giving things away.

Those good old American names like Kelly and O'Toole stick with the game.

O'Toole is red-headed and red-faced, and when he gets his Irish up the ball comes over as small as a quinine pill.

Manager McGraw took a photographer by the neck and shoved him off the field. McGraw's decision by a shade.

Did you care if you got soaked after seeing that game? Neither did anybody else.

The men and boys in the bleachers stormed the grand stand when the rain broke loose and occupied $1 seats for the last six innings. Pretty soft.

For a while Marquard was undecided whether he would be an attraction in vaudeville next Winter.

It was the first shirtwaist party of the season. When the rain started you could distinguish between the fifty-cent ones and the real ones by the way the dye began to run.

Only one thing now costs more than ball players, and that's food.

One reason the Pirates have so much ginger is because they are talking all the time. Two or three times Umpire Rigler had to adjust the muffler.

The Pirates were trimmed all right, but then, Mike Donlin wasn't in the game. Remember that.

They weren't all New Yorkers at the game. The names of Marquard and O'Toole brought crowds from all the suburbs in every direction.

Well, it's probably Matty and "Babe" Adams to-day. Think up a new excuse for neglecting your family.

Washington Excited Over Ball Club.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Washington American League Baseball Club got home to-day from its Western tour of sixteen straight victories. Walter Johnson, the pitcher, is ill, threatened with tonsilitis, and was ordered to bed. He will not be in to-morrow's game with the Athletics. A line of fans a half mile long this morning waited the opening of the sale of seats for to-morrow's game, and at 10 o'clock 3,000 reserved seats and all the boxes had been sold. President Taft and Vice President Sherman, both enthusiasts, are expected to attend the game. All official Washington promises to be there.

Jockey "Monk" Coburn Dying.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—William (Monk) Coburn, who ten years ago was a leading jockey, is dying of tuberculosis in a hospital here. Coburn is 29 years old. In the heyday of his career, when he was in Chicago, he is credited with having won $40,000 in one day.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Pittsburgh, 4, (eleven innings)
Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Cincinnati, 5; Boston, 0.
Chicago at Philadelphia—rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 4; Chicago, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City, 1; Toronto, 0.
Newark, 1; Buffalo, 1.
Montreal, 7; Providence, 3.
Rochester, 3; Baltimore, 1.
Baltimore, 5; Rochester, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
New York	**38**	**10**	**.792**
Pittsburgh	27	21	.562
Cincinnati	30	24	.556
Chicago	26	21	.553
Philadelphia	20	24	.455
St. Louis	23	32	.420
Brooklyn	**17**	**30**	**.362**
Boston	16	35	.314

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Boston	35	19	.648
Washington	33	21	.611
Chicago	33	23	.589
Philadelphia	28	21	.571
Detroit	26	30	.464
Cleveland	23	28	.451
New York	**17**	**31**	**.354**
St. Louis	15	37	.288

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Rochester	32	17	.653
Baltimore	28	23	.549
Buffalo	24	21	.533
Jersey City	28	25	.528
Newark	24	27	.471
Toronto	22	26	.458
Montreal	22	28	.440
Providence	18	31	.367

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at Washington.
Cleveland at Detroit.
St. Louis at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Toronto at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Newark.
Rochester at Baltimore.
Montreal at Providence.

SUPERBAS WIN THIRD GAME FROM ST. LOUIS

Daubert and Yingling the Chief Factors in Brooklyn Victory at Washington Park.

Three straight victories constitute a winning spurt in Brooklyn, and the Superbas have qualified as wining spurters. They took another fall out of the St. Louis Cardinals at Washington Park yesterday by holding a 3 to 1 lead in the eighth inning when a rainstorm chased players and spectators to shelter. Daly was about to open Brooklyn's half of the eighth when the shower broke loose.

Jake Daubert and Yingling were the prime factors in the victory, the Superba Captain pushing his team forward by timely hitting, while the former Toledo pitcher was holding the visitors down. With two batsmen out in the first inning Daubert beat out an infield hit and put Red Smith in position to romp home when Wheat followed with a single to right field. In the third inning Jake came up with Smith on second base and two out, and he promptly spanked a single into centre field, which chased J. Carlyle over the pan. Another run had been picked up by Brooklyn in the second inning on Daly's double to right field, a sacrifice hit by Tooley, and a long sacrifice fly by Otto Miller. From this stage until Umpire Brennan called the game the teams spent most of the time leaving runners stranded on the sacks. In all nineteen men were left on bases during the short game.

Roger Bresnahan trotted out his best pitcher—Bob Harmon—to break the losing streak in which his Cardinals seem engulfed. Harmon pulled himself out of some tight holes in the closing innings after Brooklyn had grabbed enough runs to win. In cold figures Harmon had a shade on his opponent, Yingling, scattering his hit allowance better and showing far better control. Poor base running by the Cardinals in the fifth inning, when they bunched three hits, one being good enough ordinarily for a double at least, did much to throw the victory Brooklyn's way. In this inning Mowrey and Konetchy led off with singles and, after Evans had popped out, Wallie Smith hit to the fence in right centre field. Mowrey was on second base, and he was so careful on the hit that he was able to get only as far as third. This blocked Konetchy at second, and when Smith overran first base to get two bases on the drive he had to turn back and was tagged out. The three hits were wasted, and the Cardinals failed to score. In five of the eight innings the Cardinals were retired with a runner on second base.

The Cardinals' only run came in the first inning. Huggins drew the first of his three passes, but was forced at second base by Ellis. Mowrey's triple to left centre scored Ellis. On Konetchy's drive to Tooley Mowrey was run down between third base and the plate, trying to score from second base on Tooley's error of Wallie Smith's grounder. Brooklyn had two runners on bases with one out in each of the last three innings, but could not grab a run off Harmon's airtight pitching. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, cf	4	0	0	1	1	Hug'ns, 2b	1	0	1	2	4
Cuts'w, 2b	3	0	2	2	4	Ellis, lf	4	1	0	4	0
J.Smith, 3b	3	2	0	1	1	M'wrey, 3b	3	0	2	0	1
Daub't, 1b	3	0	2	7	1	K'tchy, 1b	4	0	1	6	0
Wheat, lf	4	0	2	1	0	Evans, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Daly, rf	3	1	1	4	0	W.Smith, ss	3	0	1	2	0
Tooley, ss	2	0	2	2	5	Oakes, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Miller, c	2	0	0	5	1	Wingo, c	4	0	1	4	2
Yingl'g, p	3	0	1	1	0	Harmon, p	4	0	1	0	3
Total	27	3	10	24	13	Total	30	1	7	21	10

Errors—Mowrey, Tooley.

Brooklyn	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	..	—3
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Daly. Three-base hit—Mowrey. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Tooley. Sacrifice fly—Miller. Stolen bases—Cutshaw, J. Smith, Tooley, Mowrey. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 11. Struck out—By Yingling, 3; by Harmon, 2. Bases on balls—Off Yingling, 6; off Harmon, 2. Passed ball—Miller. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

Boston Wins on Home Runs.

BOSTON, June 17.—Two home runs were included in the four runs which Boston scored in winning the morning game from Cincinnati, 4 to 3. Campbell's fielding was a feature. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
E.M'D'd, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	Bescher, lf	4	0	1	0	0
C'pbell, cf	4	2	1	3	0	Bates, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Sw'ney, 2b	3	0	1	1	2	Mars'ns, 1b	4	0	2	5	0
Kirke, rf	4	1	1	1	0	Mitch'l, rf	3	1	2	5	0
J'kson, lf	4	1	3	3	0	Egan, 2b	3	0	0	1	0
Houser, 1b	4	0	0	11	0	Phelan, 3b	4	0	0	1	2
O'R'ke, ss	3	0	0	1	3	C.M'D'd, ss	3	1	1	4	3
Kling, c	3	0	0	6	0	McLean, c	3	0	1	5	0
Perdue, p	3	0	1	0	6	H'phries, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	32	4	8	27	11	Total	31	3	8	24	7

Error—C. McDonald.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	..	—4
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—C. McDonald, Jackson, E. McDonald, Bescher. Home runs—Bates, Campbell, Kirke. Sacrifice hits—Egan, Mitchell, Sweeney. Double play—Sweeney and Houser. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Cincinnati, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Struck out—By Perdue, 3; by Humphries, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Bush.

Rain Helps Reds to Win.

BOSTON, June 17.—During the ninth inning this afternoon, while rain fell, Cincinnati found Dickson for four singles and a double, netting five runs, the only ones made during the game. Suggs pitched a great game, his work during the second inning, when Boston had the bases full and no one out, being especially good. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf	5	1	1	2	0	E.M'D'd, 3b	3	0	2	2	2
Bates, cf	5	0	3	3	0	C'pbell, cf	3	0	0	3	0
M'sans, 1b	4	0	1	6	0	Sw'ney, 2b	3	0	1	1	4
Mitchell, rf	3	1	1	0	0	Kirke, rf	4	0	1	3	0
Egan, 2b	2	0	0	4	0	J'kson, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Phelan, 3b	3	0	0	0	2	Houser, 1b	4	0	2	15	0
C.M'D'd, ss	4	1	1	3	1	O'R'ke, ss	4	0	0	0	3
McLean, c	4	1	1	9	2	Kling, c	3	0	0	2	2
Suggs, p	4	1	2	0	4	Dickson, p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	34	5	10	27	9	Total	30	0	6	27	16

Errors—Campbell, O'Rourke, C. McDonald.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Bates, (2,) Houser. Sacrifice hits—Mitchell, Campbell, Egan. Stolen base—Jackson. Double play—Dickson, Sweeney, and Houser. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 6. First base on balls—Off Dickson, 2; off Suggs, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Suggs, (Jackson.) Struck out—By Dickson, 2; by Suggs, 6. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Bush.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

Tri-State League.

At York—York, 4; Lancaster, 3. Lancaster, 2; York, 0.
At Reading—Trenton, 6; Reading, 1. Reading, 2; Trenton, 1.
At Wilmington—Wilmington, 3; Johnstown, 2. Johnstown, 4; Wilmington, 3.
Allentown at Harrisburg—Rain.

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 10; Albany, 5.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 3; Elmira, 0.
At Troy—Troy, 14; Syracuse, 10.
At Scranton—Scranton, 3; Binghamton, 1.

New England League.

At Brockton—Brockton, 3; New Bedford, 2.
At Lowell—Lowell, 4; Fall River, 2.
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 1; Worcester, 0.
At Lynn—Lynn, 7; Lowell, 1. Lynn, 11; Haverhill, 0.

American Association.

At Toledo—Toledo, 8; Minneapolis, 3.
At Columbus—Kansas City, 6; Columbus, 0.
Other games postponed; rain.

Southern League.

At Memphis—Memphis, 1; Chattanooga, 0.
At Montgomery—New Orleans, 5; Montgomery, 2.
At Nashville—Atlanta, 9; Nashville, 2. Atlanta, 4; Nashville, 3.
At Mobile—Birmingham, 3; Mobile, 0.

Virginia League.

At Norfolk—Newport News, 8; Norfolk, 2.
At Petersburg—Petersburg, 11; Roanoke, 1.
At Portsmouth—Portsmouth, 3; Richmond, 1.

College Baseball.

At Buffalo—Cornell, 2, 7, 7; Pennsylvania, 12, 21, 2.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL—Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. Giants vs. Pittsburgh. Admission, 50c.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston Beats Chicago—Chest of Silver for Garry Herrmann.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Boston outhit Chicago two to one to-day, and won the final game of the series, 4 to 1. It was Boston's third successive victory over Chicago.

Garry Herrmann and 350 members of the Blaine Club of Cincinnati were guests of President Comiskey, and the owner of the Cincinnati Club was presented with a chest of silver. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	5	0	0	3	0	Rath, 2b	4	0	1	0	3
Yerkes, 2b	5	1	2	3	2	Lord, 3b	3	0	2	1	0
Sp'ker, cf	5	1	4	0	0	Cal'han, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Lewis, lf	4	1	2	3	0	Collins, rf	4	0	1	2	0
G'dner, 3b	5	0	2	1	2	Zeider, 1b	2	1	0	4	0
Stahl, 1b	3	0	0	7	0	F'nier, 1b	2	0	0	4	1
Engle, ss	4	0	0	2	3	Bodie, cf	3	0	0	4	1
Cady, c	4	1	2	8	1	Weaver, ss	3	0	1	1	4
Hall, p	4	0	1	0	1	Kuhn, c	0	0	0	3	0
						Sullivan, c	2	0	0	7	0
						Walsh, p	3	0	0	0	8
						*Mattick	1	0	1	0	0
Total	39	4	13	27	9	Total	31	1	6	27	12

*Batted for Sullivan in the seventh inning.
Error—Gardner.

Boston	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Speaker, 2. Three-base hits—Lewis, Hall, Speaker, Gardner. Sacrifice hit—Bodie. Stolen bases—Lewis, Yerkes, Engle. Double play—Engle, Yerkes, and Stahl. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Boston, 10. Bases on balls—Off Walsh, 1. Hit by pitcher—Lord, Stahl. Struck out—By Walsh, 7; by Hall, 7. Wild pitch—Walsh. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Sheridan.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Jersey City—

							R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	1	1
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	3	0

(Called end of sixth inning; rain.)
Batteries—Maxwell and Bemis; Frill and Wells.

At Newark—

							R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	3	1
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	3	0

(Called end of sixth inning; rain.)
Batteries—Fullenweider and Roth; Giskett and Smith and McCarthy.

At Baltimore—

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	10	2
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	2	2

Batteries—Holmes and Blair; Shawkey and Bergen.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2	7	2
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	.	—5	11	1

Batteries—Hughes and Jacklitsch; Vickers and Payne.

At Providence—

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	—7	9	1
Providence	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3	8	2

Batteries—Averette, Smith and Angermeir; Bailey and Schmidt.

TENNIS STARS DRIVEN HARD.

Niles and Mathey Win, but Have Close Calls in Metropolitan Singles.

Two lawn tennis matches so narrowly missed being reversals in the Metropolitan championship tournament yesterday that after it was all over Nathaniel W. Niles, the recent winner of the Massachusetts State title, and Dean Mathey, the Princeton champion, were the recipients of congratulations on the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club at 238th Street and Broadway. Watson M. Washburn, the boy who put Raymond D. Little out of the All-Comers at Newport last August, forced the famous Boston player to the limit of three sets before Niles won at 2—6, 6—2, 6—3. The Princeton player likewise required three sets before he scored at 1—6, 6—1, 6—0 against Ralph L. Baggs.

While these two matches stood out prominently above the others in the second day of the tournament, there was no lack of stirring contests. In the first round Frederick C. Inman, the playing-through champion, defeated Edgar W. Leonard at 8—6 6—2, after Leonard had run him about the court by his placed shots. Then Dr. Alfred Stillman, 2d., the National squash champion, made the sting of his smashes and drives effective in two matches. He first disposed of C. W. Isbell at 6—0, 6—2, and then of Arthur S. Cragin, who was hitting wildly, by the score of 6—2, 6—0. The summary:

Men's Championship Singles.—First Round—W. M. Washburn defeated Ross Burchard, by default; N. W. Niles defeated Charles Edwards, by default; C. A. Lindley defeated Col. W. A. Bethel, by default; G. F. Touchard defeated L. E. Mahan, 6—3, 6—3; Dr. Rosenbaum defeated F. W. Gwynne, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1; R. L. Baggs defeated A. W. Warden, 6—4, 6—4; Neil Stevens defeated F. F. De Rham, by default; F. C. Inman defeated E. W. Leonard, 8—6, 6—2; W. B. Cragin, Jr., defeated Robert Le Roy, by default; H. B. Smith defeated A. S. Runyon, by default; C. P. Stewart defeated Richard Bishop, by default; B. Washburn defeated Dr. Augustus Wadsworth, by default; A. S. Cragin defeated L. O. Condit, by default; Dr. Alfred Stillman, 2d, defeated C. W. Isbell, 6—0, 6—2.

Second Round—Dr. Ewing Taylor defeated W. D. Bourne, 6—0, 6—1; C. K. F. Andrews defeated A. Norton, 6—3, 7—5; A. Elliott Ranney defeated Newton Rae, by default; H. H. Hackett defeated the Rev. E. A. Lowther, 6—0, 7—5; W. M. Hall defeated G. H. Bartholomew, by default; R. D. Little defeated A. D. Hammett, 6—0, 6—4; Craig Biddle defeated Preston Cumming, Jr., 6—0, 6—1; N. N. Niles defeated W. M. Washburn, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3; G. F. Touchard defeated C. A. Lindley, 6—2, 6—4; Dean Mathey defeated Ralph L. Baggs, 1—6, 6—1, 6—0; Dr. Alfred Stillman, 2d, defeated A. S. Cragin, 6—2, 6—0; A. S. Dabney defeated G. W. Wightman, 6—2, 6—0; W. C. Grant defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6—0, 2—6, 6—4; G. M. Bodman defeated W. H. Wood, by default; C. R. Leonard defeated Alan Fox, by default; J. S. Cushman defeated John Reece, 6—3, 6—1; C. A. Sparks defeated Walter Roberts, by default; D. L. Weaver defeated E. R. Larned, by default; C. F. Watson, Jr., defeated M. S. Charlook, 9—7, 6—2; A. A. Dederer defeated George Clark, by default.

Third Round—C. K. F. Andrews defeated W. L. Pate, 6—0, 6—0; H. H. Hackett defeated A. E. Ranney, 6—1, 6—0; C. F. Watson, Jr., defeated A. A. Dederer, 6—1, 6—0.

Dates for Postponed Games.

Thomas J. Lynch, President of the National League, announced yesterday that the following dates had been set for the playing off of postponed games:

At Boston: July 31, two with Pittsburgh.
At Brooklyn: Aug. 3, two with Chicago; Sept. 4, open, with Boston.
At New York: Aug. 1, two with Cincinnati.
At Philadelphia: July 31, two with St. Louis; Aug. 5, two with Chicago; Sept. 4, two with New York.
At Pittsburgh: Sept. 25, open, with St. Louis.
At Cincinnati: July 16, open, with Philadelphia; previously bulletined for Aug. 23.
At Chicago: Sept. 26, two with Cincinnati.

Trust Company League Standing.

The Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company team still retains its hold on first place. The Equitable Trust and Guaranty Trust Companies' teams, however, are close up in the race. The standing is as follows:

	W.	L.	P. C.
Lawyers Title Ins. and T. Co.	7	0	1,000
Equitable Trust Co.	6	1	.858
Guaranty Trust Co.	5	1	.833
Knickerbocker Trust Co.	3	2	.600
Standard Trust Co.	3	5	.375
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.	1	5	.166
Bankers' Trust Co.	1	5	.166
Empire Trust Co.	0	7	.000

Perrin Leads for Golf Cup.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—H. V. Perrin of the Merion Cricket Club won the medal for the qualifying round of the Lynnewood Hall Cup tournament to-day on the links of the Huntingdon Valley Golf Club, with a score of 78. A. H. Smith was second with 80. Other low scores were: S. D. Bowers, Brooklawn, 81; F. Sargent, Harvard, 82; W. Cleveland, St. Davids, 82; F. A. Chalmers, Stenton, 82; H. B. Lee, Yale, 83; W. W. Weaver, Huntingdon Valley, 83; W. L. Reynolds, Aronomink, 84; J. W. Robbs, Overbrook, 84; W. C. Houston, Country Club, 84; B. W. Corkran, Baltimore, 84; H. B. MacFarland, Huntingdon Valley, 84; T. C. Jenkins, Baltimore, 85; H. P. Deacon, Huntingdon Valley, 85.

Scottish-American Golfers Win.

The Scottish-American Golf Club defeated the New York Golf Club over the Van Cortlandt Park links on Sunday in a team match. The scores:

SCOTTISH-AMERICANS.		NEW YORK G. C.	
J. D. Ahearn	1	C. Marshall	0
P. C. Haber	1	F. Higgins	0
J. Morrison	0	W. P. Purcell	1
C. Saunder	1	H. S. Lilley	0
F. Methven	1	J. Downey	0
J. Lang	1	E. L. Larkin	0
G. Patterson	1	A. H. Harrison	0
G. Walker	1	F. D. Brengel	0
T. T. Loomis	1	H. E. Back	1
C. Cockburn	0	Dr. Mendel	1
Total	7	Total	3

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10 private lessons guarantees proficiency.
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PENNSY CREWS NOW AT POUGHKEEPSIE

All Six College Navies in Quarters Along Hudson for the Regatta on June 29.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 17.—The Pennsylvania delegation of oarsmen arrived at their training quarters here early to-day, but owing to the absence of Coach Ellis Ward they could not get out on the river for the morning row. Coach Ward was delayed owing to the illness of his wife, and for a while it was feared by the Quaker crews that he would be absent for some time. He arrived about noon, and with the arrival of the coaching launch, the Ben Franklin, in the afternoon, everything was in readiness for a start on the Hudson.

Just as the Pennsylvanians were preparing to launch the shells a stiff breeze sprung out of the north, but the Philadelphians started out in the squall, so anxious were they to get out to row. After their two weeks' training on the Delaware, the Pennsylvania eights and four showed up in better form than they had exhibited earlier in the season, but Coach Ward is still dissatisfied with their rowing. He has mapped out a hard week's schedule of work for them, and fortunately the squad is in good condition. With the arrival of the Quakers the rowing colony here is now complete, and all six of the colleges represented sent out shells in this evening's practice.

Leland Stanford's days of trouble seem to be over, and the Palo Alto boys were decidedly cheerful after the gloomy days that followed immediately after their arrival here last week, when they were boatless. The Sims shell which Coach Rice of Columbia has loaned them has been carefully rigged with the help of Rice and John Hoyle, the Cornell boatbuilder, and the Californians now have one of the best shells on the river. They are still working along with Capt. Seward, who rows No. 7, as their coach, and they seemed little dismayed, although their stroke is far from being the polished swing of the other 'Varsity eights.

The Syracuse crews had their first spin on the Hudson to-day, for they did not get in in time Saturday to get out. In the morning Jim Ten Eyck took his men down to Milton in front of the Cornell navy, and in the afternoon started out for a time trial, but the squall made him hurry his shells to the lee shore, and they pulled back to their boathouse with the water washing the slides and with the coxswain excitedly bailing out the boat as fast as he could. The fours went down stream, and they, too, had a hard pull to get back without swamping.

After their rest of yesterday Coach Rice sent his men hard at it to-day, and in the morning rowed what appeared to be a time trial, although the course picked out by Rice ended a little below the bridge. The afternoon practice was postponed until after the short storm had blown over, and then the Coluumbia men, with the Cornell and Stanford crews, had comparatively calm water in which to row. Again Rice brought the crews down to the bridge.

Coach Harry Vail of the Wisconsin crews seemed more satisfied with the work of the Badgers this afternoon, although they worked in rougher water than in the morning, when the weather was ideal for the start of the week's training. In the afternoon the 'Varsity coxswain steered into the float in landing and broke off the stem of the shell. This accident was due more to poor steering than the rough water.

YALE SHELL A WRECK.

Four-Oared Crew Precipitated Into River When Boat Strikes a Ledge.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 17.—The shell of the Yale Varsity four was ruined beyond repair and the oarsmen precipitated into the river when the boat ran on a submerged ledge in the Thames River to-night. The launch Tarpon, with Coach Rodgers and others aboard, went to the scene of the accident and pulled all the men aboard in safety.

The wrecked shell has a gash about six feet long in the bottom. The boat filled so rapidly that the men had to hustle to prevent being caught in the seats and going down with the boat. Lippincott, the stroke, who cannot swim, managed to strike the reef where the water was not deep. The accident occurred at low tide, about two miles above the boathouse. The reef is not charted.

With the races only four days away, the coaches face a problem to provide a shell, but it is believed that the Freshman four-oar boat will be pressed into service for both crews. There are several four oared boats in the boathouse at New Haven, but none of them are believed to be serviceable.

The Varsity eight was following the four-oared crew at the time of the accident, but the shell was steered off into deeper water. Practice of the crew was cut short to-night by a storm.

RED TOP, Conn., June 17.—Light work marked the practice of the Harvard oarsmen on the Thames to-day, the crews going out for spins of a mile and practicing racing starts. The men are believed to be on edge, and the coaches are said to be well satisfied with the form of the men.

900 TO 1 SHOT WINS.

Wishing Ring Backed by Only Four $2 Mutuel Tickets at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 17.—Wishing Ring, a four-year-old colt owned by J. S. Respess, the Cincinnati turfman, won the sixth race at Latonia to-day at odds of 900 to 1, which is believed to be the largest price ever laid against a winning horse through the Pari-mutuel system of betting, such as is used on Kentucky tracks, though under the old system of bookmakers Peytonia, at 1,000 to 1, won at Washington Park, Chicago, in 1894.

The exact odds, figured on the two-dollar mutuels used on the Kentucky tracks, were: To win, $1,885.50 for $2; for place, $744.40, and $172.40 to show.

There were only four two-dollar tickets sold on the horse.

Oldfield Back in Racing Game.

Barney Oldfield is anxious to get back into the racing game again. Since his reinstatement by the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association the former circular track champion has remained comparatively quiet. It became known yesterday that Oldfield is trying to arrange a series of match races in the West with Eddie Hearne. The objective point is Butte, Mon., where a meet is scheduled for early next month, and from this city the pair expect to make an extended trip through the West.

Motor Truck Club Meeting.

A number of important changes in the by-laws of the Motor Truck Club will be proposed at the meeting of the organization to-morrow night at the Hotel Cumberland. During the evening Col. L. H. Jerome will read a paper on the pier and ferry situation. This will be followed by a paper on demonstrations.

Jussy Wins $10,000 Stake.

PARIS, June 17.—The Prix du President de la Republique of $10,000, distance one mile and four and one-half furlongs, was won to-day at Saint Cloud by Mme. Bailliere's Jussy. No American horses were entered. President Fallieres and Myron T. Herrick, United States Ambassador to France, were present.

Yale "Grad" Injured in Ball Game.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 17.—Ralph A. Barrett, Yale 1906 S., of Cleveland, who is here for the commencement festivities at Yale, was badly injured in a class baseball game at Woodmont to-day. While sliding for a base he collided with a player and was rendered unconscious. He was brought to a local hospital, where he is now in a semi-conscious condition. Physicians fear that he has concussion of the brain.

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EXCITING BOUTS AT GARDEN.

Stewart and Kennedy Draw — Phil Cross and Steve Kennedy Win.

Jim Stewart and Tom Kennedy fought ten rounds to a draw, Phil Cross outpointed Willie Beecher over the ten round route, and Steve Kennedy of Lawrence stopped Joe Dorr of New York in six rounds at Madison Square Garden last night. The show, the first of the popular priced affairs to be conducted at the Garden A. C., drew a crowd of about 3,500 boxing enthusiasts, and they were treated to plenty of action and excitement in the bouts.

The Stewart-Kennedy, which was the The Stewart-Kennedy affair, which was the headliner on the card, was far better than the average heavyweight contest shown at local clubs. Both men began to tear in at the opening bell and did no unnecessary clinching or stalling. There was plenty of clean hitting and both men left the rings with marks of their strenuous encounter. Kennedy's right eye and Stewart's left were principally affected in the storm of left jabs which the two men handed out.

Kennedy's work in the ninth and tenth rounds alone saved him from defeat. When he started to box Kennedy showed himself more skillful than his opponent, but in the close exchanges Stewart had the better of the milling. While neither gained much advantage over the other in any round, Stewart did well enough up to the last two to look like the winner. In the ninth Kennedy had Stewart missing often, and on most of the misses Kennedy shot in right or left swings, winning the round by a wide margin. In the tenth Kennedy again had the advantage, giving him four rounds to four for Stewart and two even.

Stewart was hissed repeatedly for shooting right uppercuts at Kennedy's jaw in the breakaways. He offended a few times by trying to hit after he had been ordered to break, but on other occasions he was simply fighting himself free from clinches before any order was given to break. Kennedy began to show signs of tiring in the seventh round and again in the eighth, but he came back strong in the ninth and tenth.

The Cross-Beecher bout was a slam-bang affair from start to finish. Neither contestant showed anything approaching science, the programme being to go in and swing wildly. Cross's awkward style bothered Beecher considerably, and the greater height and reach of Cross also worked to his advantage. But Beecher made up for these handicaps in the early rounds by his infighting. He drove terrific lefts to Cross's stomach that had Phil backing away, and in the exchanges at close range Beecher made Cross's stomach his target.

A strong finish by Cross from the seventh round on gained him the honors. Up to the close of the sixth round Beecher managed to hold his opponent even, getting the better of the second, fourth, and sixth rounds, while Cross gained the other three. The pace began to tell on Beecher in the seventh round, and from that time on Cross outpointed him. Beecher, however, gave Cross a hard fight up to the final bell.

The scheduled ten-round bout between Steve Kennedy of Lawrence and Joe Dorr of New York was stopped by Referee Billy Joh in the sixth round to save Dorr from needless punishment. Kennedy led all the way.

Babe Davis outpointed Harlem Tommy Hopkins in the six-round bout which opened the show, and the other scheduled six-round affair, between Fred McKay and Dutch Zimmer, was stopped in the third round. Zimmer injured his arm in going to the floor after a clinch.

No Injunction Against Palzer.

According to an announcement made yesterday by Billy Gibson, manager of the Garden Athletic Club, Nathan Vidiver, Tom O'Rourke's attorney, has made an agreement with John B. Stanchfield, the legal representative of Al Palzer, the boxer, that no injunction will be applied for to prevent the bout between Palzer and Bombardier Wells, which is scheduled to take place in Madison Square Garden on June 28, and that 50 per cent of Palzer's money is to be deposited with a trust company and is to remain there until July 15, when the courts are to decide whether or not O'Rourke's contract with Palzer is valid. It was feared that at the eleventh hour O'Rourke might make an effort to prevent Palzer from boxing.

Featherweights at St. Nicholas A. C.

Three return bouts between featherweights of note will be staged to-night at the all-star show of the St. Nicholas A. C. The final event will bring together Charley White of Chicago and Joe Shugrue of Jersey City, who clashed in the same ring three weeks ago, furnishing one of the best battles seen here in many weeks. Johnnie Dundee and Joe Wagner, who fought two months ago in the featherweight elimination tournament to secure an opponent for Johnny Kilbane, will be the contestants in another ten-round bout. The show will be opened by Tommy Houck and Packey Hommey, who fought a fast draw at the St. Nicholas A. C. during the present month.

Ryan Quits as Flynn's Trainer.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., June 17.—Tommy Ryan, retired middleweight champion, to-day resigned as trainer in chief of the camp of Jim Flynn, who is to box Jack Johnson here for the heavyweight championship of the world on July 4. There has not been harmony between Flynn and Ryan since the arrival of the trainer, and a disagreement arose between Ryan and Curley. The cause of the disagreement is not known.

Governor to Stop Johnson Fight.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 17.—Gov. McDonald, who refused to be quoted in the matter, to-night let it be known that he would attempt to prevent the Flynn-Johnson fight at Las Vegas on July 4.

SANCTIONS FOR ROAD RACES.

Plans for Vanderbilt and Grand Prize Contests to be Approved.

Final details for the Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prize automobile races will be completed within the next forty-eight hours. Bart J. Ruddle, the manager of the race meet and President of the Milwaukee Automobile Dealers' Association will be in New York City to-day and will lay before the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association and the Contest Committee of the Automobile Club of America the plans for the two automobile classics.

Manager Ruddle forwarded to the Contest Board the entry blank for the races, but as several changes were necessary the blank was returned to Milwaukee. The changes were made and the conditions approved. George A. West, the Wisconsin State representative of the Contest Board, has made his report to the Contest Board which it is understood is satisfactory, and approves the course. A meeting of the Contest Board will be held this week and sanctions granted for the Vanderbilt, Pabst and Wisconsin contests, as the A. A. A. will have full charge of these three events.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Chairman of the Contest Committee of the Automobile Club of America, will also call a meeting of his committee to approve the plans for the Grand Prize race.

MEADOW BROOK AND GREAT NECK WIN

Polo for Challenge Cups on Latter's Field Results in Fast Games.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT NECK, L. I., June 17.—Exceptionally fast polo marked the two opening games here to-day in the series for the Second Great Neck Challenge Cups, in which Great Neck defeated New Haven by 11 to 8¾, and Meadow Brook earned their way into the second round by a score of 13 to 12. A large crowd of North Shore residents witnessed the contests, which were replete with interesting periods throughout.

The day had gone very much against the home team in their match against New Haven, but it fell to the lot of W. R. Grace, No. 1 of the Great Neck team, to tally the goals in the concluding period which put his team into the lead and resulted in their getting as many earned goals as the Connecticut players, who were conceding them three goals by handicap.

Meadow Brook found it no easy task to give away ten goals to the strong Cooperstown quartet, which was backed by that wonderfully improved player, Malcolm Stevenson, who is now on the "7" mark. As a matter of fact, the board showed the tally to be 12-all at the finish of the eighth period, and it required nearly four minutes of an extra playing session before Meadow Brook, through J. M. Waterbury, could get the ball through the posts for the much-needed goal which carried victory with it.

The most skillful player of the New Haven four, Louis Stoddard, had his work cut out in his position, and although he started the ball rolling in scoring fashion in the first period by three goals, and caused it to appear as though it were a one-sided contest, the defensive work of the home contingent was effective enough to assrt itself in the later periods and hold the visitors at bay.

New Haven had tallied five straight goals in the two opening periods, in the second of which the home team was penalized one-half goal for a foul by Grace, before the latter's team woke up to the fact that they were in a match.

This caused a change of front by the home team, and from being mere spectators of the fast riding of the visitors, Great Neck got into the struggle and assumed the offensive. In the third period Milburn and Hadden made some fine carries and succeeded in making three counts as their share of the work. From this time on the home team were in every mix-up, riding off to good purpose and getting in tallies.

Milburn and Hadden made some beautiful drives in what proved to be the concluding period and enabled Grace to have a clear field for the two counts which he obtained at this stage, thereby winning in the last minute of play for a total of 11 to 8¾.

With two of the famous international four in the line-up of the Meadow Brook team which played against Cooperstown, the spectators set themselves for some spectacular play, and in this they were not disappointed, because it required the best efforts of the Long Island quartet to overcome the allotment of ten goals.

Monte Waterbury and Devereaux Milburn of this team filled Nos. 2 and 3, but were compelled to play out of their position time and again to save what looked like winning rushes by their opponents. H. C. Phipps backed the team in fine style.

H. C. Phipps was an acceptable number 1 and contributed the first goal of the game after two minutes and thirty-five seconds of hard riding and driving. Beadleston accounted for one of the three goals gained by his side when on an individual play he slammed the ball through twenty-seven seconds after it was thrown in to play. From this time on the Meadow Brooks managed to add to their score in each period, whereas Cooperstown seemed thankful for anything they could corral.

Penalties in the form of one foul and two safeties against Cooperstown brought their score to 12, a similar number having been tallied by Meadow Brook by the time the eighth chucker was concluded, which necessitated the playing of an extra period, in which Waterbury closed the incident by one of his spectacular rushes, which admitted of little or no opposition, and won the game by 13 to 12. The line-ups and summaries:

GREAT NECK.	Hdc.	NEW HAVEN.	Hdc.
W. R. Grace	2	J. C. Rathborne	2
J. Watson Webb	4	R. A. Rawlins	4
Hamilton Hadden	4	L. E. Stoddard	8
J. G. Milburn, Jr.	4	J. B. Thomas, Jr.	3
Total	14	Total	17

Goals.—By Great Neck: Hadden, 4; Milburn, 2; Grace, 2; Webb, 1; by handicap, 3; less penalties two fouls, 1. Total, 11. By New Haven: Stoddard, 5; Rathborne, 2; Rawlins, 2; less ¼ safety. Total, 8¾. Time—8 7½-minute periods.

COOPERSTOWN.	Hdc.	MEADOW BROOK.	Hdc.
L. Rumsey	3	J. S. Phipps	4
C. C. Rumsey	4	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	9
C. T. Beadleston	3	Devereaux Milburn	9
Malcolm Stevenson	7	H. C. Phipps	7
Total	17	Total	27

Goals.—By Meadow Brook: J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 5; H. C. Phipps, 4; Devereaux Milburn, 3; J. S. Phipps, 1. Total, 13. By Cooperstown: C. C. Rumsey, 2; C. T. Beadleston, 1; by handicap, 10; less penalties ½ foul and two safeties. Total, 12. Time—8 7½-minute periods. Referee—Dr. Orville U. Smith.

Young Leroy Defeats Young Goldie.

A mediocre lot of boxers made up the card last night at the Fordon A. C., and after a rather tiring number of preliminaries were contested, the final was much on the same order of the early contests, with a substitute in the final of ten rounds.

The two principals were Young Leroy and Young Goldie, both of the east side, the latter being the substitute, and in the general summing up what honors were to be distributed belonged to Leroy. Neither boy had much ability as a boxer. Leroy managed to land with a left jab to the face a number of times, and changed off with a right to the body, while Goldie, who made his first appearance as a windup boxer, possessed only a strong right, which he scored with to the body a number of times. Leroy did most of the forcing, and toward the end had Goldie well used up and dropped him to the floor in the ninth session for the count of nine. In the seventh and eighth rounds Leroy was continually hissed for his foul tactics, and in the eighth round struck his opponent low, the round ending abruptly in order to allow Goldie to recuperate. In the ninth and tenth rounds Leroy did all the work and earned the decision.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1912.

THE AUCTION AT CHICAGO.

Republican statesmen of high authority and held in high respect have admitted that it was a mistake to confer the suffrage upon men of the colored race, a mistake full of evil consequences for the negro and for the country. It may be thought that it is one of time's revenges that this mistake has brought within easily measurable distance of its death the party that made it. There can be no question at all that the Republican Party is in dire straits. Entering upon the Electoral contest in the usual way by choosing delegates to name a candidate, it finds that an auction, not a convention, is to be held. In plain truth, the Republican nomination is offered at auction in the City of Chicago this week. By selling themselves and their votes the colored delegates from the South have it in their power to determine the choice of a candidate. In principle and in result it is immaterial whether the price paid is the promise of office or money in hand. In either case the nomination is sold.

In the spectacle the convention city presents to the eyes of the country there is abundant cause for amazement. We are not so much amazed at the performances of THEODORE ROOSEVELT. He is an extraordinary man, an entirely unique figure in our politics, and after being so many times astonished by him it is difficult to summon up the emotion for any new extravagance. What he is doing now is entirely characteristic. He offered himself to the people as their deliverer, as their champion, he appealed for their support, he sought by every means to induce them to flock to his standard. He failed. Only a small minority of the Republicans of the country voted for Roosevelt delegates. In the ordinary regular proceeding of making up the convention he was beaten. He refused to be beaten. He caused a multitude of spurious and flimsy contests to be gotten up and sought by that means to control the convention. Again he failed. He only struggled the harder against defeat. He betook himself to Chicago in the hope that the exhibition there of what he evidently supposes to be his inspiring figure would bring delegates to him in droves. Once more he failed, for about his only recruit was TIMOTHY WOODRUFF. There may be reasons why Mr. WOODRUFF finds it expedient to keep as near as possible to Mr. PERKINS; at any rate, his defection was not unexpected, and counts for little. The stampede failing, Mr. ROOSEVELT now turns as a last resort to the purchase, for one consideration or another, of the delegates he lacks.

There is danger that in securing by such means delegates from the South he might lose a considerable part of his support in the North. It is, indeed, his Northern support that gives cause for amazement far more than his own doings. It passes all understanding how intelligent Republican delegates from States like Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois can cleave to this strange, dangerous man and desire his re-election to the Presidency when they have before them the spectacle of his disgraceful and revolting scramble for the nomination.

The characteristic Roosevelt quality that shines out conspicuous in his procedures at Chicago is his utter disregard of law. According to the law of the party, according to its regular usage, he was beaten before the delegates met. If he desired to keep up the fight the opportunity of the convention was before him. Other aspirants to the office failing to secure a majority have customarily used that opportunity. Mr. ROOSEVELT resorted to his contests, to his personal appearance and appeal at Chicago, and to the attempt to steal away by hook or crook Mr. TAFT's delegates. This is unseemly behavior for a champion of the people, for he is trying to pervert the people's will, to overcome, by secret and forbidden means, a convention majority they had chosen. How the decent Republicans who are reckoned among his supporters stand it all is incomprehensible. It is as if, engaging in a bout with the gloves and finding himself unable to "best" his adversary, he had fallen upon him with a bludgeon, a fence rail, or an axe. But Mr. ROOSEVELT feels himself free from all the rules of all games.

Meanwhile the Taft managers are successfully holding on to what they have. No honest methods can deprive Mr. TAFT of his clear majority of the delegates. It appeared last night that the Roosevelt foray upon the Taft delegates had been checked, and there were some signs of demoralization in the Colonel's following. It appears that the fight is to begin at once upon the opening of the convention, and according to all the portents it will begin roughly. Instead of leaving the temporary roll to be scrutinized by the Committee on Credentials, it is understood that the Roosevelt plan is to have the contested seats decisions of the National Committee reviewed at once in open convention. According to the dispatches Mr. ROOSEVELT's followers will make a motion to that effect. Mr. ROSEWATER will have need of all his firmness and backbone to resist their onslaught. A mistake in the beginning would be fatal. The only safety is in following the regular procedure of Republican Conventions.

A COMMENDABLE VETO.

President TAFT has courageously vetoed the Army Appropriation bill because of the Hay "rider" legislating the present Chief of Staff, Gen. WOOD, out of office, and defeating by measures of dubious utility the comprehensive plan of army reorganization upon which the War College and the General Staff, with the co-operation of Secretary STIMSON, have been engaged for a long time. For this reason alone the veto is justifiable. "The Army of the United States," says the President, "is far too vital an institution to the people of this country to be made the victim of hasty or imperfect theories of legislation."

The rebuke to the promoters of personal legislation, who have used their power as lawmakers to inflict insult upon an officer who has fairly won the respect and esteem of the Army and of the people will be cordially approved by fair-minded men of all parties. The "riders" affixed to appropriation bills for political purposes, or, as in this case, to satisfy personal feeling, are legislative abominations, which should be avoided in an enlightened era. The President clearly intimates his objection to them, and it is naturally inferred in Washington that he will also veto the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive bill, which by the same means abolishes the Commerce Court. But this is mere conjecture. The veto of the Army bill, however, is an established fact, and is creditable to the President's courage, sense of fairness, and steadfastness in the face of strong and boisterous opposition.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

There is a touch of impudence in the assumption by Mr. ROOSEVELT that his desperate scramble at Chicago for a third term is comparable to "the battle of the great day of God the Almighty" at "the place which is called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon." There is a touch of something not wholly different from blasphemy in his further assumption that at the present moment he is doing "battle for the Lord." Unquestionably the city of Chicago on the eve of the convention has some of the features that the author of Revelation describes. There are "voices and thunders" there and gentlemen engaged in "working miracles" or trying to work them in the interest of Mr. ROOSEVELT, who may, in the figurative language of the Scriptures, be described as the "spirits of devils." But Mr. ROOSEVELT's notion that he is fighting the final fight of righteousness is grotesque.

Yet that is the burden of his long, his very long, speech. He takes some 9,000 words to announce, iterate, and reiterate that his is the cause of "social and industrial justice," that his opponents are "burglars" and worse, and that he is the only hope of the people. He avoids any specific definition of what he means by social and industrial justice, or what his enemies have done against it, or what he will do for it should he get the power. He devotes a good deal of time to reciting figures to show that his delegates in some States ought to have been seated, and denounces as theft the means by which they were rejected. He does not, of course, explain the means taken to seat others of his delegates, which were so crooked that his own supporters on the National Committee could not stomach them.

"His not to reason why,
His but to do and—"

Any one can supply the short and ugly word that rhymes.

Mr. ROOSEVELT's preposterously extended speech is but a harangue intended to work up the passions of his followers for the contest that will take place to-day. It is egotistical, sophistical, disingenuous, and shameless. How far it will serve its purpose we cannot say, but we should think that for any rational man it would be one more evidence of Mr. ROOSEVELT's utter unfitness for the high office he is so madly seeking.

NO MORE PARK ENCROACHMENT.

A mass meeting will be held to-day in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's building to protest against the transfer to Central Park of the abandoned building of the Lenox Library. Arguments in favor of this plan will not be excluded, but there are no sound arguments in favor of it. There is no room to spare for any building in Central Park. The Lenox building is not appropriate to the sunken site selected for it. The building is not needed for Park purposes. Offices for the Park Commission are not required in Central Park. It is only one of many parks the Commission is supposed to care for. The offices might be placed in any one of the others, from the Battery northward, as suitably as in Central Park. But, apart from these reasons, the building is not suited to any purpose except that for which it was designed, to shelter a library and art collection. It is not one of the best works of its architect, RICHARD M. HUNT, and there is no great demand for its preservation. If it is desirable to preserve it, however, a suitable site can be found outside of the parks.

As we have said frequently, this is merely a renewal of the attempted encroachment on Central Park which the people have been fighting against, sometimes with but frequently without the support of their representatives in public office, for more than fifty years. In this case the representatives of the people, the appointed defenders of the parks from all encroachments, seem to have gone bodily over to the enemy. The people must fight their own battle, with their newspapers to help them. The facts to be borne in mind are these:

This is only another scheme of Park encroachment, and the explanations advanced by its supporters are unsatisfactory.

Every foot of Central Park should be preserved from encroachment.

If the Lenox building is erected in the Park the precedent thus established will be cited to justify the erection there of other buildings within a short time.

The growing city needs all its open spaces for the sake of the health and comfort of its inhabitants.

BUNKER HILL DAY.

Boston celebrated Bunker Hill Day yesterday, and Canada almost as bitterly as the battle was fought is debating whether or not to return the cannon captured at Bunker Hill by the British. American versions are that no artillery was used by the Revolutionists in that struggle, but the Canadians hold the cannon, and have put an inscription on it that they captured it. It is the regular thing to show the cannon, something less than two feet long, to Americans visiting Quebec, and they always say that as their side kept the Hill Canadians are welcome to the cannon.

Incidents like this are a poor introduction to the celebration of the unbroken century of peace between the Canadians and ourselves. When the idea was proposed it was thought that it would be marked by an era of good feeling, and by no acerbities. But it would seem that each side is thinking of its victories, and is forgetting its defeats. The fighting of these battles over again can do no good to either side, and there is little to choose between them regarding urbanity. Just as the Canadians brag about capturing a cannon in a battle which they lost, so there are some Americans who boast of their forebears capturing in Canada the first royal standard ever taken from British troops, and the only one believed to be in existence outside British dominions. Those who own neither the cannon nor the standard are suggesting swapping one for the other, and there is an exchange of compliments which recalls the misadventures that followed the well-meant plan to restore the trophies captured in our war of the rebellion. Possibly these preliminary exchanges will exhaust the feeling which they express and may clear the way for the centenary. It is altogether desirable that it should be unblemished, and it would almost be better that it should not be celebrated than it should lead to any serious revival of century-old animosities.

THE DEBS IDEA.

DEBS is the real thing. There are two parties in this campaign, from his perfectly clear point of view, his and all other parties lumped as one. Between TAFT and ROOSEVELT, HARMON and BRYAN, he finds there is nothing to choose. He is cruel to ROOSEVELT and BRYAN, but he must be cruel only to be kind. Mr. DEBS and his followers are young, virile, and revolutionary. They say so themselves. The Socialist Party is to be organized this year in every State. It proposes to crush the social fabric in the name of the "awakening working class." The "awakening working class," meanwhile, is getting more money in the savings banks and voting according to its knowledge and its conscience. For that matter—there is no working class; we have no classes here save two, DEBS and his followers and the rest of us.

The candidate of HAYWOOD, MOYER, PETTIBONE, ETTOR, and GIOVANITTI, however, stands on a plain platform. "Let us tear the Government to pieces," these people say, in effect, "and we care not who builds it up again." Of course not. They'll all be dead long before that time.

THE GLYCOBACTER.

Prof. ELIE METCHNIKOFF stands at the head of the profession of experimental medicine, but he belongs to the class of scientists who think aloud. Some of the more conservative temperament call the Director of the Pasteur Institute "yellow," even while admitting that his discoveries relating to the function of the white corpuscles in the blood as scavengers and as warders against disease are unassailable. Dr. METCHNIKOFF has also discovered that the poisons secreted by harmful bacteria in the intestines aid the white corpuscles when, after the prime of life, they begin to tear down the bodily tissues, leading to senile decay. He noted that the Bulgarians, who drink a fermented milk containing a powerful lactic acid germ, live often to a great age, and he demonstrated that the bacteria that secrete indol, phenol, and other toxins cannot flourish in this acid medium. Hence he has in recent years advised the inclusion of Bulgarian buttermilk in the diet. But the lactic acid bacillus feeds and flourishes on sugar. How can sweet food for the beneficial parasite be provided in its human host?

Dr. METCHNIKOFF has just communicated to the French Academy of Sciences his discovery that a sugar secreting germ, called glycobacter, found in the intestinal flora of the dog, will serve this purpose. The cabled dispatch to THE TIMES does not show conclusively that the doctor has succeeded in domesticating the glycobacter with the Bulgarian bacillus in man. The lactic ferment has not felt quite at home among the human flora, and no permanent results have thus far been obtained in checking the onset of old age. We hope the sugar germ and the Bacillus Bulgaricus, working together, will begin to make their presence felt by prolonging youthful vigor.

French feminists have decided that "egotism is man's most besetting sin." Perhaps. But it pays sometimes. An abnormal development of egotism may be esteemed a virtue. There have been, and not in the remote past, popular heroes with little else to commend them. Egotism, unrelieved by a sense of humor, coupled with tireless energy in the pursuit of one's desires, may, even when it is unhampered by a regard for the proprieties, and is associated with a total disregard for fidelity and veracity, fool all of the people some of the time and go far to fool some of them all of the time.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Eyesight Now and Formerly.

People who think that there was a Golden Age in the past, and that these are degenerate days, not infrequently instance in support of their contention the fact that glasses are much more worn now than in the good old times—that at present not a few children, poor dears! are subjected to this ugly disfigurement, something that never happened when our grandfathers were young.

Dr. AARON BRAY of Philadelphia, writing in The New York Medical Journal, points out the absurdity of this argument. He admits that in some respects eyes are more severely tried now than formerly, in the sense that the conditions of modern life, especially in cities, compel us to look often and long at objects close to the eye, work which imposes much more strain on it than does looking at those which are remote. This difference is largely if not wholly balanced, however, by the vast improvement in illuminating devices since the days of candles, and lamps that were hardly better, and, in the case of children, by the greater care to have schools properly and adequately lighted.

As for the increased number of spectacles and eyeglasses, that is accounted for by Dr. BRAY as resulting, not from the present inferiority of eyes, but from new appreciation of the value of these aids to vision, new knowledge that they are vitally necessary to the physical, mental, and even moral welfare of many children, and by the new skill of oculists and opticians, thanks to which, when the opticians keep within their own domain of making glasses on the oculist's prescription, eye defects formerly ignored are now corrected.

Our ancestors went without glasses for much the same reason that they went without railways and telephones and aeroplanes, and multitudes of them who, if they lived to-day, could have an approximation to perfect vision by means of delicately adjusted glasses, went through all their years without ever getting a really good sight of anything. Even now many have their first clear look at the world when adults, simply because of the too widely surviving notion that glasses are needed only by the old.

Conclusive proof that eyes are better treated than ever before is found in the steadily decreasing number of the blind.

Warning Worth Heeding.

So little is yet known with certainty as to the real nature of cancer that Sir FELIX SEMON may have gone further than he had full warrant for going if he said, as a London dispatch quotes him as saying, that beyond question every cancer was in the beginning a purely local affection, and not primarily a "general blood disease."

He was moved to make this statement by fear that people might be moved by the recent casting of an English doctor in heavy damages for calling another doctor holding the general disease view a quack, into letting cancers pass beyond the operable stage. As everybody at all familiar with the subject knows, people do that all too frequently, as it is, with most lamentable results to themselves, and it cannot be too often repeated that, in the present stage of medical science, timely resort to the knife is the one course that gives anything like safety to victims of this malady.

In other words, the thing to do is to treat Sir FELIX SEMON's statement as true. Even the comparatively few pathologists who would question its entire accuracy give the same advice that he does, and though recent discoveries have given reason to hope in time it may be possible to cure cancers, their prompt removal is urgently indicated for the present in every possible case.

The search for a specific remedy should be kept up and will be. The results already achieved in Germany are full of promise, even as announced, and as the work is in the hands of men who surely have not exaggerated their achievements in describing them to the public, the probabilities are that they are further advanced toward their great goal than has been revealed.

He Grumbled Though Unconscious.

Among the speakers at the recent annual meeting of the British Anti-Vivisection Society was, of course, its most—or only—brilliant member, GEORGE BERNARD SHAW. Just why Mr. SHAW should have chosen to join himself with such a dull and ignorant lot is one of not a few Shavian mysteries, but with them he is, and his speech at least contained amusing passages.

He told, for instance, about a surgical operation to which he had himself once been subjected. His wife watched the proceeding, partly, he said, out of scientific interest and partly to see that the doctors did not remove more of him than was necessary. At this Mr. SHAW's auditors laughed, it being a joke delicately adjusted to their intelligence. Then, turning serious again—if Mr. SHAW ever is serious—he made this curious point:

While under the knife, he said, he was entirely unconscious and felt no pain whatever, yet his wife told him afterward that all through the operation he was grumbling and protesting. That being the case, Mr. SHAW asked, how is it possible for a Government Inspector of vivisection to tell whether the animals experimented on suffer or not?

His hearers were deeply impressed by this question, yet it made against their theories, so far as it had any relevancy to them, for its obvious answer was that the reflex phenomena which they have often adduced as proof that vivisectors do not completely anaesthetize the animals on which they operate are not conclusive evidences of pain. Mr. SHAW's own experience as related by himself robs his anti-vivisection friends of one of their favorite arguments.

But, no, come to think, it doesn't. Between facts and anti-vivisection arguments there is no relation whatever.

INVADED CENTRAL PARK.

School Medical Inspector Gives Her Views of Mr. Frick's Gift.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed removal of the Lenox Library building to Central Park must arouse concern and misgiving in every well-informed mind. Here is the beginning of an invasion of Central Park by buildings, and the establishment of a precedent of encroachment on Park space, which is already so limited and inadequate to the city's urgent needs.

Fifteen thousand babies under one year of age died last year in New York City—many of them unnecessarily. Now, one of the most urgent needs of the young infant is air, and Central Park furnishes the babies of the uptown east side and west side with a proper air space and recreation centre in which to spend pleasant days. Central Park is used more or less by the children of all districts of the city; but in what we may call the Park district—the district extending from Fifty-fifth Street to 115th Street, (including the territory east and west)—there are thirty-eight public schools having an aggregate register of 76,000 children. Besides these school children there are younger children, and children from parochial and other schools. These aggregate more than 100,000 children, whose principal and most beautiful playground is Central Park.

In my work for the Department of Health for the past two years as Medical School Inspector, working among the children of the district east of Central Park, I have found that a very large percentage of them suffer from adenoids and tonsils, accompanied by nasal catarrhal conditions. Experts in medicine know that these conditions in childhood are largely caused by the insufficient and vitiated air of cities. The results of these diseased conditions in children are a clogging up and the partial closing of the air passages, resulting in undeveloped chest and poor lung capacity, and a predisposing to tuberculosis and other lung diseases. To put a building in the air space which is needed by such children is fundamentally wrong and stupid.

DR. MARY HALTON.

New York, June 17, 1912.

Mr. Frick's Generosity.

(From The Sun.)

The mere fact that the Lenox Library building will be entirely out of place in Central Park on the site of the Arsenal or anywhere else naturally commends to the authorities the scheme for its erection within that much coveted reservation. Their enthusiasm is further stirred by their clear understanding that the library building is not particularly well adapted to the needs of the Park Department. But the argument in favor of this project that has the most weight in their minds is that another opportunity is presented to divert the park from its real function and purpose.

The idea of utilising Central Park for the preservation of "architectural monuments" of the kind which, to the surprise of most New Yorkers, the Lenox Library building has become is by no means new. When the old City Prison was torn down many worthy persons were eager to set up its Egyptian entrance in the park. They resented bitterly the opposition to this adornment of one of the lawns and commented most caustically on the old fogy notions of persons so wedded to the past as to prefer Central Park to a museum. To these thinkers the park represents first and last an excellent place to put things not wanted elsewhere, a sort of open air old lumber room wherein should be deposited those structures that may come in handy some day.

The present administration promises to leave an indelible record on the Park. With the new band stand to be constructed because band music is not considered good enough for the public, the new Fire Department alarm station, the Lenox Library building and the Maine monument it has a long tale of triumphs to its credit. It is probable that protests against the latest proposal will be in vain. Yet the Board of Estimate in acting on Mr. Frick's offer should bear in mind certain things; that no architect would plan such a building as the Lenox Library for Central Park; that no intelligent Park Commissioner would desire such a structure for his administrative headquarters, and that there is no popular or critically informed sentiment in favor of saving the building. Mr. Frick's generosity is most praiseworthy, but it should not lead the town into acquiring what it does not want, an error for which in the future its citizens would pay a high price.

A Young Girl's Expenses.

When a 14-year-old girl, motherless since babyhood, was recently left to her own resources by her father who had been paying a small sum for her care, the woman who had befriended her could not afford to keep her in her home without the usual remuneration. The girl was totally unprepared to earn her own living, but had shown a talent for drawing, which, properly developed, would allow her ultimately to command good wages as a designer. Immediate employment meant, therefore, low wages and slow promotion; while a year's delay used in securing the proper training promised a fair start and more rapid advancement. A scholarship has been secured for her in a trade school, where she can have such instruction under wise oversight. This pays one-half her expenses for the year. The Charity Organization Society asks for $100 with which to provide the balance that she may have this more adequate preparation for the life of self-dependence which she must of necessity lead.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES:

Mrs. Harold Fitzgerald, $5; F. M. W., $2; Cash, $1; Two Well Wishers, $3; Mrs. Fordyce Barker, $5; G. B. C., $5; In Memory of W. A. S., $5; Walter M. Naumburg, $5; C. West, 50 cents; A Well Wisher, $2; E. Hecker, $2; C. H. A., $5; Jap Pea, $1; Mrs. F. C. Whittelsey, $10; Anonymous, $3; Cash, $1; Cash, $1; C. T. G., $1; A Friend, $30; A TIMES Reader, $1, and Mrs. John H. Holden, $5.

PART THE NEGRO DELEGATES PLAY IN REPUBLICAN POLITICS

Have Long Been Regarded with Distrust at the Party's National Conventions—Seldom the Leaders of Their Race.

"Two of the five negro delegates from Georgia who were claimed by Roosevelt men as planning to desert Taft to-day assured Congressman McKinley that they will vote for the President."

Such was one of the many bulletins received by THE TIMES from Chicago yesterday, and it caused not the least surprise among the crowds who read it. Once every four years the delegates from the South to the Republican National Convention assume importance, because they are regarded by candidates as wholly purchasable, or at least so unsettled in their views as to the availability of the contestants as to make them subject to change on sufficient provocation.

It is claimed that the Southern delegates this year are of a decidedly better quality than those who have attended previous conventions; yet from the beginning of the present unhappy struggle they have been regarded with general distrust, and have been so disposed to "take the cash and let the credit go," as Omar would express it, that no one has been able to say positively how they will vote when the test comes. These people represent nothing, in fact. There is no effective Republican Party in any of the States from which they come, excepting North Carolina alone. A brief summary of the Southern States will not be uninteresting or uninstructive just now:

ALABAMA.—Population, 2,138,093; total vote at the last Presidential election, 103,809; Bryan, 74,374; Taft, 25,805.

ARKANSAS.—Population, 1,574,449; total vote in 1908, 152,126; Bryan, 87,015; Taft, 50,760.

FLORIDA.—Population, 751,139; total vote in 1908, 49,360; Bryan, 31,104; Taft, 10,654.

GEORGIA.—Population, 2,609,121; total vote in 1908, 132,794; Bryan, 72,413; Taft, 41,692.

LOUISIANA.—Population, 1,656,388; total vote in 1908, 75,146; Bryan, 65,568; Taft, 8,958.

MISSISSIPPI.—Population, 1,797,114; total vote in 1908, 66,904; Bryan, 60,287; Taft, 4,363.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Population, 2,206,287; total vote in 1908, 252,610; Bryan, 139,905; Taft, 114,957.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Population, 1,575,400; total vote in 1908, 66,393; Bryan, 62,288; Taft, 3,963.

TENNESSEE.—Population, 2,184,789; total vote in 1908, 257,515; Bryan, 135,608; Taft, 118,324.

TEXAS.—Population, 3,896,542; total vote in 1908, 263,379; Bryan, 217,302; Taft, 65,066.

VIRGINIA.—Population, 2,061,612; total vote in 1908, 137,066; Bryan, 82,946; Taft, 52,373.

These States have 98 Representatives in Congress, of whom 95 are Democrats and 3 Republicans—all white. They have 126 votes in the Electoral College, and not one of them has cast an Electoral vote for President since 1876; yet every four years they have had their full representation in the Republican Conventions and this representation has been made up in large part by Federal office holders who have been clever enough to preserve at least a skeleton political organization for selfish political purposes. It is worthy of note, possibly, that the colored man and brother has a double use, as he is courted by the States in which he most abounds for representation in Congress and by his political manipulators for representation in Republican councils.

The true status of the negro delegate was never so emphasized as it has been during the present unholy warfare among the Republicans, and many suggestions have been made that he shall be eliminated as a political factor. Exactly how so desirable a consummation is to be reached has not yet been determined. It is a very hard nut to crack. Why he should be thrown out because the States he represents never vote the Republican ticket does not clearly appear. There are other States that never vote the Democratic ticket, in which the Democratic Party is ineffective for conquest, and no one would say, for example, that Vermont's representation in the Democratic Conventions should be reduced because Vermont never votes for the Democratic candidates. The best, or the worst, that can be said for the negro as a political factor is that the plans which were made for him for political or sectional reasons have come back to plague the inventors and disgrace the country.

There are hundreds of thousands of negroes in the South who are good and useful citizens and who take no part in politics. They do not attend conventions, few of them are qualified to vote, and as there are not offices enough to go around, they do not meddle with the selection of delegates to the Republican Convention. It is an injustice to their race that the honest and industrious among them should be judged by the representatives who appear quadrennially and are always active and vociferous where the grazing is good.

Much ado has been made about the so-called preferential primary. It is a pure invention of the shifty politician for his own benefit, and without the least regard to the welfare of the State. It is merely the application of a scheme adopted in some of the Southern States, where there is only one effective political party, to the larger politics of the Nation. In the South the scheme was invented for the purpose of holding the white people together, and there it has resulted in the elevation of ungodly men to office, the destruction of anything like independence in political thought and action, so great an increase in the expense of running for office as to shove out the man of small means, whatever his fitness for political station, and the wide corruption of the electorate.

It has multiplied election machinery, encouraged the success of demagogues, broken the traditions of more than a century, and made of the Democracy an invertebrate thing, without the courage of conviction or thought of the political issues upon which the larger welfare of the country depends. Bad as the primary system undoubtedly is, State or National, the negroes who are selected to represent the South in the Republican Conventions do not even go through the motion of being elected by primaries. They are generally chosen by combination among the Federal office holders and represent thus the worst condition of a country overwhelmed by party spirit. That they are unworthy of confidence goes without saying. That they represent nothing is clear from the methods adopted in their choosing. That they are subject to the suspicion of both sides in the present contest for votes at Chicago is not to be wondered at in view of the stories that have been told about their uncertainty under fire.

NEW YORK'S PARK GLORY.

Lenox Library Plan Threatens City's Central Health Resort.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your defense of Central Park entitles you to the gratitude of every citizen of New York not having an axe to grind by infringement on its space. Something must be very wrong with things as they are if it is possible for the public to lose any portion of such a Park. Surely something can be done to prevent this ever-recurring danger of stealing, under one pretense or another, any portion of so valuable a fresh-air space in a great city like this. Supposing that you and a few other newspapers did not feel enough interest to defend the public rights to Central Park, we might wake up any morning to find a new building started without having knowledge that the right to erect it had been passed upon. I think Central Park the glory of New York, a health resort readily accessible to those who would otherwise find open air and freedom unattainable.

No one can for a moment fail to recognize Mr. Frick's generous offer to donate the Lenox Library to the city, but I agree with your contributor, "Architect," in this morning's paper that we could better afford to lose the building rather than lose a single square foot of Central Park. Surely the city can rise to the occasion and find another and desirable location for the Lenox Library. To say that the space now occupied, or, as you say, "encumbered by the Arsenal," is a good site for a building of the style of the Lenox Library is too ridiculous for comment, and once permit another infringement on the Park space and the door is opened for further excuses for robbery, but the whole idea that it is possible the Park can be trespassed upon is a danger which should be removed once and for all time.

A CONSTANT PARK VISITOR.

New York, June 17, 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The movement to preserve the parks in this city is not as widespread or serious as the object demands. When the damage and ruin are beyond repair some realization of the loss may be felt.

H. C. C.

New York, June 17, 1912.

Los Angeles Grows.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Stand up and look around! Los Angeles, 1900, 102,479; 1910, 319,198. Doesn't loom up very much alongside of New York, but the percentage is respectable. Forty-six per cent. is not so big. I'm an ex-New Yorker at that.

ROBERT CASAMAJOR.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 10, 1910.

CHICAGO.

The Colonel's heel is on thy shore,
Chicago!
His Big Stick's at thy temple door,
Chicago!
He's out to get a lot of gore,
And, on the side, to mop the floor
With those who seek to check his roar,
Chicago! Ho, Chicago!

He wilt not cower in the dust,
Chicago!
His shining spear shall never rust,
Chicago!
He's going to have the thing discussed
According as he says it must
Be handled, or he'll bolt or bust,
Chicago! Ho, Chicago!

He wilt not yield the bosses toll,
Chicago!
He wilt not crook to their control,
Chicago!
Better the roller on him roll,
Better to lose his cherished goal,
Than knifed at that convention poll,
Chicago! Ho, Chicago!

We hear the threatened thunder hum,
Chicago!
The Colonel's bugle, fife, and drum,
Chicago!
He is not dead, nor deaf, nor dumb;
Hooray, he spurns the bosses' scum!
By heck, now, ain't he going some?
Chicago! Hi there, Chicago!

W. J. LAMPTON.

ENTRANCE "EXAMS" TO-DAY.

4,000 Boys in This Country and Europe Will Try to Pass for College.

More than 4,000 boys had an active personal interest in the first of the College Entrance Board Examinations for 1912 which were held in some 200 centres throughout the United States yesterday.

Every State in the Republic has its centres and several places have been selected in England and the Continent where travelers abroad may wedge their way past the barriers of the various American Universities and Colleges.

The great gymnasium of Columbia has been turned into an examination hall for the week, as have also the assembly rooms of New York University and Adelphi College, Brooklyn. It is expected that there will be 40,000 testimonials of "Prep" School knowledge by the end of this week, for the special board of 150 readers to pore over and mark. Of these readers, fifty have been evenly distributed to read the papers in Latin and English. The other hundred are scattered through the score of subjects on which the aspirants are tested.

The head English reader is Prof. Charles Sears Baldwin, formerly of Yale University and the chief Latin reader is Prof. N. G. McCrea of Columbia. At the head of the staff of history readers is Prof. Emerson D. Fite of Yale, while Dr. C. R. McInnes of Princeton will be the chief mathematical inquisitor.

DR. RUSBY TO RESIGN.

Will Quit College of Pharmacy to Set Up a Laboratory.

Dr. H. H. Rusby, Dean of the New York College of Pharmacy, will give up his post shortly to establish a pharmacognostical laboratory in connection with the business of Dr. George A. Ferguson, who formerly was a professor in the college. Dr. Rusby has been pharmacognosist for the Government at the Port of New York, and it is expected that he will now abandon this work.

Old-Fashioned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The old-fashioned procedure in political party conventions was to formulate the principles for which the party stood into a statement or series of resolutions denominated a platform. Having thus made clear the position of the party, upon which it asked support, and to which it invited adherents, it then proceeded to find a candidate, who should act as the representative of these opinions.

Nowadays this whole programme is reversed. The candidate is selected, and he then proceeds to build the platform on which he is to stand.

E. T. W.

New York, June 17, 1912.

Gen. Wood.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a great pity that politics should be allowed to interfere in the management of our army. Gen. Wood in his great zeal may have made mistakes, but there can be no honest doubt but that in the large he has performed his duties efficiently and creditably. If his rise has been rapid, his conduct of affairs has justified his advancement. He has placed and kept not only the regular establishment but also the militia on a sound war footing, and that has been a work worthy of greater reward than dismissal.

ARTHUR C. LUMLEY.

New York, June 17, 1912.

Would Embargo Beef Exports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The packers should not be allowed to export American meat products until the wants of the American public are supplied first at reasonable prices. An artificial scarcity is created by exports and the use of cold storage plants to corner food supplies. A high duty should be put on exports and taken off imports of meats.

JOHN P. THOMPSON.

Long Island City, N. Y., June 17, 1912.

PARK DEFENDERS TO HECKLE STOVER

Lenox Library Protest Mass Meeting To-day Will Be a Lively Session.

IT WON'T DO FOR OFFICES

Frick Gift Can't Be Converted Into a Park Department Building, Says Eminent Architect.

Enough people keenly interested in the problem of preserving Central Park signified their intention yesterday of attending this afternoon's mass meeting in the Metropolitan Life Building to insure a lively discussion of every phase of Park policies.

It is probable that the mass meeting, which will convene at 4 o'clock, will be be turned into a general heckling session, with Park Commissioner Stover in the witness chair. Commissioner Stover declared yesterday that he was going to the meeting, and would come prepared to receive and answer every question put to him. Others who are coming announced that they had plenty of questions to keep the Park Commissioner busy for several hours.

To a TIMES reporter who visited him at his offices in the Arsenal Building in Central Park Commissioner Stover defended his desire to have the Lenox Library Building as an office building, although an eminent architect, who more than any other living man had a part to play in the erection of the Lenox Library Building, declared it wholly and absolutely impossible of conversion into an office structure. This architect, Frank E. Wallis, entered the office of Mr. Hunt, designer of the library, shortly after its completion and was his chief assistant through the period in which the great masterpieces with which Mr. Hunt's name is chiefly associated were constructed.

But for all that Commissioner Stover smiled happily at the idea of being housed in a palace building such as the Lenox Library appears to be on its present Fifth Avenue site.

"Just look," said Commissioner Stover, "at the buildings we can get rid of if we get this building. We can get rid of one bird house, for we can put the birds in the basement. And we can get rid of a restaurant, for we can put that in the basement. And we can afford shelter to a great number of people who now leave the Park bedraggled after rainstorms.

Stover Wont Leave Park.

"Move our offices out of the Park? It isn't to be thought of. We need to be here, for the Park is hard to reach from downtown, and it would simply mean, if the Park Commissioner were moved from Central Park, that he would lose touch with his tasks. Continuous personal oversight is in every way desirable.

"Now, I am going to the meeting to meet those who are opposed to me. I want to meet them, and I think I shall enjoy it. No, I am not taking space from the people to rob them of their park grounds. I am seeking to make the grounds more available, more comfortable, more easy to enjoy. I have seen 5,000 children go bedragged from their May parties for lack of shelter.

"Then up in the northeast corner the people come into the Park by the thousands. There is not a bit of shelter there, not a public comfort station, not a help for them of any kind. And more people are coming now than ever before.

"We have simply got to face the situation and recognize that, however well Olmsted and Vaux planned the Park, they did not plan for the comfort of the great hosts of visitors who now come to it. That is our task, just as the problem is a new one of our own day. I respect the old designers, but I want to see 'building operations' here until there is ample shelter."

As if in direct refutation of Park Commissioner Strover's assertion that shelter was lacking in the Park, Mr. Olmstead wrote in 1871 that he was building against a day when a wall of urban buildings twice as high as the wall of China would surround the Park and 2,000,000 people would consider it their chief recreation centre. To provide shelter for them he noted that thirty-one buildings and covered walks and bridges had been constructed, having a capacity to keep 50,000 persons out of the rain and providing 175,000 square feet of shelter.

Mr. Stover believes that the basement of the Lenox Library building, which at present is below the surface of the ground, would on the Arsenal site stand above ground, and so furnish an additional story for shelter purposes, ignoring the fact that most of the Park's forty-six bridges and arched tunnels were built especially as shelters, in keeping with the Park's character and landscape.

Ridicules Stover's Attitude.

The Park Commissioner's attitude was ridiculed by Architect Wallis when he was seen by a TIMES reporter yesterday.

"There was an agitation at one time," said Mr. Wallis, "to centre all the city's libraries in the Lenox structure. I was then in Mr. Hunt's office as his chief assistant, and I was sent to the structure to make plans for the alterations necessary. So I studied the building most thoroughly. I can say that I know its architectural possibilities, and they are entirely foreign to office needs. A grand staircase, for instance, is a chief interior feature. Destroy that and you destroy the building, after which it would be no better than any ordinary building. Who would like to be in an office with a ceiling thirty or forty feet away? The rooms of the Lenox Library building were built monumentally high.

"That building can do just two things—house an art collection or a library. It can do nothing else, and to try to make it do so is foolish. You have in the Academy of Design an enemy of Central Park, wishing always to obtain land from the city. Here is just the building that the academy needs. Let the city accept Mr. Frick's generous offer, recognizing the fine motives that inspired it. Let the city give it to the Academy of Design, and let the academy furnish the ground, since it would thus be saved the cost of a building of its own.

"Or let the city furnish some space for the building where it may serve its natural purpose. Mr. Hunt built the central structure of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. That building, already in the Park, is his monument. It is an example of his matured work, and ranks among the very finest things he ever did. If you want to see how a man can grow in his lifetime look at the Lenox Library building and then at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. You will realize at once, if you do so, that Hunt needs no other monument than the Art Museum structure. The Park has purposes entirely different from the purposes of the Lenox Library.

Hunt and Olmstead were great friends. I am sure, and I say it as one who knew them both and loved them both very well, that they would turn over in their graves if they knew what it was now proposed to do in the Park that Olmstead laid out. Why turn the splendid Park into a chicken house and fill it full of office buildings? Marry Mr. Frick's offer and the Academy of Design's plea for a building and you will surely have a happy family."

W. B. Van Ingen, the artist, pointed otu yesterday what he called a typical Stover atrocity against Central Park as he stood at Umpire Rock, near the Columbus Circle entrance. From the memoranda left by Olmstead and Vaux he showed that the most expensive thing they did in building the Park was to blast away rocks until they gained the one thing they searched for always—a long vista of slightly rolling lawns. Here the vista went far beyond the transverse road at Sixty-sixth Street and lost itself finally in a maze of trees far beyond a section of the Park known as the "Green."

Changes for the Worse.

"Now look," said Mr. Van Ingen, "at what Stover has done. He has plowed up the beautifully rolling greensward—which was all very well. But the new crop of grass is on ground as level as a billiard table. An artist had built perfection; a bungler, through a trifling change, has ruined his work. We all like a man who tries, but what shall we say of atrocities such as this? And that is not the worst thing. The designers constructed walks and a bridle path about Umpire Rock especially so that at frequent intervals that great vista of rolling lawns and distant trees would come into view every little ways. As part of their plan they left without trees the embankment to the transverse road, right in the foreground. Mr. Stover found that land and chucked it full of poplar trees. Let the people come to Umpire Rock now and gaze upon the vista that was created for them as the most expensive single item of the Park plan. Let them come now, for as soon as the poplars grow a little more it will all be ruined by a bungler's bungling. He did not know enough to know what he was doing.

"Yet the city selected the men who built Central Park from among thirty-five competitors. The people paid a large sum for the successful plan, and they appoint a Park Commissioner to preserve the integrity of the design. They are not getting fair treatment. Vital changes in Central Park need mature consideration by some responsible body empowered to decide whether the plan already paid for is unworthy to be retained longer in its original integrity. Mr. Stover, I am convinced, is outside of his rights in wishing the Lenox Library building upon the Park, just as he is outside of all architectural sanity in thinking he can transform a great art museum or library structure into a set of Park offices."

To the Parks and Playgrounds Association Mary A. Hewitt, President of the Women's Municipal League, wrote yesterday that the league was unalterably opposed to any further encroachments upon the ground of Central Park by buildings. Mrs. Hewitt expressed the hope that "Mr. Frick's generous offer would be accepted for land not now included in Central Park."

A committee representing the Parks and Playgrounds Association visited Grant's Tomb in search for a site for the Library building. They found a large space of land east of Grant's Tomb, belonging to the city, but not an integral part of Riverside Park. It is surrounded by buildings on three sides. Architects who accompanied the committee members said the Lenox Library building would adorn the site and would no doubt be of great service there as a museum structure.

Ferrucio Vitale, a landscape architect, of 1,133 Broadway, pledged his support to the movement against putting the building in Central Park. He said such a thing would be a calamity.

The East Side Settlement and the Yorkville Merchants Association both expressed their opposition to the proposed building operations of Commissioner Stover.

Col. Alexander S. Bacon of 37 Liberty Street and John W. Herbert of 31 Nassau Street telephoned to President Philbin of the Parks and Playgrounds Association that they would attend the mass meeting and work against the plan to give Park territory to the Lenox Library building.

WEDDED AT DELMONICO'S.

Miss Lillian J. Rosenzweig Married to Louis J. Lippmann.

The wedding of Miss Lillian J. Rosenzweig, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Rosenzweig of 230 West 113th Street, to Louis J. Lippmann, son of the late Samuel Lippmann of this city, took place at 6:30 o'clock last evening in the ballroom of Delmonico's. The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman officiated.

The bride's dress was of satin duchesse, trimmed with duchesse and rose point lace. Her veil of point lace was caught up with a coronet of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. She was attended by Mrs. Charles Rosenbaum, a sister of the bridegroom, as matron of honor. Mrs. Rosenbaum wore a gown of orchid satin and carried lavender orchids. Charles Rosenbaum acted as best man. Albert Seldman and Maurice S. Lippmann acted as ushers.

After the wedding ceremony a large reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Lippmann will motor through Canada. Upon their return they will live in this city.

Miss Neilson to Wed J. M. Bonsall.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Bayard Neilson of Perth Amboy, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helena Rutgers Van Rensselaer Neilson, to James Malcolm Bonsall of Morristown, N. J. Miss Neilson is a great-great-granddaughter of Col. John Neilson of New Brunswick, N. J., and a great-granddaughter of the late Rev. James Chapman, who was rector of St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, for thirty-three years. Mr. Bonsall is a graduate of Princeton. No date has been set for the wedding.

Lifshey-Alexander Wedding.

Miss Ida Leah Alexander, daughter of Mrs. Julia Anna Alexander and Oscar Lifshey, will be married this evening at 6:30 in Temple Beth Israel, Lexington Avenue and Seventy-second Street. The Rev. Dr. Aaron Eiseman will perform the ceremony. A reception will be held after the church ceremony at the Hotel Gotham.

Miss Cramer to Wed Lieut. Kuldell.

Mrs. C. Cramer of Portland, Conn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ethelyn Cramer, to Lieut. R. C. Kuldell, U. S. A.

ADAMS—PFAELZER.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marian Elizabeth Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Lincoln Adams of Montclair, N. J., to Oswald David Pfaelzer of Cambridge, Mass.

GERARD HOST TO MADERO.

Justice Entertains Mexican President's Father at the Union Club.

Francisco Madero, father of the President of Mexico, was the guest of Supreme Court Justice James W. Gerard at a dinner in the Union Club, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, last night. Covers were laid for a dozen friends of the Justice and the distinguished Mexican.

Justice Gerard is a property holder in the Republic of Mexico, and for many years has been friendly with the Madero family.

Dorothy Jardon in 'Winsome Widow'

Two changes were made in the cast of "A Winsome Widow" at the Moulin Rouge last night, when Dorothy Jardon replaced Emmy Wehlen in the rôle of Mrs. Guyer, the widow, and Bernard Granville took the place of Earl Benham as Rashleigh Gay. Miss Jardon had a new song number, and in the second act Mr. Granville did a new eccentric dance. The other principals in the company have not been changed.

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OLIVE OIL

G. HALL ROOSEVELT MARRIES IN BOSTON

Harvard Senior and Son of Late Elliott Roosevelt Weds Miss Margaret Richardson.

COUSIN OF COL. ROOSEVELT

Kings Chapel Crowded with Members of Young Fashionable Set—Miss Ethel Roosevelt a Bridesmaid.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 17.—Kings Chapel was crowded this noon for the wedding of Miss Margaret Richardson and G. Hall Roosevelt. The bride is the daughter of Dr. Maurice H. Richardson of 224 Beacon Street. Mr. Roosevelt is the son of Elliot Roosevelt of Hyde Park, New York, and a cousin of ex-President Roosevelt. The wedding was attended by prominent members of the young fashionable set in Boston and from several other cities. The Rev. Howard N. Brown officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and old rose point lace, a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms and a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. Her flowers were lilies of the valley and iris. There were two maids of honor, Miss Ruth Harrington and Miss Eleanor Benson, a cousin of the bride.

The best man was Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, brother of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Miss Gertrude Hunnewell, Miss Frances Q. Nichols, Miss Margaret Ramsey, Miss Rose L. Saltonstall, and Miss Kate S. Farrington.

The ushers were Dr. E. P. Richardson, M. H. Richardson, Jr., and N. B. Richardson, brothers of the bride: P. Cooper Bryce, Vanderbilt Webb, Richard Baker, Lincoln McVeagh, Charles T. Abeles, Maurice Fremont Smith, and Loring Bolton.

The young couple have taken a house in Cambridge, where they will live until Mr. Roosevelt has completed his Harvard course. He is a senior.

SINGING FOR SANE FOURTH.

Call Out for Volunteer Vocalists to Give City a Feast of Music.

The Fourth of July, so far as this city is concerned, promises to be a glorious day of music. It is planned to have singing in the morning, singing in the afternoon, and singing in the evening. There will be singing in every quarter of the city, and every singer or would-be singer will have a chance of being heard.

To make this song festival a success a call has been issued by the Music Committee of Mayor Gaynor's Safe and Sane Fourth Celebration Committee to all singers in the five boroughs of the city. The call is extended to soloists, quartets, glee clubs, school children and to any other person, professional or amateur, who has a voice and wishes to lend it for the greater celebration of Independence Day.

The plans call for continuous song from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M., and applicants may express preference as to the time of day that they wish to sing. Communications may be addressed to Sumner Gerard, 60 Broadway, who has charge of the individual placing of singers. The aid of glee clubs is particularly solicited.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on Three Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leove on them are:

LUSITANIA (Liverpool)—F. Alderson, G. W. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Anthony, T. S. Avery, B. R. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Bancroft, Miss Dorothy Bates, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. E. Berylin, C. C. Biddle, Dr. and Mrs. James Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Boyce, Mrs. E. P. Brown, Miss Florence E. Brown, D. L. Burgess, C. W. Butler, Miss C. Canfield, Mrs. A. C. Clark, A. B. Clapp, Mrs. A. C. Clark, J. Clayton, F. E. Clocke, Miss A. R. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Collins, Col. S. Pomeroy Colt, Major G. Courage, E. B. Dahlgren, Miss Mary P. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dawson, Miss M. E. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Drake, Mrs. M. N. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Fairburn, Mrs. J. L. Ferguson, J. A. Finn, Philip L. Foster, Bayard C. Fuller, Dr. W. T. Gilman, Howard Gould, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Griswold, Hon. F. E. Grosvenor, W. T. Hardy, R. W. Harris, Loomis Havemyer, Mrs. Julia Havemeyer, H. Hunter, T. R. Hyde, Russell Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Keith, Mrs. R. E. Knight, Miss L. E. Lake, Miss McC. Young, Miss M. Lyons, A. H. Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Mann, H. W. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mills, Miss K. O. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. T. Morrison, the Rev. F. E. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. R. Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Orr, Mrs. H. C. Osborn, D. W. Paige, Miss M. L. Parker, Wilson Pentland, W. J. Ralston, Mrs. V. L. Ralston, Mrs. E. P. Ream, W. Richardson, F. F. Robins, Count and Countess de Rougemont, Henry Sayers, R. H. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Southern, Lieut. T. M. Spaulding, Miss Alma Stanley, T. Stevens, A. L. Sutton, J. B. Tailer, Miss C. M. Thomas, Miss C. W. Underhill, M. A. de Vries, Mrs. J. C. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wheelock, James Whitaker, Dr. J. W. Williams, Miss Dora Williams, Miss M. A. Yardley, Horace G. Young.

KRONPRINZ WILHELM (Bremen.)—Mr. and Mrs. A. Anthony, Charles Barger, the Rev. and Mrs. A. P. Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Burke, Miss H. Colgan, H. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Curtin, Miss A. Cutler, Mrs. L. J. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Dodge, Mrs. J. F. Fielding, M. H. Finger, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Fisher, Mrs. E. A. Freeman, Charles A. H. Gould, Dr. W. C. Green, Countess Marie Grote, D. Harrison, Prof. and Mrs. W. B. Hill, H. P. Hopkins, J. L. Hudson, Mrs. A. B. Jennings, A. C. Kirk, Mrs. H. Langfeld, Miss M. Lawton, Dr. and Mrs. Louis E. Lord, A. T. Lovett, Miss Louise W. Lovett, G. E. Martin, W. B. Miller, B. F. Mills, C. L. Painter, Miss H. J. Pearce, Agnes Phillip, Dr. R. H. Rose, Miss N. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. Philip Sousa, Jr., Mrs. Martha Swift, A. R. Taber, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Bergen, C. S. Warburton, Mrs. F. A. Westbrock, Mrs. S. A. Wolcott, Seymour A. Woolner, and W. H. Walters.

NOORDAM (Rotterdam)—Mrs. M. E. Aldrich, W. Armstrong, Miss C. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Beckwith, Miss Clara Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bliss, G. M. Campbell, Miss J. M. Campbell, Miss Mary M. Carter, Mrs. B. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Clark, Mrs. R. T. Coleman, Miss A. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Crowell, Mrs. W. Davids, S. S. Dickson, Miss Clara Dilman, Miss H. W. Dulles, Mrs. J. F. Emmons, Mrs. G. S. Everingham, Miss Maud Farnum, Miss Helen Goodrich, Mrs. M. M. Gorgas, Miss Helen Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Ray W. Hanna, Miss Beatrice Hedges, Dr. Robert Ives, C. A. Tolles, L. C. Josephs, the Rev. and Mrs. T. Knox, T. B. Lewis, Mrs. C. Lathrop, Dr. J. C. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Malcolm, Miss E. Nichols, Baron and Baroness H. Van Oldenell, Miss A. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Powell, Miss May Rushmore, B. P. Smith, Mrs. B. W. Snow, Miss M. V. Stanley, Fred B. Stimson, G. O. Wild, G. Walter Willis, W. J. Wilson, Rabbi Louis Wolsey, Miss Anna S. Yerkes, Burbank Young.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

NEW YORK (Southampton)—Philip Becker, Mrs. A. Biddle, Miss Biddle, Mrs. A. M. Evans, James Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. de Gray, Miss Alice de Gray, G. E. Green, Dr. C. F. Heard, Mrs. J. Heard, C. D. Heller, Mrs. A. Hollander, Mrs. W. Hopkins, Mrs. Le Roy Parker, Mr. and Mrs. H. Porter, Mrs. A. H. Proudfoot, Mrs. E. C. Templeman, Mrs. M. J. F. White, Jr., H. Wells, Mrs. L. Winters, and Baroness Bertha von Suttner.

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SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. H. H. Hollister of Islip, L. I., who sailed on the Olympic on Saturday, will make a four months' motor trip in England and the Continent.

The Duke of Sutherland, who has been at the Ritz-Carlton since his arrival from Canada, sails to-day on the Lusitania for London, but will return here in September.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Carman Harriot will spend the Summer in the White Mountains.

Mrs. Albert H. Ely and A. H. Ely, Jr., who sailed Saturday for Europe, will return and occupy their cottage at Southampton, L. I., about Aug. 1.

Mrs. Craig Biddle of Philadelphia is in town and is saying at the Hotel Manhattan.

Mrs. Henry W. Eaton and the Misses Eaton will return from their motoring trip through the Berkshires on Thursday to the American Yacht Club, and will go from there with a party of friends in Commodore Eaton's yacht to the races at New London on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster of Lenox are at the Belmont, also Sir M. Mitchell-Thomson of London.

Mr. and Mrs. Hilary R. Chambers of 35 West Seventy-first Street will sail on the Celtic on Thursday to spend the Summer in England.

Brig. Gen. George L. Andrews and Mrs. Andrews of Washington are at the Hotel Gotham for a visit before going to Magnolia, Mass., for the Summer.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Nathan A. Seagle have closed their house, 120 West Sixty-ninth Street, and have gone to the mountains near Asheville, N. C., to spend the Summer.

Mrs. Walter Watson and Miss Duncan are at the Plaza for a few days.

Miss Frances Tierney, daughter of Judge and Mrs. John M. Tierney, and Norton A. Wolters will be married at 11 o'clock this morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral. A reception and breakfast will be held afterward at the St. Regis.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Moran, daughter of Amadee Depau Moran of 158 East Sixty-fourth Street, to Malcolm McBurney, son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles McBurney, will take place to-day in the Church of the Incarnation.

Mrs. Edward Manice has taken Druid's Dream, one of the best known villas at Narragansett, for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hornblower have taken a cottage at Litchfield, Conn., and are there for the Summer.

MABEL HITE VERY LOW.

Comedienne, Recently Operated Upon, Now Suffers from Peritonitis.

The condition of Mabel Hite, the comedienne, who has been ill in Dr. Bull's Sanitarium for several days, was said to be unchanged late last night. Very little hope was held out for her recovery, as peritonitis set in yesterday.

Miss Hite, who is Mrs. Mike Donlin, wife of the ball player, in private life, was admtted to the sanitarium last Tuesday morning for an immediate operation for appendicitis. The operation was successful and she was well on the way to recovery until complications were discovered. On Monday of last week she appeared at the Alhambra Theatre in her vaudeville specialty. Her husband, who is now a member of the Pittsburgh team of the National League, is in the city. He did not play yesterday afternoon, but spent the day at the hospital.

Miss Hite was born in Kansas City, where her father is a druggist. During the years she has been on the stage she has spent most of her time in vaudeville as a singer of character songs and a comedienne. Of the musical plays in which she appeared, the best remembered are "A Knight for a Day," and "A Certain Party," both of which were more successful in Chicago than in New York. In the latter her husband played the leading juvenile role with her, making his first appearance on the legitimate stage. This season she has been at the head of a vaudeville sketch called "Mabel Hite and her Clowns," that has been playing in New York for several weeks.

Herbert L. Satterlee Improving.

Herbert L. Satterlee, the son-in-law of J. Pierpont Morgan, who underwent a minor operation last Wednesday at the General Memorial Hospital, was said last night at his residence, 37 East Thirty-sixth Street, to be improving. Mr. Satterlee was operated on by Dr. W. B. Coley of 40 East Forty-first Street. He is expected to be out again within ten days if his condition continues to improve. Mr. Satterlee was married to Miss Louisa Pierpont Morgan in 1900.

A CORRECTION

In Regard to Mr. E. H. Smalley's Attire at the Waldorf.

When E. H. Smalley, lawyer and member of the Hamilton Club, of Chicago, was in this city in June, 1910, on the occasion of Roosevelt's return from Africa, an item in THE TIMES described him as startling the guests of the Waldorf-Astoria by appearing in evening clothes with cream-colored trousers. Mr. Smalley has jsut called the attention of THE TIMES to the statement, which he declares to have been untrue.

Investigation yesterday among the hotel officials disclosed no evidence whatever that Mr. Smalley's dress on this occasion two years ago was in any way unconventional.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Walter Damrosch has engaged Garrick Major for the leading comedy role in his new comic opera, "The Dove of Peace," which is to open early in the Fall at the Broadway Theatre. Mr. Major was in "Modest Suzanne" and "The Rose of Panama" last season.

Sidney Grant and Charlotte Greenwood have been engaged for principal roles in "The Passing Show of 1912," the new Winter Garden entertainment that is to follow "Whirl of Society." Both have been prominent in musical comedy productions and in vaudeville.

Arthur Cunningham, who has been engaged for the tour of the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company, will make his first appearance with that organization next Monday night, replacing Richard Temple in the role of the Pirate Lieutenant in "The Pirates of Penzance" at the Casino Theatre.

Mott E. Singer, before sailing for Europe yesterday, announced that he intended to enter the motion picture field. He has obtained the Chicago and Illinois rights to the Carnegie Alaska-Siberia expedition pictures that are now being shown at the Broadway Theatre, and they will open at his theatre in Chicago next Monday. While abroad he intends to complete arrangements for the American rights to important foreign film productions.

WEEK'S BILLS AT THEATRES.

The Academy of Music stock company began its Summer engagement at the Fox Theatre, on the south side of Fourteenth Street, yesterday afternoon, presenting "The Fortune Hunter." The company will remain at this house until alterations of the Academy of Music are completed.

At the Manhattan Opera House the resident stock company began a week's engagement in "The Deep Purple" yesterday afternoon.

The offering by the Corse Payton stock company at the West End Theatre this week is "Zaza."

Grace Van Studdiford with a repertoire of opera selections, headed the bill at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, and included in the rest of the programme were Sam Mann and company, the Mirano brothers, James C. Mullen and Alan Coogan, "Squaring Accounts," Charles Leonard Fletcher, Harry Breen, and Juggling De Lisle.

Maud Lambert, assisted by Ernest Ball, composer of popular songs, was the headline feature at B. F. Keith's Union Square Theatre. Wellington Cross and Lois Josephine, Harry Beresford and company in "In Old New York," Joe Jackson, Fields and Lewis, Ed Corelli and Charles Gillette, Carl McCullough, the Dennis brothers, and Prof. Pope and his talking dog completed the bill.

May Yohe was featured as the special attraction at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre and Roof Garden yesterday, and among the others on the programme were Jesse Lasky's "Visions d'Art," Morton and Moore, Artie Hall, Kluting's Entertainers, Roehm's Athletic Girls, Martinetti and Sylvester, Miller and Lyle, Bert Fitzgibbon, Lyons and Yosco, the Primrose Four, Creatore's Band, the Exposition Four, Ruby Norton and Sam Lee, the Baldwins, Edgar Berger, and Nip and Tuck.

The bill at the New Brighton Theatre, Brighton Beach, included Marie Dressler and Tom Kelly, William C. Fields, Valerie Bergere and company, Gertrude Vanderbilt and George Moore, Weston, Fields and Carroll, James H. Cullen, Mosher, Hayes and Mosher, Riser and Gore, and the Zebsarrows.

FOUGHT CHILDREN 5 YEARS.

Mrs. Curtiss-Lawrence Restored to the Control of Her Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 17.—After a bitter legal fight since August, 1907, Mrs. Julia Watts Curtiss-Lawrence, wife of Dr. G. Alfred Lawrence of Eighty-sixth Street, New York City, was this afternoon restored to her legal capacity and Judge Elmore S. Banks of Fairfield, who has been her conservator, after making his final account, was discharged by Probate Judge B. D. Bradley of Westport, sitting as a Judge of the Probate Court of Fairfield.

The children of Mrs. Lawrence, who was then Mrs. Curtiss, made application in the Probate Court at her home in Fairfield for a conservator over their mother on the ground that she was in danger of wasting her large estate by extravagance. Judge Banks was appointed. Mrs. Curtiss fled to New York City, and without the consent of her conservator married Dr. Lawrence.

On the action of the Connecticut court Judge Banks and Attorney John C. Shaw of New York were also appointed a committee of her New York property by the Supreme Court of New York. Attorney Shaw resigned as a committee some time ago. Judge Banks will ask to be relieved by the Supreme Court as a committee, and then Mrs. Lawrence will have her full freedom.

REX BEACH MAY LOSE SIGHT.

Author's Wife Reported to Have Expressed Fear of Blindness.

A telegram received yesterday from the Seattle correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES said that Rex E. Beach, the author, had again become afflicted with a disease of the eye and that according to a letter from Mrs. Beach to Jack Leedy, Beach's sight would be permanently impaired if not totally destroyed.

Mr. Beach's eyesight became affected first in 1902, when he was making a trip from Candle Creek, Alaska, to Nome. At that time he had snow-blindness, and unable to endure confinement in a dark room, he bared his eyes to the light too soon. He recovered, but in a trip across Miles Glacier in search of glacier bear in 1906 his eyes became affected, and after he reached Seattle he suffered a temporary loss of vision.

The Beach residence here, at 259 West Seventieth Street, is closed for the Summer, and it was said that Mr. and Mrs. Beach had left for Lake Hopatcong, N. J., more than a week ago. The author could not be reached by long-distance telephone at that resort. At the offices of Harper & Brothers, the publishers of Mr. Beach's novels, no word of the author's illness had been learned. It was understood by the editors that Mr. and Mrs. Beach had left for Seattle early in June. The opinion was expressed that some member of the publishing firm would have been advised if the report of Mr. Beach's blindness were accurate.

CHARLES E. SATTERLEE DEAD

Secretary of the Texas and Pacific Railway for 37 Years.

Charles Edward Satterlee, for thirty-seven years Secretary and Treasurer of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, and the President of the Opelousas, Gulf & Northeastern Railway Company, died yesterday at his home in Atlantic Highlands, N. J., of heart disease. He had been in ill-health for a year, and his death occurred two days after he had celebrated his eightieth birthday.

Mr. Satterlee was born in this city on June 15, 1832, and when a young man went into business with his uncle, George R. Satterlee. He later became identified with railroading, and in 1875 when Marshall O. Roberts and a number of New York capitalists became interested in the Texas & Pacific Railroad, he was made Secretary and Treasurer of the road. After the road was acquired by Jay Gould, he remained with it, and took an active part in its affairs through the different stages of its reorganization. He was made one of its Trustees.

Mr. Satterlee became interested about four years ago in the Opelousas, Gulf & Northeastern Railway Company of Louisiana, and was made the President of the road. He did much to build up Atlantic Highlands, where he made his home for many years. He lived in the Winter at 131 Park Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Satterlee was the last surviving child of the late Capt. John Rathbone Satterlee, and is a connection of the Satterlee family of this city and Washington, D. C. He was a member of the Veterans' Association.

OLD REPUBLICAN DEAD.

Hugh McDowell, One of Founders of the Party, Was 97 Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 17.—Hugh McDowell, aged 97, one of the founders of the Republican Party, died last night at his home in Peters Township, Washington County. Less than a week ago Mr. McDowell gave the newspapers his picture, which was printed with the photographs of two other survivors of the first Republican National Convention, held in Pittsburgh, in 1856, at which John C. Fremont was nominated for President. Mr. McDowell was a delegate.

Although feeble, Mr. McDowell evinced keen interest in the present fight at Chicago, and insisted upon having the papers read to him each day. Mr. McDowell was born within a short distance of whre he died.

John Harper Bonnell.

John Harper Bonnell, the grandson of John Harper, the founder of the Harper Brothers publishing firm, died yesterday in the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital as a result of nasal growth. He was 61 years old. Mr. Bonnell was born in this city. As a young man he helped to entertain General U. S. Grant and many other famous personages at his grandfather's Fifth Avenue home.

As a manufacturer of ink he was widely known among the book and periodical publishers of this city, and at one time was a favorite speaker at their trade banquets. Mr. Bonnell retired from the ink business in 1900, but a few years later opened a granite quarry in Pompton Junction, N. J., which he made very successful. He is survived by a widow and six children. Mr. Bonnell was formerly a member of the Chamber of Commerce and belonged to many clubs.

Gasper W. Travis.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 17.—Gasper W. Travis, Republican leader of Ossining, died at his home here this morning. He was Supervisor of the town. Mr. Travis was born in Kent, Putnam County, Oct. 28, 1855. In 1880 he was appointed a guard at Sing Sing Prison, and had lived here since.

Mobile Police Chief, V. A. Giblin, Dead

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., June 17.—Chief of Police V. A. Giblin, member of the International Police Chiefs' Association, died here to-day after ten days' illness from an operation on the kidneys. Mr. Giblin had taken part in the capture of many fugitives wanted in other cities, and was noted for his bravery.

Policeman Dies After Heroic Act.

Policeman Thomas E. O'Connell, aged 28, died yesterday morning in the Holy Name Hospital, Brooklyn, from hasty consumption, contracted when he jumped into the East River last January, to save a man attempting suicide. Policeman O'Connell had been a member of the Police Department since Jan. 1, 1909, and was attached to the East Fifty-first Street Station. He lived at 26 Middagh Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. H. W. Johnston Dead.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., June 17.—Dr. H. W. Johnston, who to-day was elected President of the National Athletic Association, dropped dead this evening on a train while en route to this city. For many years he was head of the Latin Department of Indiana University.

Harold Whetstone Johnston had been Professor of Latin in Indiana University since 1895. He was born in Rushville, Ill., March 18, 1859, and is the author of several works on the classics.

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ELMER A. ALLEN DIES.

Lawyer, Who Was Active in Good Government Work.

Elmer A. Allen, a lawyer, of 42 Broadway, died yesterday in St. Luke's Hospital, in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Amelia, Dutchess County, N. Y., the son of John A. and Mary Allen, and received his early education at Dutchess County Academy, Poughkeepsie, and Union College, Schenectady. He was admitted to the bar in New York in 1876, and had practiced law here ever since. Mr. Allen was a member of the Good Government Club and later of the Citizens' Union, and was actively engaged for years in working for better municipal government. He was Trustee of the common schools for fourteen years in the Twenty-fourth Ward. Mr. Allen was a Republican till the second term of President Grant, afterward a Cleveland Democrat, and later an independent. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association, Union College Alumni Association, and Civil Service Reform Association. A widow and daughter survive him. His home was at 63 West 190th Street.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES F. O'BEIRNE, a lawyer, of 42 West Forty-fourth Street, died yesterday at his home, 201 East Twentieth Street. He was the son of the late James O'Beirne.

JOHN BOWNE BUNN, son of Walter H. Bunn, former Commissioner of Public Works in Queens, died yesterday of typhoid fever at his home, 553 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. He was born 36 years ago in Cooperstown, N. Y., and educated at the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, and Trinity College, Hartford.

T. EDWARD HAYES, 45 years old, head of the Howell Hinchman Company, a large tanning firm of Middletown, N. Y., died in that place last night from pneumonia.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WATSON, 77 years old, widow of Charles Henry Watson, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Dow Sheldon, 4 Llewellyn Road, Montclair, N. J.

BEVIER GOLDSMITH, 68 years old, a New York business man, died Sunday night at the home of his niece, Mrs. Frank Mull, of 13 Malley Place, Montclair, N. J. Mr. Goldsmith is survived by his wife and daughter, Mrs. William Cook of Montclair.

JAMES KENEALY, 60 years old, for thirty-seven years with the United States Bureau and local forecaster in Cleveland, Ohio, since 1899, died there on Sunday night. He was born in Stamford, Conn.

HUGH McDOWELL, who was a delegate to the First National Convention of the Republican Party, held in Pittsburgh in 1856, died at his home, near Canonsburg, Penn., yesterday, aged 97 years. He lived under twenty-four Presidents and voted for nineteen of them.

Major ELI H. JANNEY, inventor and Field Quartermaster on the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee during the civil war, died in Alexandria, Va., Sunday night in his eightieth year. Major Janney was the inventor of a car coupler in general use on steam railroads the country over.

Dr. EBERHARD WILLIAM DITTRICH of 158 East Eighty-first Street died at his home on Sunday from heart disease. He had been ill for two months and was 51 years old. Dr. Dittrich was born in Bonn, Germany, and completed his medical course at Bellevue Medical School. He was Professor of Skin Diseases at the Post Graduate Hospital and was President of the Odd Fellows' Home at Unionport, Westchester County.

JOHN CAHOON, a real estate agent, died on Sunday at his home, 170 West 123d Street, from stomach trouble at the age of 65. Mr. Cahoon was a member of the Central Republican Club and many fraternal organizations.

JOSEPH V. BECKER, a feed merchant, is dead at his home, 132 Lawrence Avenue, from hemorrhages of the throat. He was 34 years old and was a bachelor.

THOMAS P. SHEEHAN, a newspaper man, died on Sunday from tuberculosis at the home of his parents, in Brighton, Mass. He was 32 years old.

JOHN MacMURTIE, a civil war veteran, of Philadelphia, died suddenly in the Frankford Avenue Baptist Church there on Sunday from heart disease at the age of 82. He was a member of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers during the war.

THOMAS WOELFEL, a steel engraver, of Cleveland, Ohio, died in the Jersey City Hospital on Sunday from liver complaint. He was about to sail for Europe.

JAMES McMANUS, a former Jersey City politician, died on Sunday at his home, 293 Fifth Street, Jersey City, at the age of 80. He had been a shoe dealer for almost fifty years and came to this country at the age of 18 from Ireland.

HERBERT SEYMOUR, a confidential employe of Brown Brothers & Co., bankers, at 59 Wall Street, died on Sunday from heart disease at his home, 119 East Twenty-sixth Street, after an illness of ten days. He was a member of the New York Yacht and Calumet Clubs.

ALBERT GEHRKE, a veteran of many European wars, died suddenly on Saturday at the age of 73. He fought in the war of Prussia against Denmark in 1864, of Prussia against Austria in 1866, and in the Franco-Prussian war of 1871. Mr. Gehrke then came to this country, living in this city, in Meriden and Parkersville, Conn.

WILLET HICKS, an old resident of Glen Cove, L. I., died there on Sunday at the age of 79. He was the son of the late William Hicks and the father of Miss Gertrude Hicks of Glen Cove.

JOHN H. ARMSTRONG, a real estate dealer, of 311 Macon Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly on Sunday in Tarrytown, N. Y., at the home of Miss Elizabeth Kerr. He was 52 years old.

Swift & Company's Sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, June 15, averaged 12.04 cents per pound.—Adv.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

EVERITT—BROWN.—On Monday, June 17, 1912, at Trinity Church, New York, by the Rev. Joseph Warren Hill, Eleanor Minturn Brown to Charles Frederick Everitt.

ROOSEVELT—RICHARDSON.—At Kings Chapel, Boston, Monday, June 17, Margaret Richardson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Maurice H. Richardson, to Gracie Hall Roosevelt, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt of New York.

Jersey City and Newark.

GAVAGHAN—OSMUN.—June 16, Jersey City, Mary Osmun to Michael Gavaghan.

Westchester County.

DE FOREST—BOHMER.—June 14, Yonkers, Irene L. Bohmer to William E. De Forest.

MUIR—CAMPBELL.—June 14, Yonkers, Annie Walker to David Muir.

Long Island.

BAGLEY—YOUNGLING.—June 15, Queens, Margaret Youngling to George J. Bagley.

BUSH—WHEATON.—June 15, Greenport, Alma F. Wheaton to Stuart H. Bush.

WICKS—REMSEN.—June 15, Cedarhurst, Nettie Remsen to Frank Le R. Wicks.

Died.

ALLEN.—On Monday, June 17, at St. Luke's Hospital, Elmer A. Allen, aged 67 years. Notice of funeral later.

BAILEY.—Suddenly, at her residence in Lynbrook, L. I., Harriett Wallis Christopherson, widow of the late A. Morton Bailey of New York. Services at Christ Church, Lynbrook, L. I. Interment at Goshen, N. Y. Montreal and Minneapolis papers please copy.

BENNETT.—Annie Bennett, aged 49. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Frank Campbell Building.)

BERNHARDT.—Martin J. Bernhardt died June 16. Funeral Tuesday, June 18, at 1 P. M. from his late residence, 2,594 3d Av.

BONNELL.—On Monday, June 17, 1912, John Harper Bonnell, beloved husband of Margaret C. Bonnell. Services at Funeral Church, 241 West 23d St., Tuesday, June 18, at 4 P. M. Philadelphia, Chicago, and Washington papers please copy.

BULLARD.—Peacefully at Litchfield, Conn., on Saturday, June 15, 1912, Elizabeth Belcher, daughter of the late William Sumner and Ella Belcher Bullard of Bridgeport, Conn. Funeral at her home at Litchfield, Tuesday, June 18, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station 8:55 A. M., and Litchfield in return at 4:50 P. M.

BUNN.—On June 17, 1912, at 553 Lincoln Pl., Brooklyn, John Bowne Bunn, aged 36 years, husband of Esther Stites Bunn and son of Walter H. and Amy Bowne Bunn. Funeral services at 707 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, June 19, 1912, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

CAFFREY.—On June 17, 1912, Annie J. Caffrey, daughter of Matthew J. and Maria T. Caffrey and sister of Catherine and J. M. Caffrey and Mrs. A. Rauber, at her residence, 176 West 105th St. Funeral Wednesday morning at 9:30. Requiem mass at Church of the Ascension, West 107th St.

CAHOON.—At his residence, 170 West 123d St., Sunday, June 16, 1912, John Cahoon. Funeral service will be held in the chapel of the Reformed Church, Lenox Av., corner 123d St., on Tuesday, June 18, at 8:15 P. M. Relatives and friends and members of Getty's Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., and members of Central Republican Club are invited. Kindly omit flowers.

CARLETON.—Edmund Carleton, M. D., June 15, 1912. Funeral at his late residence, 171 West 95th St., on Tuesday, June 18, at 2 P. M. Interment at Oneida, N. Y. Littleton (N. H.) papers please copy.

DEMING.—On June 15, 1912, at Litchfield, Conn., John Hallenck, youngest son of Frederick and Emma L. Deming, in the 25th year of his age. Funeral private.

GOLDSMITH.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., Bevier Goldsmith, in his 69th year. Funeral service at the home of his niece, Mrs. Frank Mull, 13 Valley Place, Upper Montclair, on Tuesday evening, 8:15. Interment at Athens, N. Y., Wednesday, June 19, at 4:15.

HARBISON.—Entered into rest Sunday, June 16, 1912, Georgie H. Harbison, daughter of the late George W. Wood, and wife of the late Lloyd R. Harbison. Funeral Wednesday from her late residence, 563 Highland Av., Westfield, N. J. Carriages will meet 1:45 train from foot of Liberty St. Interment private.

HAYES.—Thomas Edmund Hayes, President of the Howell-Hinchman Co., at his late residence, Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., on June 17, 1912, at 7 o'clock P. M., aged 43 years. Funeral announcement in Wednesday's papers.

KORNFELD.—At the Frontenac, Edgemere, L. I., June 16, 1912, Charles Kornfeld, aged 87 years, beloved father of Julius, Henry, Emil, Edward, Alfred, and Miss Ottilie Hyams. Funeral services at Mount Zion Cemetery Tuesday morning at 10:30. Kindly omit flowers.

KRAFT.—At Philadelphia, June 16, Katharine Kraft, mother of Clement and George Sasman, aged 82.

MYERS.—June 17, 1912, at Fort Lee, N. J., William W. Myers.

McILBAINE.—At Pittsburgh, Penn., June 17, 1912, Grace Biddle, wife of Rev. J. H. McIlbaine, rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh, Penn.

O'BEIRNE.—On Monday, June 17, James F. O'Beirne, beloved son of Mary and the late James O'Beirne. Funeral on Wednesday, June 19, from his late residence, 201 East 20th St., at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. Joseph, Waverley Place and Sixth Av., where requiem mass will be sung at 10 o'clock. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

SAIDLER.—On June 15, Emily, widow of William Saidler. Funeral services on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock from the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near 8th Av.

SATTERLEE.—At his residence, Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey, on Monday, June 17, 1912, 8 A. M., Charles Edward Satterlee, Secretary-Treasurer of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, and President of The Opelousas, Gulf & Northeastern Railway Company, and last surviving child of the late Capt. John Rathbone Satterlee of New York, aged 80 years and 2 days. Funeral at Atlantic Highlands, June 19, 1912, at 3 P. M.

SEYMOUR.—On Sunday, June 16, after a short illness, at his late residence, 119 East 26th St., Herbert Seymour. Funeral services at the Calvary Church, 21st St. and 4th Av., on Tuesday, June 18, at 10 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

TAYLOR.—On Sunday, June 16, 1912, Mary Lee, wife of P. W. Taylor, in the 73d year of her age. Funeral services from her late residence, 289 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

WATSON.—At Montclair, N. J., June 17, 1912, Elizabeth Watson, widow of Charles Henry Watson, mother of Mrs. Clarence D. Sheldon. Funeral service private. Interment at Scarsborough-on-the-Hudson.

BARRY.—John F., 1,330 5th Av., June 16. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
CONNOLLY.—John, 344 East 43d St., June 15. Funeral to-day.
CURTIS—Henry J., 230 East 34th St., June 14. Funeral to-day.
DECKER.—Joseph V., 132 Lawrence St., June 16. Funeral notice later.
FERGER.—August, 62 Greenwich Av., June 16, aged 76. Funeral private.
HARTLEY.—Alice M., New Brighton, S. I., June 15, aged 76. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
HUNTER.—Samuel, 254 East 202d St., June 15.
MINER.—Thomas, 160 East 100th St., June 15. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
O'CONNELL.—Thomas G., 285 West Houston St., June 16. Funeral to-morrow, 8:30 A. M.
REYNOLDS.—Hazel C., 980 Anderson Av., Bronx, June 16, aged 8 months.
ROWE.—James, 224 East 45th St., June 16. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.
WHITE.—Mary, 162 West 141st St., June 16, aged 31. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BAYER.—Mary L., 300 Patchen Av., June 15, aged 67. Funeral to-morrow.
BRADLEY.—Annie, 84 Hall St., June 16. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
BROOKS.—Sara J., 283 McDonough St., June 16. Funeral service to-day.
COWIE.—Annie D., 110 St. Nicholas Av., June 15, aged 48. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
DESHONS.—Emily E., 361 Gates Av., June 15, aged 76. Funeral to-day, 3 P. M.
DOOLEY.—James W., 319 Court St., June 15.
DOWNEY.—Richard, Kings County Hospital, June 15, aged 40. Funeral to-morrow.
ENNIS.—Annie S., 301 Hart St., June 16. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.
FENSKE.—Oscar, 299 10th St., June 15. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
FLANAGAN.—Mary A., 593½ Vanderbilt Av., June 16. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.
KEITHAN.—Lena, 88 Nassau St., June 16. Funeral notice later.
HAHN.—Herman, Avenue L and East 93d St., June 15. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
HUBBS.—William G., 81 Kent Av., June 16. Funeral to-day, 8 A. M.
KEENAN.—Bridget, 984 Pacific St., June 16. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
KELLER.—Caroline, 437 Graham Av., June 16. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.
KING.—Thomas J., 442 Prospect Place, June 16, aged 61. Funeral private.
McLAUGHLIN.—Helen G., Williamsburg Hospital, June 15, aged 27. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
MESSETT.—Franklin C., 138 East 31st St., June 14, aged 14.
MORAN.—John J., 246 Kent Av., June 15, aged 33. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
MURFITT.—Jane, 33 North Oxford St., June 15, aged 80. Funeral service to-day.
QUINN.—William L., 1,498 Bushwick Av., June 16, aged 61. Funeral service to-day.
ROCHE.—Margaret A., 189 Amity St., June 16. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.
SCHULTZ.—Dorothea, June 15, aged 76. Funeral 296 18th St.
SCHULZE.—Frederick C., 2,144 Fulton St., June 16. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
SCHWEIKERT.—Margaret M., 203 23d St., June 15, aged 22. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
VERNOL.—Emma C., 203 Macon St., June 15. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.
WERNER.—Barbara, 1,709 Van Buren St., June 15. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City and Newark.

ANDERSON.—Robert A., 272 Academy St., Newark, June 15. Funeral to-morrow.
ANDERSON.—Michael, 285 Bay St., Jersey City, June 17. Funeral notice later.
CLARK.—Edna E., 204½ 5th St., Jersey City, June 16, aged 11 months.
COBB.—Annie T., 615½ South 18th St., Newark, June 15. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
DRUMGOULD.—Annie, 147 Walnut St., Newark, June 16. Funeral to-morrow.
ENGLER.—Ursula M., Newark, June 15, aged 80.
FITZPATRICK.—Thomas, 763 Montgomery St., Jersey City, June 16. Funeral to-morrow.
HARDING.—John, 73 North 11th St., Newark, June 16, aged 79. Funeral to-morrow.
HEATON.—Susan B., 196 1st St., Jersey City, June 17. Funeral to-morrow.
HELLER.—John, 850 South 14th St., Newark, June 16. Funeral to-morrow.
HOWE.—Susan B., 115 Carteret Av., Jersey City, June 16, aged 69.
KENT.—Patrick, 350 8th St., Jersey City, June 15. Funeral to-day, 8:30 A. M.
KLEM.—Conrad, 63 Merchant St., Newark, June 15.
McMAHON.—Margaret, 186 18th St., Jersey City, June 17.
McMANUS.—John, 293 5th St., Jersey City, June 16, aged 80.
MAGUIRE.—James, 742 Jersey Av., Jersey City, June 15. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.
MARX.—Philip C., Newark, June 16. Funeral notice later.
ORTIS.—John, Newark, June 15. Funeral today, 7:30 A. M.
PATTERSON.—William, 916 Washington St., Hoboken, June 16, aged 54. Funeral to-day.
POTT.—Carrie L., 38 Paterson St., Newark, June 17, aged 34.
ROMMEL.—Karolina, 106 Chadwick Av., Newark, June 16. Funeral to-day.
RYAN.—Catherine, 114 Rutgers Av., Jersey City, June 16, aged 45.
SMITH.—John V., 154 Neptune Av., Jersey City, June 15, aged 67.
SMITH.—Josephine A., 107 13th Av., Newark, June 16. Funeral to-day.
SZONTAG.—Frank, 315 Garden St., Hoboken, June 15. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.
STEINER.—Julia, 38 Winans Av., Newark, June 16, aged 49. Funeral to-morrow.
TAYLOR.—John F., 116 Erie St., Jersey City, June 17, aged 2. Funeral to-morrow.
WOELFEL.—Thomas, Jersey City, June 16.

Long Island.

BOYLE.—Elizabeth, 153 East Av., Long Island City, June 14.
CAPEK.—Frank, 205 Park Place, Long Island City, June 13, aged 55.
DELEHANTY.—Margaret, Astoria, June 13, aged 49.
GILL.—Lester J., Rockaway Beach, June 16, aged 16. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
HICKS.—Willet, Glen Cove, June 16, aged 79. Funeral to-morrow.
LABATE.—Vito, 23 Payntar Av., Long Island City, June 13, aged 31.
McNIVERS.—Pernille, Chester Park, June 13, aged 2 months.
MUNGER.—Divine M., Glen Cove, June 16, aged 70.
PACCOVSKY.—Emily B., 229 Harris Av., Long Island City, June 13, aged 9 months.
SCHUSCHU.—Magdalena, Evergreen, June 13, aged 52.
SUTTON.—Margaret V., Islip, June 16, aged 50.
VAUGHAN.—Mabel L., Islip, June 16, aged 14. Funeral to-day.
WALKER.—Virginia, Bay Shore, June 15. Funeral private.

Westchester County.

ARMSTRONG.—John H., Tarrytown, June 16, aged 52.
KELLY.—Hannah L., Irvington-on-Hudson, June 16. Funeral to-day.
SCISM.—William A., Larchmont, June 14, aged 42.

In Memoriam.

CAHILL.—Annie, mass St. James's Church, Newark, N. J., to-day, 9:30 A. M.
COLBERT.—Margaret, mass St. Peter's Church, Jersey City, to-morrow, 8:15 A. M.
O'HARA.—Bridget, mass St. Patrick's Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow, 10 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-243 West 23d.
CEMETERIES.
THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley.
Office, 20 East 23d St., N. Y.

STEEL TRIAL TURNS TO THE T. C. & I. DEAL

Moore & Schley's Cashier in Panic Days Doesn't Recall Any Bank Pressure on His Firm.

BOOKS TO BE SUBPOENAED

Government Inquisitors Again Attempt to Prove the Monopoly of the American Bridge Company.

It was evident yesterday from the groundwork laid by the Government lawyers in the suit for the dissolution of the Steel Trust that the Tennessee Coal and Iron deal, which President Roosevelt sanctioned and by which the Steel Trust absorbed its formidable rival, is to be gone into in detail all over again. Moore & Schley's books are to be called for and the position of this brokerage firm, which was involved in the panic through Tennessee Coal and Iron stock, pledged for bank loans, established. It was the danger Moore & Schley were said to be in that presumably menaced the Street in the Fall of 1907 and led to the purchase of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company ostensibly to save the day.

Moore & Schley's cashier at the time was John F. Tierney, and he was examined as a witness yesterday about the calls of designated banks upon Moore to take up Tennessee Coal and Iron stock held by the banks as collateral for loans. He said of the banks inquired about that they made no calls on the days referred to.

Judge Dickinson, of counsel for the Government, asked him where the stock of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company owned or controlled by Moore & Schley was on Nov. 1, 1907, before the acquisition of the company by the United States Steel Corporation.

"A part was hypothecated to secure loans to Moore & Schley and a part was in their possession at the time," said Mr. Tierney. "There was also stock held by the firm for customers, which would be claimed by the brokers if margins or other debit balances appeared on the books against the customers." He said Moore & Schley held 24,777 shares of Tennessee Coal and Iron and they had 71,700 shares out on bank loans, 10,000 additional shares for safe keeping, and 15,000 were exchanged with the First National Bank for other collateral, which was hypothecated for loans. The item of 10,000 shares, Tierney explained, was the property of a man who owned the securities outright.

When Mr. Lindabury on cross-examination asked a specific question as to the amount of Tennessee Coal and Iron stock owned by Moore & Schley on Nov. 1, 1907, Mr. Tierney replied that the firm was not the actual owner of a single share.

Mr. Lindabury wanted to know how the firm came to have possession of the first item of 24,777 shares. Mr. Tierney replied that the stock was held as collateral, pledged by customers. He said that the stock was held as security for general accounts and was not pledged for any specific loans.

Mention also was made of additional items of 13,384 and 10,496 shares held by the firm as security under special agreements. Then, again, 20,000 shares were exchanged with the United States Steel Corporation.

"Did the Chase National Bank, from the middle of October to Nov. 4, call any of its demand loans?" the witness was asked.

"Not to my knowledge," said Mr. Tierney.

"Other demand loans of considerable amounts were made by the First National Bank," said Mr. Lindabury. "Were they called in the period spoken of?"

"I don't think they were."

"Do you know whether the Bankers Trust Company called any of its demand loans?"

Mr. Tierney replied in the negative.

"Do you know how much Tennessee stock was held by Grant B. Schley?"

Mr. Tierney said he did not know, but that the amount was considerable.

"Hadn't Moore & Schley on the 4th of November used up all the collateral they had in their box except the Tennessee Coal and Iron stock, which wasn't current at the time?" Mr. Lindabury asked.

The witness said it was a fact that only the Tennessee remained, but he wanted to make it plain that the firm was not in difficulties at the time.

"They had loans aggregating between thirty and forty millions," persisted Mr. Lindabury, "to secure which the 71,700 shares of Tennessee had been put up. The 15,000 given to the First National, the 20,000 to the Steel Corporation, and 50,000 given to Col. O. H. Payne were exchanged for securities that could be used, in place of non-current securities. That is so, is it not?"

"Yes," said Mr. Tierney.

Foster Milliken, who formed the partnership of Milliken Brothers, with his brother Edward in 1888, and came in contact with bridge and other structural companies in this country and abroad, was asked by Mr. Colton, for the Government, to classify the leading bridge building companies doing business in 1900, just before the American Bridge Company, a subsidiary of the Steel Corporation, was formed.

Mr. Milliken said that the companies which went into the American Bridge Company were capable of doing 80 per cent. of the heavy steel business.

"Were you approached by an agent for the American Bridge Company?" asked Mr. Colton.

"I was," the witness answered.

Mr. Colton wanted to know whether the agent, who was a Mr. Ladd, mentioned the number of companies that he expected to bring into the combination. The witness said he did and that the agent asked him to sell out to the American Bridge Company.

"One of the results of the combinations would be the elimination of a certain amount of competition," the witness said he was told by the agent.

After the merger the independents got together and discussed the supply of raw material. Mr. Milliken said that he, for one, complained to the Steel Corporation of the "combination" price.

"What was the result of that complaint?" asked Mr. Colton.

"Numerous jollies and not much action," he replied.

Mr. Milliken came to the conclusion that the work done by the constituents of the American Bridge Company was divided thus: Post & McCord, 9 per cent.; Pencoyd Company, 15 per cent.; Elmira Bridge Company, 11 per cent.; Union Bridge Company, 7 per cent.; Edgemere Bridge Company, 11 per cent.; Lassic, 7 per cent.; Scheffler, 9 per cent.; Rochester Company, 7 per cent.; Pittsburgh Company, 10 per cent.; Trenton, 7 per cent.; Keystone, 7 per cent.

"You told of a meeting in which Mr. Hatfield told of the American Bridge Company selling its raw material for one-tenth of a cent per pound less than the independents," said Mr. Severance. "Let us have a few more details about that meeting."

Mr. Milliken said he did not remember much. It was held in Schwab's private office, he recalled, and all the independents got was a "jolly."

"Who handed the 'jolly'?" Mr. Schwab?"

"Yes, Sir."

The hearing was adjourned until Thursday morning.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Cast Iron Boiler Not "Hollow Ware" "Indigo Paste" Not Coal Tar Color.

Concerning a protest filed by Merck & Co. of New York, the Board of United States General Appraisers has affirmed the decision of the Collector of the Port. The article in question was invoiced as a boiler of cast iron, being sort of a double boiler arrangement used for making acids, and consisting of what is said to be a cast iron kettle with an acid-proof-enameled inner kettle. Duty was assessed at 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 199 as manufactures of metal not specially provided for and the merchandise was claimed dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 158, which provides for "table, kitchen and hospital utensils, or other similar hollow ware of iron or steel, enameled or glazed with vitreous glazes, but not ornamented or decorated with lithographic or other printing."

On the part of the Government it was urged that the article in question, weighing about a ton and a half and valued at 1,134 marks, is not of the character of the goods provided for under Paragraph 158, being admittedly made of cast iron, but not "hollow ware" similar to the goods for which provision is made in that paragraph of the Tariff act of 1909. The protest is accordingly overruled.

A controversy between the Government and A. Klipstein & Co., and Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher has been decided in favor of the importers. The merchandise in question was reported by the Appraiser to consist of a combination of chlorine and synthetic indigo. Duty was assessed at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 15 as a coal tar color, and the merchandise was claimed to be dutiable under Paragraph 25 at ¾ cents per pound as "indigo paste." The question involved in these cases has already been passed on in an abstract by the board and later the Government unsuccessfully appealed. The cases now under consideration are apparently an endeavor on the part of the Government to make up a new case by the introduction of additional evidence. After an examination of the record and weighing the evidence the board fails to find any justification for disturbing its previous findings and sustains the claims of the protestants and orders the assessment of duty for "indigo paste."

FURRIERS LOOKING AHEAD.

Present Indications Promise a Busy Season in September.

Present indications point to greatly increased activities in the New York fur market when the coming season opens in September. Notwithstanding this is the dull season, June business to date is considerably better than that of the same period last month. According to a prominent dealer in imported and domestic skins, there is a shortage of supplies in the hands of manufacturing furriers.

No radical changes in the style of furs for the coming Winter have yet manifested themselves. Muffs will be even larger than those in vogue last year. The maximum standard length of fur coats will be increased from 50 to 54 inches. With the exception of seal skins and Russian sables, raw furs are plentiful this year. Pony skins, fox, Persian lamb, mink, ermine and Hudson seal will rank among the most popular furs of the coming season. All grades of Persian lamb from Bucharer are of better quality than in past years, and, it is said, will be as reasonable in price as ever.

NEW MOTOR FIRE TRUCKS.

Two to Replace Horse-Drawn Vehicles to the Sorrow of a Mascot.

Fire Commissioner Johnson added two new hook and ladder motor trucks yesterday to the twelve pieces of motor fire apparatus already in the Department. Each of the trucks cost $9,950; but they will consume only $85 worth of gasoline a year, while three fire horses which each of the motor truck replaces used to cost $660 in fodder, horse-shoeing and veterinary bills.

The new trucks can get through the streets to fires almost twice as quick as the horse drawn vehicles which they replace.

The new motor trucks have been placed in the busiest fire houses in the city, one at Fire Headquarters in East 67th St. and the other in the house at Canal and Allen Streets. The new motor trucks are a little wider than the old style horse trucks, and have to be housed in neighborhoods where the streets are wide.

Automobile Engine-men Mike Stevens and John Nixon, graduates of the Fire Department's motor training school have been selected to drive the trucks.

All the firemen down in the Canal Street house were anxious to see whether the company's mascot Oakie, a Dalmatian hound from the Vanderbilt kennels, would treat the new motor truck in the same way that Bess, the Dalmatian hound at Fire Headquarters, treated the installation of the other motor apparatus at the first of the year. Bess refused to follow it and gave up her habit of running to fires. Mascot Oakie did the same thing yesterday. She barked at the truck to hurry it, but could not be coaxed to run with it.

"She'll never run to any more fires with us," one of the firemen said.

Commissioner Johnson said yesterday that, although the motorization of the Department is one of his most cherished plans, it probably wouldn't take place for five or six years yet. The horse-drawn engines the Department possesses are in excellent condition and as a matter of economy, the Commissioner feels that he should continue to use them as long as possible. What Commissioner Johnson is planning to do, however, is to put the 200 pumping engines of the Department on motor tractors. This would do away with many horses. Each engine could have its front truck replaced by a motor tractor for about $2,000.

In order to get competent chauffeurs for the motor apparatus, the Commissioner will soon ask the Civil Service to create a new class of appointee, that of automobile engine driver, the incumbent being specially trained not only to drive but to repair a motor truck and the salary being $2,000, instead of the $1,000 which the horse drivers in the Department get.

SUES FOR STOCK CONVERSION

Alabama Company Contends That New Jersey Laws Were Violated.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Hearing was begun to-day in the United States District Court here on the petition of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company to restrain the Baltimore Trust Company from selling $1,250,000 worth of 6 per cent. improvement and refunding bonds pledged as collateral to secure a note for $330,000.

The Alabama company also has begun an action against the Baltimore Trust Company and certain former Directors of the Alabama company to compel the restitution to the treasury of the complaining company of $1,250,000 5 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds. The bonds were issued in exchange for a like amount of preferred stock, and are a second mortgage. It is contended by the complainants that these bonds were issued in violation of the laws of New Jersey, where the Alabama company was incorporated. If the court upholds the contention of the complainants, the effect would be to make the improvement and refunding bonds a second mortgage.

Counsel for the defense in referring to the action relative to the stock conversion, said it was for the purpose of getting working capital for the Alabama company, and that it had saved the latter about $50,000 in fixed charges. It was also contended that President Joseph H. Hoadley of the Alabama company and his associates, who have brought the action against the trust company, knew of the conversion and that it was Mr. Hoadley's place to see that a proper certificate was filed with the State of New Jersey when the bonds were sold.

Will of Alfred Neilson.

Alfred Neilson of Lawrence, N. Y., and 125 East Fifty-seventh Street, Manhattan, who died June 10, left an estate in excess of $100,000, all in personalty. His will was filed yesterday in probate in the Surrogates' Court. All his property is left to his wife, Annie F. Neilson, during her life, and after her death reverts to their four children.

FLOOD SUFFERERS IN GREAT DISTRESS

Letters and Telegrams Show the Need of Immediate Relief for the Homeless.

MAYOR'S FUND NOW $54,872

Gaynor's Example to be Followed by Mayors of Many Other Cities—$1,498 Contributed Yesterday.

Nearly $1,500 was received yesterday at the offices of the Mayor's Southern Flood Relief Committee, 51 Chambers Street, bringing the total donations through that committee to $54,872.05. Among the checks was one for $100 from the City of Lexington, Ky., and another for $25 from the Mayor of Austin, Texas. These came in response to the appeal to the Mayors of all the cities of the country, calling their attention to the urgent need of relief in the flooded districts, and suggesting that local flood relief committees be formed. Replies were also received from the Mayors of Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Buffalo, Syracuse, Springfield, Mass., and other cities expressing interest in the work and stating that local committees would be appointed.

The Mayor's Committee received another telegram yesterday from Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the Red Cross Society, urging that money be sent immediately, so that seed can be provided for the farmers before it is too late.

The contributions received yesterday by the Mayor's Committee follow:

J. T. Willets..	$500.00	Aymar Van Buren, Newburg, N. Y.	$10.00
Cash	100.00	F. E. Van Buskirk	10.00
Mrs. J. B. Johnston, Vevey, Switzerland	100.00	Wallace Reid	10.00
Mrs. W. Ziegler, Noroton, Conn.	100.00	S. W. Hamblen, Granville, Ohio.	10.00
City of Lexington, Ky.	100.00	Wm. D. Gaillard.	10.00
S. Rea, Philadelphia	50.00	Miss E. M.	5.00
E. M. Bulkley	50.00	Mabel Pierce Ashley	5.00
Miss Sarah A. Peck	50.00	The Rev. P. J. H. Myers, Madison, Wis.	5.00
Wm. Williams	50.00	Alice S. Potter	5.00
J. H. Stebbins	50.00	Geo. B. French Co., Portsmouth, N. H.	5.00
"M. B. M."	25.00	Apple & Co.	5.00
Mrs. E. M. Bulkley	25.00	Henrietta P. Barton	5.00
Amer. Encaustic Tiling Co.	25.00	"A. M. W."	5.00
J. M. Lewright, Austin, Texas..	25.00	"F. E. W."	5.00
Dr. L. Dennis, Orange	25.00	Helen L. Sherrill, Northampton, Mass.	1.00
Emily P. Dennis, Orange	25.00	"B. W. J."	1.00
St. Peter's Ch'ch, Salem, Mass.	20.00	Mrs. F. Wood, Davison, Mich..	1.00
Henry Willson	20.00	Day's total	$1,498.50
Mrs. S. A. Scott.	15.00	Prev. acknowl.	53,373.46
Park Bap. Church, Staten Island	14.90	Gr'd total	$54,872.05
P. Starrett	10.00		
S. M. Gould	10.00		
Phoenix Ladies' Society	10.00		

A fund is being raised among Long Island's social colony for the flood sufferers. A series of auction bridge parties have been arranged to swell the fund, and Mrs. Herbert T. Smithers of Garden City is acting Treasurer of a committee which has been formed to raise money. Mrs. Smithers reported yesterday that $1,700 already had been received.

The committee forwarded to THE TIMES yesterday a letter from Mrs. William M. Miles of Burnside, La., a sister of Mrs. Smithers. Mrs. Miles went over a part of the flood-swept country in a boat and found the conditions much worse than they have been reported in the newspapers.

"Such a distressing sight I hope I'll never see again," Mrs. Miles wrote. "No one possibly can imagine what it is like unless they have seen it with their own eyes. Much as I have read all these weeks about the floods, I never realized how pitiful it all was.

Contributions for the flood victims can be sent to the Mayor's office, City Hall; to the Mayor's Flood Relief Committee, 51 Chambers Street, or to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the Red Cross Society, 52 William Street.

Rations Needed for 1,000 Persons.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—Flood conditions will continue in several Southeastern Louisiana parishes until Autumn unless the present determination not to attempt to close the break in the Mississippi levee at Hymelia is changed. This will mean that a great area of fertile land will afford no crops this year. A representative of the Relief Committee, just back from the inundated country, said that more than 1,000 persons were in immediate need of rations. Hundreds were suffering from exposure. There have been several deaths.

Titanic Lighthouse Fund Grows.

The Committee of the Titanic Lighthouse Memorial Fund announced yesterday that J. P. Morgan & Co. had received additional contributions, bringing the total above $7,000 and leaving $2,939 to be collected to complete the $10,000 required. The names of donors were:

Crossman & Sielcken	$50
Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont	25
Henry F. Godfrey	5
Resident in Bayside	1
K. D.	1
Total	$82
Previously acknowledged	6,979
Grand total	$7,061

SILK IMPORTS LIGHTER.

Receipts Declined 871,229 Pounds During the Last Eleven Months.

Receipts of raw silk in the United States in the eleven months ended May 31, 1912, aggregated 19,918,324 pounds, according to statistics just issued by the Silk Association of America. Of this total approximately 70 per cent. was imported from Japan. Imports from Shanghai and Canton together equaled 3,552,405 pounds. European markets contributed 1,969,000 pounds, while the remainder was made up of receipts of tussah, doppioni, and Bengal silks.

Compared with importations of the same period in 1910-11, the current year's receipts show a decline of 871,229 pounds. Of contributing sources Japan alone shows a gain in exports over the figures of the previous period, the increase being approximately 520,000 pounds.

Receipts during the month of May, 1912, showed a substantial increase over imports of the same month last year, aggregating 2,216,762 pounds, against 1,498,341 a year ago. The gain in the number of bales received was 5,089. Shipments from Japan showed the greatest gain, 10,582 bales (1,421,955 pounds) having been received last month, compared with 6,898 bales (931,230 pounds) imported in the corresponding period last year.

BANKER'S WILL FILED.

S. Jarmulowsky Provided Security for His Customers.

The will of Sender Jarmulowsky, a banker of 68 Canal Street, who died at his home, 16 East Ninety-third Street, on June 1, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court for probate. His estate is valued in excess of $5,000 realty and $5,000 personalty. This is divided among his family. The values of the legacies are not estimated. The beneficiaries are Rebecca Jarmulowsky, his wife; Louis, Albert, and Meyer Jarmulowsky, his sons, and Mrs. Amelia Clark and Mrs. Blume Ettlinger, his daughters.

The will provides that at the time of his death $100,000 shall be set aside as "a fund for the security of persons who may then be depositors, in case the good will and assets, when disposed of, should be insufficient to pay all the depositors in full." In this way the banker desired to assure his customers of their deposits in the event of his heirs deciding to sell or otherwise dispose of his business.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

LIGHT TRADING IN DRY GOODS

Mostly Small Buyers in Market, but Retail Business Is Expanding.

Trading was generally light yesterday in the New York dry goods market. On the opening day of the week the attention of important buyers is usually devoted more to the selling of merchandise than the buying of it, and yesterday was no exception to the rule. Consequently, the activities of the larger local buyers in the wholesale market were exceedingly limited. Important out-of-town buyers were also conspicuously absent. The day's trading was largely confined to the smaller buyers of the city and vicinity, and while the individual orders placed were generally of limited proportions, a fair business, in the aggregate, resulted. The sharp rise in temperature encouraged shoppers to buy seasonable merchandise more freely, and considerable activity in these lines was noted in the principal retail centres. This activity, it is claimed, argues well for a stimulated demand for this merchandise in the secondary markets during the remainder of the week.

The day's mail orders were, as usual, liberal, both in size and number. The demand was well divided among the various sections of the country, an encouraging feature being a substantial increase in the orders received from the Middle West by one of the largest factors in the trade. Southern correspondence is said to have reflected an improvement in the demand for Fall merchandise. While a considerable portion of the etnire demand was for Fall goods, some fairly heavy duplicate orders for seasonable merchandise were reported.

Spot buying of wash goods was generally limited yesterday, but in the belief that the present hot spell will stimulate the demand for these fabrics within the next few days, sellers were firm and values were well maintained. Despite a rather mediocre season to date, job lots of these goods offered have been few, and there is little probability of substantial concessions being made in the immediate future. White goods were seasonably active, but silks continued to move slowly. The demand for ribbons, embroideries, and notions was limited. Laces, on the other hand, were in good call, and were quite active, considering the day. Seasonable lines of underwear and hosiery showed no appreciable change, and domestic cotton goods were generally dull.

BUYS ONE PITTSBURGH FIRM.

May Department Stores Co. Adds Boggs & Buhl Co.'s Store to Its List.

Wholesalers in this city were surprised yesterday to learn that an amalgamation of department stores in several Western cities, with a capitalization of $20,000,000 had been effected. The deal, which involved the purchase of the Boggs & Buhl Company of Pittsburgh by the May Department Stores Company would mean, according to local jobbers, many hundreds of thousands of dollars being spent annually in New York among wholesale houses supplying goods to mid-Western retailers. There will be no change in the policy of the old firm.

The May Department Stores Company is operating establishments in Cleveland, St. Louis, and Denver. Pittsburgh will be its fourth centre of business. The Boggs & Buhl Company was formed forty-three years ago. The May Company incorporated in this State. Its buyers come to New York by scores in the busy season. Their New York office is 4 Washington Place.

Discharge for George Otis Draper.

Judge Hand in the United States District Court granted a discharge from bankruptcy yesterday to George Otis Draper, capitalist and President of many corporations, residing at 118 West Fifty-seventh Street, against whom a petition was filed on Dec. 30. His liabilities were $489,011, and normal assets $536,479. He is the son of a former Ambassador to Italy. Among the companies of which he was President were the Draper Hausen Company, Draper Realty Company, Phillips Manufacturing Company, Farrington Manufacturing Company, Hilton Manufacturing Company, Sapphire Record and Talking Machine Company, Imperial Lumber Milling Company, and Scholz Fireproofing Company.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Charles R. Lamb of J. & R. Lamb has been made Chairman of the new Merchants' Association Committee on City Plan. This committee has jurisdiction over city architecture and beautification, public buildings, street changes, parks, playgrounds, and public baths. The other members of the committee are H. DeB. Parsons, consulting engineer, and Cass Gilbert, architect.

The Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor, has published a pamphlet under the title of "Factors of Foreign Trade," compiled from information obtained by American Consular officers and commercial agents. It deals with the language, currency, weights and measures, postal rates, and parcels post facilities of all foreign commercial countries.

Advices from White Plains, N. Y., tell of the incorporation of Steck & Steck, a concern organized to manufacture and deal in bouillon cubes, cocoa cubes, and other food products. The concern is capitalized at $25,000 and the principal incorporators are C. S. Ashley, J. A. Henderson, and D. J. Dowling.

Manufacturers of wash and white goods operating in the New York market are now opening their Spring, 1913, lines. According to reports from various sources, the new lines are unusually varied and of excellent appearance.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Shoe salesmen returning to the East in the last few days report that Western buyers will have none of the narrow, pointed toe shoes. Lasts of medium width, with medium high toes and remarkably pronounced sideswing, are the best sellers. Low heels, too, are popular.

Fashions in colors are reflected quickly at the cotton goods factories and among the men who travel to sell fabrics. The salesmen say they have met a remarkable demand for gray clothes in recent weeks.

When it comes to selling goods for women's clothes, salesmen have found this month that their orders run to lingerie and linen dresses, blue serges, taffetas, and, to some extent, charmeuss. Selling ahead for next Fall has been augurging the popularity of knitted blazer coats, patent leather belts, and those new velvet and ribbon neck bows with crocheted ornaments.

Five colors are used by a manufacturer who is pushing the sale of accordeon knitted caps for men, to retail at $3 each.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

C. & W. LUMBER COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against William L. Willich, doing business as the C. & W. Lumber Company, at 18 Broadway, by Rosenberg & Levis, attorneys for Ida Flora Willich of 108 Thirteenth Street, Hoboken, a creditor for $1,000. Rosenberg & Levis say that the liabilities are $19,000 and good assets $8,000.

LITTRO PROCESS COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Littro Process Company, lithographers, 41 Warren Street, by these creditors: Ellis Bassist, $454; J. H. & G. B. Siebold, $220, and the Litho Print Company, $113.

CHARLES KLEIN COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Charles Klein Company, dealer in jewelry, 309 Broadway, by these creditors: G. A. Veeck, Inc., $797; L. Schuler & Sons, $98, and August Dreher, $95. The assets are estimated at $1,000.

LOUIS KOPPLE, salesman, of 861 Elsmere Place, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $6,948 and no assets. Among the creditors are the State Bank, $3,953; Security Bank, $494, and Twelfth Ward Bank, $358.

FRANK THOMAS, dry goods dealer, Tarrytown, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $1,259 and assets of $1,500.

CARL McCULLOUGH, residing now at the Hotel Metropole, 149 West Forty-third Street, and who has previously resided at the Hotel Rector and Reisenweber's, has filed a petition with liabilities, $1,176, and assets, $25.

SUSAN W. SELFRIDGE.—A petition has been filed against Susan W. Selfridge, residing at 177th Street and Riverside Drive, who had a laundry business at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., by these creditors: Maurice H. Egan, $346; Frank S. Sutton, $173, and Gilbert E. Ganun, $79. The probable assets are said to be $1,000.

ABRAHAM STRELLOW.—A petition has been filed against Abraham Strellow, manufacturing furrier, 36 West Twenty-eighth Street, by these creditors: S. Albanos, $500; Emanuel A. Lipsitz, $334, and Jacob Levine, $37. The liabilities are said to be $7,000.

FRANK GOLDMAN.—A petition has been filed against Frank Goldman, jobber in woolens and remnants, 215 East 102d Street, by Michael Tanenhaus, a creditor, for $650. The liabilities are $2,500 and assets $500. Judge Hand appointed Sidney P. Henshaw receiver of the assets.

ABRAHAM ABRAMS.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Abraham Abrams, manufacturer of furs, 11 East Twenty-second Street, with creditors at 100 cents on the dollar payable in eight installments up to Dec. 15, 1913. The liabilities were $24,645 and assets $27,232.

LOTHAIR RICH.—Judge Hough has appointed E. N. Stone receiver for Lothair Rich, jeweler, of 200 West Thirty-fourth Street; bond, $1,000. The assets are estimated at $2,000.

HAMILTON CIGAR STORES COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed John L. Lyttle receiver for the Hamilton Cigar Stores Company of 2,290 and 2,905 Broadway and 3,210 Third Avenue, against which a petition was filed on Jan. 19, and fixed his bond at $2,000.

DLUGATCH & KOROSTOFF.—Schedules of Dlugatch & Korostoff, cloak manufacturers, 106 Greene Street, show liabilities $6,389 and assets unknown.

LAZAROWITZ-EISENBERG COMPANY.—Schedules of Lazarowitz-Eisenberg Company, manufacturers of leather goods, 10 Lispenard Street, show liabilities $5,972 and assets $948.

ALFRED MACY of Macy Brothers, stock brokers, of 20 Broad Street, has made an assignment to Leland B. Garretson. The firm of Macy Brothers was formed in September, 1905, by Alfred and Josiah Macy, and Robert S. Crocker became a partner in February, 1907, and withdrew on May 1, 1911. The firm dealt in unlisted securities on the Curb.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Hand, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted discharges to these bankrupts:

JOSEPH GOLDING REALTY COMPANY, 100 West Foty-second Street; liabilities $420,675.

JOSEPH GOLDING; liabilities $372,948.

ALFRED SCHICKERLING, Mount Vernon, formerly Treasurer of Schickerling Brothers & Co., diamond dealers, of 28 East Twenty-second Street; liabilities $147,430.

FRANCIS NOYES, fish, Fulton Fish Market; liabilities $24,535.

JOHN B. BENNETT, chauffeur, 105 West Tremont Avenue; liabilities $3,049.

ROBERT CORN, jewelry, 57 Maiden Lane; liabilities $10,801.

WILLIAM E. CRAWFORD, men's furnishing goods, 779 Eighth Avenue; liabilities $6,838.

BENJAMIN B. DOLARO, electrical inspector, 109th Street and Manhattan Avenue; liabilities $7,212.

NATHAN EDWARDS, 508 West 178th Street, formerly hotel keeper at Centre Moriches; liabilities $20,882; second time.

EMANUEL & LOEFFELHOLZ, belts and leather goods, 162 Prince Street; liabilities $19,789.

LOUIS FISHBEIN, 262 East Second Street, formerly liquors; liabilities $1,462.

WALTER S. MACOMBER, clerk in a banking house, 45 Wall Street; liabilities $15,833.

SAMUEL MILLER, furniture, 1,883 Third Avenue.

JAMES A. O'DONNELL, cutlery, 332 Sixth Avenue; liabilities, $5,648.

WILLIAM PERRY, mason, Yonkers; liabilities $4,443.

JOSEPH SKELLY, liquors, Newburg; liabilities $4,262.

HENRY STEISEL, 339 East Eighth Street, formerly eggs; liabilities $3,447.

HENRY WETZEL, baker, 74 Second Avenue; liabilities $4,034.

PAUL O. L. ZIEGLER, policeman, 723 East 160th Street; liabilities $998.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments, for amounts more than $100, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Bjorkegren, Charles & Neta J.—A. J. Ogden, $866.
Bash, Albert W., or Arthur W., and Clementine—University State Bank, $1,012.
Bodine, Herman, and Annia Mendelson—Y. Tannenbaum, $449.
Block, Joe—Reliable Trading Co., $125.
Becker, Nathan—M. Proopis, $404.
Bell, Hal, and George J. Price—A. Barth, $3,625.
Bleier, Benjamin—J. B. Hunter et al., $1,032.
Same—H. C. Holstein, $276.
Costigan, John J.—F. Britsch, $118.
Coulter, Howard S.—Bendheim Construction Co., $147.
Carton, Andrew B.—W. Guthman, $484.
Dooley, Frank A., and Ben Meyenberg—F. Mulvey, $234.
Everhart, Edwin E.—S. G. Everhart, $974.
Finkel, Morris—A. E. Marling et al., $112.
Feinberg, David—A. I. Tamor, $243.
Falbisy, Leonard—E. B. Mayrowitz, $295.
Granat, David and Malvina—F. Seis, $134.
Goldberg, Samuel—Nat Buckman Co., $155.
Geduldiger, Richard—L. Van Horne et al., $171.
Hallow, Abe—S. Friedman, $192.
Holmes, Edgar A.—Canavan Investing Co., $494.
Higgins, Beatrice C.—C. E. Smith, $157.
Howell, Lillian M.—P. R. Rich, $1,860.
Johnson, W. Martin—Beale & Inman, Ltd., $369.
Kahn, Isaac, and A. Balcom & Co.—B. Amsel et al., $267.
Kellogg, Ernest D.—C. D. Park, $1,022.
Kaufman, Joseph—Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc., $127.
Klossok, Jessie—S. Adolph, $254.
Kraus, David—B. T. Morgan, $119.
Kinch, Earle L.—A. Kimball Co., $143.
Same—Same, $185.
Same—Same, $164.
Same—Same, $179.
Lyons, Samuel—D. Venturini $219.
Lichtwitz, Charles L.—M. Isenberg, $254.
Levey, Robert E. and Irene S.—G. H. Goodheart, $1,324.
Leon, Hattie—N. W. Blum, $166.
Meinhardt, Morton H., executor—City of N. Y., $264.
Meyer, Benjamin F.—M. J. Stuart et al., $776.
Meyerson, Charles—N. Y. Butchers' Dressed Meat Co., $107.
Marcus, Morris, and Morris M. Tischel—People, &c., $1,000.
McAdoo, Malcolm R.—A. G. Sjogren et al., $385.
Price, Barnett L. No. 2—L. Mayer, $476.
Ross, Sylvester, Jr.—A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc., $2,186.
Rein, Casper—M. M. Menkin, $169.
Rokos, August—J. G. Nuding, $119.
Rosenheimer, Edward T.—W. B. Hough, $7,362.
Sims, Anna H.; Charles Sims, and Morris R. Bockius, executors—L. S. Owsley, costs, $598.
Salomon, Albert and Harry—National Waste Co., $346.
Sardofontana, Sabatore—First National Bank of City of New York, $118.
Schisgall, Theodore—John Forsythe, $114.
Soles, John—United Dressed Beef Co. of New York, $270.
Toriollo, Vincent—C. Zulla, $534.
Van Loan, Irving S.—J. H. Margolies, $177.
Winold, E. Albert—B. Newmark, $185.
Whicher, Louis E., trustee—J. L. B. Repair Co., Inc., $248.
Winchel, George E.—A. A. Moyse et al., $507.
Yaeger, Rosie—R. L. Hoguet et al., $3,885.
H. E. Taylor & Co.—J. A. McDonald, $3,269.
Arnstaedt & Co.—P. Herbst, $538.
George Ringler & Co.—A. Horowitz, costs, $200.
James Murtaugh Co.—Marston Lumber Co., $115.
Knickerbocker Estates, Inc.—A. X. Fallon, $566.
Lux Engineering and Contracting Co.—H. S. Brussell et al., $216.
Walkover Shoe Co.—City of New York, $264.
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.—H. Neuman et al., $2,095.
Rhinestone Products Co.—A. Koenigsberger, $220.
Seitz Brewing Co.—Henry L. Worthington, $528.
Picone Realty Co.—M. M. Menken, $556.
Empire Surety Co. of New York and Annie Sugar—People, &c., $1,500.
F. T. Willigan Co.—C. Glauber et al., costs, $132.
Raymond Manufacturing Co.—E. R. Brock, $131.
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.—B. Keogan et al., $12,774.
Fisher & Yglosia Co. and Fred Lundy—C. Vogt, Jr., et al., $341.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor. the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

Carpenter, Peter J., Jr.—Nason Manufacturing Co., June 12, 1912, $263.
United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Sons of Benjamin—S. Maltz, Feb. 1, 1912, $1,196.
Same—R. Mantel, May 15, 1912, $591.
Belcher, Werner E.—A. Schmid et al., May 17, 1911, $748.
Ross, Marion J., and Marco A. Sisti—Rockaway Rolling Mill, Feb. 19, 1912, (canceled,) $744.
Berg, Isidore—S. Eisenberg, May 25, 1912, $1,868.
Crocker, Katherine E.—R. Kobler, Feb. 19, 1912, $280.
Estroff, Samuel & Isadore or Isidore Goldman—William Skinner Manufacturing Co., Jan. 10, 1908 .... $233
Same—J. Talcott, Aug. 13, 1910, $118.
Same—Fourteenth Street Bank, Oct. 15, 1907, $106.
Greenberg, Goza—J. H. Messinger, Nov. 21, 1908, $632.
Harrison, Louis B.—T. P. Edwards, June 28, 1902, $508.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and Manhattan Railway Co.—W. C. Wotton et al., May 10, 1912, $730.
Lonigan, Thomas J.—American Ice Co., Oct. 3, 1911, $961.
O'Reilly, George M.—H. J. Mandel, May 17, 1912, $1,448.
Scott, William H. and Virginia—J. L. Carr, May 17, 1912, $150.
Unger, John C.—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co of New York, Feb. 17, 1912, $208.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Jones, Post & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. M. Quinn, men's clothing. 43 Leonard, Cumberland.
Denver D. G. Co., Denver, Col.; A. J. Sittloh, cloaks, suits, waists. 30 East 20th, Great Northern.
Hens & Kelly Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; M. J. Donovan, rugs, upholstery goods. 31 Union Square, Great Northern.
Zollinger, W. R., & Co., Canton, O.; W. R. Zollinger, dress goods, silks, laces, gloves. 320 Church.
Tiedtke Bros. Co., Toledo, O.; W. Carl, dry goods; E. Tredtke, dry goods. Cadillac.
Less, C., Jonesboro, Ark.; general mdse. Cadillac.
Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. Jonas, cloaks, suits. 621 Broadway, Cumberland.
Liefstadter Millinery Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. Dennhoefer, millinery and ribbons; A. J. Liebstadter, silk. 30 East 9th., Wellington.
Hengerer, William, Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Wilson, millinery; 2 Walker; Hermitage.
Lasalle & Koch Co., Toledo, Ohio; W. H. Campbell, domestics, wash goods; J. W. Sherer, dress goods, silks; Cadillac.
Root & McBride Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. G. Grayell, shirts, overalls, trousers; 72 Leonard; Cadillac.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Marlborough.
Star Millinery Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; S. Strickland, millinery; F. G. Balz, silks; Navarre.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Co., Waterbury, Conn.; A. E. Woods, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring; Hermitage.
Sherer, C. T., Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Viau, dry goods; Hermitage.
Frank & Seder, Pittsburgh, Penn.; H. Steinfeld, coats; 221 4th Av.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; B. N. Eckenrode, furn. goods; 2 Walker; Herald Square.
McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; R. T. Thompson, domestics; 320 Church; Herald Square.
Stratemeyer Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Stratemeyer, millinery; P. Bergman, millinery; Herald Square.
Hicks-Fuller-Pierson Co., Sioux City, Iowa; F. C. Pierson, men's furn. goods, cloaks, suits, waists; 51 Leonard.
Tootle-Campbell D. G. Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; H. Spoor, mfg. dept.; 75 Leonard.
Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Harvey, domestics, flannels, blankets; 43 Leonard.
Ely & Walker D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. S. Morrison, corsets, laces, ladies' neckwear, veilings, embroideries; 258 Church.
Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; William Dalgarno, linens, white goods; J. H. Hartig, mfg. dept., men's wear; 43 Leonard.
Munger, H. G., Co., Herkimer, N. Y.; A. C. Williams, dry goods; 320 Church.
Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. Koenig, cloaks, suits, dresses; 396 B'way.
Rice-Stix D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. R. Gans, mfg. dept., suits, skirts, dresses; 377 B'way.
Hengerer, Wm., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss E. Spillane, cloaks, suits, waists; 214 Church.
Herman Bros. & Lindauer Co., Nashville, Tenn.; B. Lindauer, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. M. Blumenthal, fancy goods; 315 4th Av.
Donaldson, L. S., Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; M. Schaefer, furs; 2 Walker.
Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; C. P. Macduff, leather, toilet, and fancy goods; 2 Walker.
Wilson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. White, representing; 2 Walker.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Machimer, domestics, wash goods, flannels, linings; Mr. Patterson, dry goods; 2 Walker.
Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Chambers, linens; Bristol.
Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; L. J. Williams, carpets; Grand.
Kinsman, W. D., Co., Springfield, Mass.; J. C. Poole, laces, art goods; 114 5th Av.; Cadillac.
Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. M. S. Martin, millinery; 75 Spring.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; C. Heller, cloaks, suits, waists; 75 Spring.
Callender, McAuslan & Troop Co., Providence, R. I.; Mr. Owlerdice, domestics, toys, house furn. goods. 2 Walker.
Elder & Johnston Co., Dayton, Ohio; D. V. Davis, wash goods, linings; 2 Walker.
Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; W. Weinstein, laces, hdkfs., ribbons, umbrellas, embroideries; 31 Union Square.
Heus & Kelly Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; M. J. Donnett, laces, ribbons, embroideries, veilings; 31 Union Square.
Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; H. H. Hopkins, dry goods; 75 Spring.
Strauss Bros., Chicago, Ill.; S. Strauss, tailors' trimmings; Breslin.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Kohnfelder, housefurn. goods; 6th Av. and 20th; Grand.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss N. Halberg, costumes; 104 Worth; Wolcott.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. C. Kennedy, millinery; 2 Walker.
Martin, W. S., Co., Rockford, Ill.; H. L. Wortham, ladies' ready-to-wear, 69 5th Av.
"Bullock's," Los Angeles, Cal.; E. C. Yourell, laces, ribbons, veilings, embroideries; 41 Union Square.
Rosenbaum Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; L. A. Behr, cloaks, suits, waists; D. Katzenberg, furs; 31 Union Square.
Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; M. F. Sheehan, domestics, flannels, white goods, blankets; 215 4th Av.
Berg Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Berg, ready-to-wear; Miss Parness, ready-to-wear; 225 4th Av.
Frank & Seder, Pittsburgh, Penn.; I. Seder, ready-to-wear; 225 4th Av.
Lewis, A. T., & Son D. G. Co., Denver, Col.; W. H. McGee, cloaks, suits, furs; K. Von Alt, clothing, hosiery, gloves, furnishing goods, women's knit underwear; 16 East 18th.
Weill, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Miss G. Cohen, shirtwaists, lingerie dresses, muslin underwear, corsets; 15 East 26th.
Fink Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. Blauner, dresses, suits, waists; 129 West 27th.
Gutman, H. J., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. J. Gutman, dry goods; 1,261 Broadway.
Dimond, L., & Sons, Providence, R. I.; V. A. Pierce, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 114 5th Av.
Ryan, J. T., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Ryan, clothing; Imperial.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. Herzfeld, notions; 320 Church.
Greenstone, J. L., Kansas City, Mo.; cloaks, suits, millinery; Navarre.
Holzheimer & Schaul, Amsterdam, N. Y.; E. H. Rolf, notions, laces, ribbons; Grand.
Slattery, E. T., Co., Boston, Mass.; P. A. O'Connell, cloaks, suits; Wolcott.
Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. M. Quirk, ladies' suits, skirts; Miss N. W. McCann, misses' cloaks, suits; E. W. Goldman, ladies' coats; H. Fisher, ladies' ready-to wear (basement;) Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Miss C. Nelson, corsets; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas, 32d and Broadway.
Mark, P., Boston, Mass.; serge dresses; 740 Broadway.
Wolff & Marx Co., San Antonio, Tex.; J. J. Sterne, domestics. dress goods, silks; 148 West 23d St.
Filenes, W., Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; A. C. Smith, infants', children's, girls', juniors', dresses and children's coats; C. Biederman, children's, juniors', misses' dresses and misses' suits; Miss Fitzgibbon, misses' suits, dresses; F. M. Dutch, infants' and children's dresses, umbrellas, hosiery, sweaters, knit underwear; 116 West 32d.
Nugent, B., & Bro. D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss A. Fox, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.
Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. M. Harris, ready-to-wear, (basement;) 71 West 23d.
Meis Bros., Danville, Ill.; J. Meis, drygoods, hosiery, gloves, upholstery goods; 315 4th Av.
May Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. Weill, domestics, flannels, linens; M. M. Weill, notions, toilet goods; 4 Washington Place.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. Smith, china, toys; 2 Walker.
Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio; L. C. Baum, laces, embroideries; 71 W. 23d.
Howland D. G. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; J. S. Greening, upholstery goods; 75 Sprnig.
Ives, Upham & Rand Co., Meriden, Conn.; J. Greening, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
Bunce, J. H., Co., Middletown, Conn.; H. E. Atwell, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
Shortenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; J. E. Sullivan, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
Reid & Hughes Co., Norwich, Conn.; W. E. Buckey, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
Reid & Hughes D. G. Co., Waterbury, Conn.; W. E. Minor, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
Sweeney Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Baden, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
Burney, H. S. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Gilbert, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
Hager & Bro., Lancaster, Penn.; C. Conrad, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
McWhirr, R. A., Co., Fall River, Mass.; J. E. Bannister, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
New Bedford D. G. Co., New Bedford, Mass.; W. J. Hoyle, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
Webber, W. G., Co., Salem, Mass.; G. Goss, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. F. Daly, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
Shartenberg & Robinson Co., Pawtucket, R. I.; L. Lobenstein, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
Harris & Mowry Co., Woonsocket, R. I.; J. C. A. Aubuchon, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
Rider-Wallis D. G. Co., Dubuque, Iowa; J. W. Harvey, notions, hosiery; furn. goods; 359 Broadway.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. D. Crawford, hosiery, underwear; M. Winger, men's furn. goods; Mr. Foote, hosiery, underwear; 115 Worth.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; O. Phillips, china, silverware; 214 Church.
Shepard Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss M. A. Sheridan, corsets, muslin underwear. 220 Fifth Av., Holland.
Slattery, E. J. Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss L. Schloger, ready to wear. Wolcott.
Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; Miss M. Wetzel, muslin underwear; 315 Fourth Av.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn. J. G. Clements, dry goods. Broadway and 10th, Breslin.
Rosenbloom, S., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; P. J. Meyer, domestics. Imperial.
Heyn's Bazaar Co., Detroit, Mich.; M. May, millinery. Imperial.
Morgan, J. L., Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; G. C. S. Bliss, gloves, knit goods. Grand.
Hengerer, Wm., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; O. J. Deitsche, toys. 214 Church, Grand.
Harley David Co., Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Chantler, millinery, cloaks, suits, waists; Hoffman House.
Stix, Boer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. A. Krim, suits; 71 West 23d; Wolcott.
Miller Bros. Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. L. Miller, dry goods. 70 Franklin.
Maxwell, R. B., & Co., Mansfield, O.; R. B. Maxwell, Jr., notions, jewelry; Imperial.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. T. Custer, jewelry; 2 Walker; Broztell.
Shumaker, C. W., Bridgeton, N. J.; general mdse., Victoria.
McCabe Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. G. McCabe, waists. Victoria.
Tanneholtz, H. L., Boston, Mass.; furs. Hoffman House.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Lauten, hats; 621 Broadway.
Starr, L., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss G. Chesleigh, waists; 11 West 17th; Broztell.
Fraser Dry Goods Co., Brockton, Mass.; I. Seaton, cloaks, suits, waists, underwear; Broztell.
Crowley-Milner Co., Detroit, Mich.; L. W. Howland, jewelry, leather goods, gloves; 20 West 22d; Broztell.
Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; A. M. Rice, millinery; Breslin.
Weinberg Cloak Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. S. Weinberg, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
Silverman, M., & Son, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Koppfler, laces; Latham.

FURS—Cash paid for good quality raccoon or fox sets. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d.

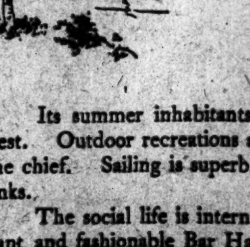
SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW ENGLAND.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW ENGLAND.

Mount Desert

It has been called the most beautiful place in the world. It is a Group of mountain peaks joined into one lovely island, off the coast of Maine.

Isle of Enchantment



Writers and painters have tried to portray its varied wonders—cliffs and mountain paths, magical sea views, wild gardens, beautiful harbors and maze of surrounding islands—

"Norway and Italy combined," someone has said.

Its summer inhabitants include the nation's greatest and best. Outdoor recreations are endless. Mountain climbing is the chief. Sailing is superb. There are tennis clubs and golf links.

The social life is internationally famous, ranging from brilliant and fashionable Bar Harbor to the delightful democracy of Southwest Harbor and many other simple and charming places.

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THE NEW ENGLAND LINES — Boston & Maine — New York, New Haven & Hartford — Maine Central

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE, No. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
Wednesday, June 19th, 1912,
at 12.30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$25,000 Bush Terminal Building Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fund 5s, 1960.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
50 shs. Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co.
50 shs. National Nassau Bank.
12 shs. Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.
15 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
25 shs. Del., Lack. & Western Coal Co.
20 shs. Oswego & Syracuse R. R. Co.
50 shs. Utica, Chen. & Susq. Valley R. R.
200 shs. Nashville & Decatur R. R., original.
400 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
50 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
50 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
24 shs. Warren R. R. Co. of N. J.
30 shs. Pullman Co.
20 shs. Lackawanna R. R. Co. of N. J.
25 shs. Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co.
20 Ctfs. of Beneficial Interest Knickerbocker Trust Co.
25 shs. Central R. R. of New Jersey.
10 shs. Electric Bond & Share Co. Prefd.
$200,000 Toledo, Port Clinton & Lakeside Rwy. Co. 1st 5s, 1928, Nov. 2d, 1911, coupons.
$3,500 Adams Express Co. Coll Trust 50-year 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1948.
41,000 shs. Rawhide Coalition Mines Co.
10 shs. Great Eastern Laundry Co. Prefd.
20 shs. U. S. & Mexican Trust Co.
$85,000 Bermuda Atlantic Steamship Co., Ltd., 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., Dec., 1911, coupons.
$5,000 Bermuda Atlantic Steamship Co., Ltd., 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds.
8 shs. Mechanics Bank of B'klyn.
35 shs. National City Bank of B'klyn.
100 shs. Interborough Rapid Transit Co.
38 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
BY ORDER OF HERMAN STIEFEL.
56 shs. J. C. Sichel Realty Co., N. Y., Corp.
$3,857.27 Demand Note of J. C. Sichel Realty Co. to order of the Sterling Smelting Co.
BY ORDER OF THE BOROUGH INVESTING CO.
470 shs. Borough Investing Co.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets
BY ORDER OF A LARGE MANUFACTURER FOR ADVANCES.
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,
Will sell in separate lots to the highest bidder a stock of the finest
Oriental Rugs and Carpets
IN THE MARKET
The sale will take place at the Auctioneer's place of business, at
113-115 LEONARD STREET, N. Y.,
This Day, Tuesday, June 18th
AT 10:30 A. M.
BRAND NEW OUTFIT OF UP-TO-DATE
This very fine stock of Rugs and Carpets includes every size, color and pattern of all the most famous Oriental weaves known, including Persians, Indians, Afghanistans, and all the other Eastern manufactures.
It is intended to sacrifice this stock without regard to price, and many of these fine specimens will be sold at a price that you might expect to pay for domestic Rugs.
The stock may be inspected before the sale.

WALL STREET PUTS $9 IN POSTAL BANK

Two Post Office Clerks Deposit $4 of It and a Lone Man Deposits the Other $5.

BUT BUSINESS WILL PICK UP

Bank Is in Post Office Just Opposite the National City, Which Has $207,000,000 Deposits.

What is probably the smallest bank in this country was opened yesterday directly across the way from the National City Bank, which enjoys the distinction of being the largest. The new institution is one of the Government's postal savings banks, and is quartered in the sub-station at 60 Wall Street.

At the close of banking hours yesterday any uneasiness which the older Wall Street institutions may have felt at the prospect of Government competition was allayed, in a measure at least. Up to 5 o'clock in the afternoon the new bank's total deposits amounted to $9. The National City Bank had deposits of something more than $207,000,000, but the latter celebrated its one hundredth birthday Saturday.

It was not expected that the financial district would display much enthusiasm over the opening of a postal savings bank there. Postal banks make their appeal mostly to foreigners, who have been brought up to distrust private institutions, and to a relatively small class of native Americans who put the element of absolute safety above reasonable security and greater interest. The clerks and messenger boys in Wall Street who might be expected to avail themselves of the postal savings bank are generally wise beyond their years in matters of savings and investments. They know that they can get 4 per cent. on their money in a State savings bank. The old Seamen's Bank for Savings, a few doors beyond the Post Office, has deposits of $70,000,000.

There was no line stretching away from the teller's window at 60 Wall Street when the new bank opened yesterday morning. After waiting for some eager, but, perhaps, delayed depositor to rush up to claim the honor of opening the first account the clerk in charge cross-examined himself according to the simple formula printed on the application blanks and credited himself with a deposit of $2. A letter carrier with visions of independence in his old age opened the second account with another $2. After the practice gained from making these initial entries the clerk was able to handle the first outside depositor with ease and precision. He left $5 in the custody of Uncle Sam. Up to an hour when most of the workers below Fulton Street had gone home no other depositors appeared.

A few blocks further south another new bank was opened yesterday as a part of the sub-station in the new Custom House. Compared to the Wall Street office this bank did a rushing business. It gained seven depositors the first day, and while no information was given out, it was hinted that the total receipts might approach $25. The Custom House branch expects to do a good business with the residents of Washington Street, a popular street with tenement dwellers, when they learn of the new institution near at hand.

The postals banks pay only 2 per cent. per annum, and while interest begins on the first day of the month following the date on which money is deposited, it is forfeited if the money is withdrawn before the year is up.

The banks are open 12 hours a day, from 8 A. M. to 8 in the evening, and there is little formality over the opening or closing of an account. These features led a bank clerk to predict yesterday that the principal use of the new Wall Street branch will be made by impecunious employes in the district, who find it a good place in which to leave part of their wages in anticipation of vacation needs. The opening of the branches was advertised only by the posting of notices on the bulletin boards and the depositors are expected to increase more rapidly as knowledge of the new depository spreads.

MORE POSTAL BANKS.

Deposits Received Now at Nearly Every Post Office in the City.

Thirty-three additional postal savings banks were opened yesterday. Others had proved so successful that Postmaster Morgan decided to increase the facilities greatly, and it is now possible to deposit savings at every Post Office in the city except at Pelham, Pelham Manor, and City Island.

The savings banks opened yesterday were at Stations A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, M, N, O, P, S, T, V, X, Fordham, the Foreign Branch at West and Morton Streets, Fox Street, Hamilton Grange, Highbridge, Hudson Terminal, Jay Street, Kingsbridge, Madison Square, Tremont, Wall Street, Washington Bridge, Westchester, and Williamsbridge.

FOUND HAVEMEYER EASY.

Beet Men Sold Him 74,000 Shares of Stock 80 Per Cent. Above Par.

Assistant United States District Attorney Knapp placed in evidence yesterday before Special Examiner Wilson B. Brice in the Government suit against the Sugar Trust 1,500 letters having to do with the relations of the six original Colorado beet sugar companies and the American Sugar Refining Company. Many of them were signed either by Henry O. Havemeyer, Charles R. Heike, Dr. Samuel C. Hooker, W. B. Thomas, or Chester S. Morey.

Thomas R. Cutler, Vice President and general manager of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, was then recalled and continued to describe the process of the manufacture of sugar out of beets. Speaking of the molasses produced, he said that at one time his company had to run it into the public sewers. They could neither sell it nor give it away, and the municipal authorities finally objected to their disposing of it through the sewers.

Explaining how he met Mr. Havemeyer, he said:

"I wanted to extend the beet industry in Utah, and heard that Mr. Havemeyer wished to enter the beet field. In the Fall of 1901 I went to New York and talked matters over with Mr. Havemeyer in his home. First he wouldn't listen to my proposal to sell half my stock, and wanted to hire me to work for him. I told him I didn't care for such a position, and then he said he would consider a stock purchase."

It was in the Spring of 1902 that Mr. Havemeyer bought 74,000 shares in the Utah-Idaho Company, of which the par value was $10, at $18.

James M. Beck, chief counsel for the Sugar Trust, made his first appearance at the hearing yesterday. The case will continue this morning.

TO BUY MAINE WATER POWER.

National Reservation Committee Plans Purchase on Wild River.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The National Forest Reservation Committee has begun its work of conservation of New England water powers by directing the purchase of two large tracts of land.

The Bean purchase, comprising nearly the entire watershed of Wild River, an important tributary of the Androscoggin and containing 33,800 acres, will be made at $5 an acre. Another tract, containing 7,900 acres in the towns of Bethlehem and Franconia and on the watershed of the Connecticut River, belonging to the Berlin Mill Company, will be bought at $4 an acre.

WOULD CRIPPLE TRUST LAW.

Sundry Civil Amendment, Says Wickersham, Would Oust Prosecutors.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The House has so amended the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill as virtually to repeal the Sherman Anti-Trust law, in the opinion of Attorney General Wickersham, if the provision is enacted into law.

The amendment, it is said, would legislate Jacob M. Dickinson, ex-Secretary of War, out of the employ of the Government as chief counsel in the Steel Trust suit, and would similarly affect B. D. Townsend, special assistant to the Attorney General in the proceedings for recovery of oil lands from the Southern Pacific Companies and others.

The amendment would forbid the Attorney General from using the sundry civil appropriations to pay any person who holds another position under the Government or who had been in the Federal employ the preceding two years. This restriction applies to expenditures in connection with anti-trust and inter-State commerce cases, customs prosecutions, claims suits, and other legal actions.

The Attorney General said:

"This action strikes at efficiency, and is one way of repealing the Sherman law."

PROMOTER BELIEVED IT ALL.

Wintemute Learned All About Gold Run in Two or Three Weeks.

William T. Wintemute of Summit, N. J., who promoted the Gold Run and Tunnel Mining Company from 17 Battery Place and was arrested in 1910 because of using the mails to defraud, was a witness in his own behalf yesterday before Judge Hough in the United States District Court. He testified that he believed all the statements in his circulars, which caused 700 people to invest in his concern.

The Government declares that he took in $1,500,000 in the form of subscriptions. He admitted yesterday that in two years he must have drawn from the company for his own personal use $35,000. In that time he sold $65,000 worth of stock.

Assistant United States District Attorney Walker began his cross-examination yesterday and inquired particularly into the steps Wintemute had taken to investigate the mining property, which he was describing in his circulars as so rich as to be "better than Government bonds or real estate mortgages." It appeared that Wintemute had accepted the word of B. D. Tiffany, from whom he bought the mine.

"Mr. Tiffany was introduced to me as a Judge," he said, "and I felt sure he was all right and his assurances trustworthy."

"How long had yon known Judge Tiffany when you got the stock from him?"

"Two or three weeks, I should say."

The cross-examination will be continued this morning.

WARDWELL ESTATE $822,150.

Bulk of Standard Oil Treasurer's Fortune Invested in Securities.

William Thomas Wardwell, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, and one of the most prominent workers for temperance in the country, who died Jan. 3, 1911, left an estate of $822,150, of which $754,560 was personalty, according to the appraisal filed yesterday in the Transfer Tax Office of the Surrogates' Court by Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser. His only piece of real estate was at 21 West Fifty-eighth Street, valued at $67,500.

His securities included 200 shares of Swift & Co., worth $20,100; 300 shares National Biscuit Company, worth $35,500; 750 shares of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, worth $466,125; 900 shares of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, with $91,575; 500 shares United States Steel Corporation, worth $58,875, and 800 shares of the International Paper Company, worth $43,600. He owned a seat in the New York Produce Exchange valued at $356.

In 1886 Mr. Wardwell was a candidate for Mayor on the Prohibition ticket, and in 1900 was a candidate for Governor. According to the terms of his will the beneficiaries and the value of the legacies are as follows: Martha W. Wardwell, his wife, $216,648.45; Clara W. Jones of Montclair and Allen Wardwell of 157 East Thirty-seventh Street, his children, $217,069.45 each; New York Red Cross Hospital, $64,160. The rest of the estate is divided among distant relatives.

MRS. CONRIED'S ESTATE

Valued at $95,106 in Appraisal, $75,313 in Personalty.

Augusta Conried, widow of Heinrich Conried, director of the Metropolitan Opera House, who died Jan. 20, 1911, left an estate of $95,106.72, of which $75,313 is personalty, according to the appraisal filed yesterday in the Transfer Tax Office of the Surrogates by Deputy State Controller Fraser. Her realty holdings include her residence, 65 West Seventy-first Street, valued at $37,000, and mortgaged for $25,000, and 422 East Twentieth Street, valued at $14,000, and mortgaged for $6,000. Her securities consisted almost entirely of railroad stocks and bonds. The estate's debts amount to $63,960.

According to the terms of the will the entire estate is left to Mrs. Conried's son, Richard G. Conried, of 65 West Seventy-first Street.

Cotton Acreage Estimate Deferred.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Department of Agriculture's estimate of the acreage planted to cotton in the United States, which heretofore has been made early in June, but which a recent act of Congress caused to be deferred a month, will be issued at noon on Wednesday, July 3, with the monthly report showing the condition of cotton on June 25.

HOME TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Further information regarding the following home trade opportunities may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of them referred to.

688. WILLOWS.—Sealed proposals for furnishing willows at south and southwest passes, Mississippi River, will be received at the United States Engineer's Office, Room 325, Custom House, New Orleans, La., until June 20.

689. BRICK BUILDING.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., for furnishing materials and labor for the construction of an addition to brick school building at Salem Indian School, Oregon. For further information apply to the Superintendent of the Salem Indian School, Chemawa, Ore.

690. PLUMBING SYSTEM AT POST OFFICE. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the supervising architect, Washington, D. C., until June 24, for a new plumbing system at the United States Post Office, Rockhill, S. C., in accordance with the specification and drawing, which may be obtained from the custodian at Rockhill.

691. ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING PLANT.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until July 13, for a steam driven ice-making and refrigerating plant complete with all accessories. Plans can be obtained on application to the Bureau or to the Commandant of the naval station named.

692. ELECTRIC ELEVATOR PLANT.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the supervising architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until June 24, for the installation complete of a new electric elevator plant in the United States Court House and Post Office, Pittsburg, Penn.

693. MEDICAL SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at the Medical Supply Depot, United States Army, Washington, until June 27, for medical supplies.

694. TRAVELING CRANES.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until July 6, for four electrically and eighteen hand-operated traveling cranes for the naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

695. OIL BURNING PLANTS FOR HEATING BOILER.—Sealed proposals will be received by the supervising architect until June 15, for an oil burning plant for heating boiler in the United States Post Office at Fresno, Cal.

696. MEDICAL SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Medical Supply Depot, 543 Greenwich Street, New York, until June 17, for certain medical supplies, including ether, adhesive plaster, &c. Specifications can be obtained by writing the officer in charge of the depot.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Sluggishness of This Market Seen at Other Centres, Though Tone Is Firm.

Trading in the principal out-of-town markets yesterday reflected the extreme sluggishness of this centre, but prices were generally well maintained, and some new high records made, as cited in the special dispatches to THE TIMES.

The market in Baltimore was very dull. The only price changes were an advance of ½ in Houston Oil common and a loss of ½ on G. B. S. Brewing 4s.

The Bunker Hill holiday reduced Boston trading to nominal proportions. The principal feature of interest was the increase in the North Butte dividend. United Fruit was strong and sold up to 190, within 1 point of the highest it ever sold at. Houghton was in very good demand on the Curb, running up a point, to 6, on the report from the lake of a rich strike on the Superior lode. North Butte responded well to the dividend increase, selling up 4¼, to 31⅛. Calumet and Hecla improved 6, to 517. Butte and Superior was steady at a fractional advance.

The Title & Trust shares were again the feature of the Chicago market, and a new high record price of 209 was established. Chicago Pneumatic Tool shares were also lifted 1¾ points, and the general market reflected a firm tone, although trading was very much restricted.

Trading on the Philadelphia Exchange was extremely narrow from the opening. With only a few exceptions local shares were neglected and dealings in the arbitrage group were narrow. The predominating influence was the political suspense at Chicago, and it was freely suggested that the sluggishness may continue until some ray of light is seen through the obscured political skies. American Cities continued in fair demand, the common holding firm at 32¼, while the preferred was bid to 82⅛ without bringing out any stock. There was also moderate inquiry for Washington-Virginia Railway, one transaction lifting the price ½, to a new high level of 52¾.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
315	Houston Oil t. c.	14½	14⅛	14½
70	Houston Oil pf. t. c.	67	67	67
40	Mercantile Trust	153	153	153
	BONDS.			
$11,000	A. C. L conv. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Con. Power 4½s	90	90	90
6,000	Cotton Duck 5s	75	75	75
1,000	Chicago Ry.s. 5s	75	75	75
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	52	52	52
1,000	Mil. Elec. 1st 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼
1,000	Minn. & St P. J. T. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5,000	United Rys. 4s	85	85	85
21,000	United Rys. inc	65¼	65	65
3,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s	89¼	89	89
1,000	Va. Midland fifth	106	106	106

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
130	Boston & Albany	215½	215½	215½
40	Boston & Prov	297	297	297
150	Mass. Electric	19½	19½	19½
445	Mass. Elec. frac. war	20	19	20
72	N. Y., N. H. & H	135	134¾	134¾
10	Old Colony R. R.	174¼	174¼	174¼
140	Union Pacific	168⅝	168	168¾
10	West End St. R. R.	84½	84½	84½
	TELEPHONES.			
124	American	145⅝	145½	145⅝
35	Mexican pf	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
160	Am. Ag. Chem	61⅜	61¼	61⅜
5	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾
20	Amoskeag	84	83	84
20	Am. Sugar	130½	130	130½
30	Am. Woolen pf	91	91¾	91¾
100	East Boston Land	14½	14½	14½
207	Mass. Gas	90½	90½	90½
48	Mass. Gas pf	94¾	94½	94¾
3	Pullman	160	160	160
10	Reece Button	16	16	16
37	Swift	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5	Torrington	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
2	Torrington pf	29½	29½	29½
406	United Fruit	200	196	200
1,450	U. S. Steel	69¼	68½	69¼
	MINING.			
100	Adventure	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	Ahmeek	350	350	350
185	Algomah	6¾	6⅝	6¾
170	Allouez	46½	45½	43¼
470	Amal. Copper	84⅞	84½	84⅞
205	Am. Zinc	32	31¾	31¾
150	Arizona Com	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	Boston & Corbin	8⅛	8	8
50	Butte & Balaklala	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,927	Butte & Superior	48⅝	47⅜	48½
290	Calumet & Arizona	75¼	74⅞	75¼
6	Calumet & Hecla	517	517	517
40	Centennial	25	24½	25
315	Chino	34	34	34
310	Copper Range	58	57	58
175	East Butte	13⅜	13¼	13¼
15	Franklin	13	13	13
25	Granby	55	55	55
160	Greene-Cananea	10	9⅞	10
390	Hancock	35⅜	34⅜	34⅜
50	Helvetia	1½	1½	1½
4	Indiana	19	19	19
50	Island Creek	60	60	60
20	Island Creek pf	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
60	Isle Royale	31½	31¼	31½
15	Kerr Lake	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
205	Mason Valley	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
150	Mayflower	9¼	9¼	9¼
20	Miami	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
70	Mohawk	67	66	67
65	Nevada Con	22	21⅞	22
10	New Arcadian	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	Nipissing	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1,175	North Butte	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛
150	North Lake	6⅛	6	6⅛
110	Ojibway	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
50	Osceola	122	122	122
150	Pond Creek	19½	19	19½
60	Ray Cons	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
100	Shannon	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
50	Shattuck	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
130	Superior Copper	39	38½	39
60	U. S. Smelters	39¼	39	39¼
15	U. S. Smelters pf	49	49	49
100	Utah Apex	2½	2½	2½
55	Utah Con	11⅜	10⅞	11¼
60	Utah Copper	63⅞	63⅜	63⅞
1	Wolverine	110	110	110
	BONDS.			
$1,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
6,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	90⅝	90½	90½
2,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96½	96½	96½
5,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞

Boston Curb Closing Prices.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bay St. G.	25	26	Goldf'd C.	4⅜	4½
Bohemia	3½	3¾	La Rose C.	3⅜	3 7-16
Boston Ely.	1½	1¾	Majestic C.	55	57
Cactus	10	12	New Baltic	3	3¼
Calaveras	2½	2¾	Oneco	2⅜	3
Chemung	4¼	5	Ohio Cop.	1½	1⅝
Chief Cons.	1⅜	1 7-16	Raven	31	34
Cons. Ariz.	60	66	R. I. Coal	2 9-16	2 11-16
Davis-Daly	2⅜	2½	South Lake	9⅝	9⅞
First Nat.	2⅜	2⅞			

CHICAGO.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	33⅜	32½	33¾
22	American Ship	53½	53¼	53½
10	Booth Fisheries pf	92¾	92¾	92¾
95	Chi. Pneu. Tool	51	50½	50½
475	Chi. Rys. 2s	25½	25	25½
210	Chi. Title and Trust	209	205	209
35	Edison	140	140	140
100	Illinois Brick	67¾	67½	67¾
50	Int. Harvester	119⅝	119	119⅝
100	Nat. Biscuit	156	156	156
50	People's Gas	114	114	114
38	Quaker Oats pf	108½	108½	108½
50	Sears-Roebuck	189¼	189¼	189¼
15	Swift	104¼	104¼	104¼
200	United Boxboard	1⅛	1	1⅛
50	Union Carbide	167	166	166
450	U. S. Steel	69	68½	69
145	Public Service pf	100	100	100
	BONDS.			
$7,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾
1,000	Chi. Ry. Cs	94	94	94
500	Diamond Match 6s	107½	107½	107½
5,000	Armour 4½s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
5,000	People's Gas ref. 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
48,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	101	100⅞	100⅞
10,000	Lake St. 5s	88½	88½	88½

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
240	American Cities	32¼	32¼	32¼
1	American Railways	43½	43½	43½
25	American Gas	102	102	102
235	Cambria Steel	43	43	43
35	Cambria Iron	43	43	43
20	Catawissa 2nd pf	54¾	54¾	54¾
10	Electric Storage	56	56	56
100	Erie	34	34	34
50	General Asphalt	19¼	19¼	19¼
84	Ins. Co. of N. A.	22	21⅞	21⅞
63	Lehigh Nav. stock	89	89	89
93	Lehigh Val. Tr. pf.	29½	29	29
6	Little Schuylkill	56½	56½	56½
8	Minehill	60¾	60¾	60¾
1,318	Penna. R. R.	61¾	61 9-16	61 9-16
3	Phila. Co.	52½	52½	52½
100	Phila. Co. pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾
40	Phila. Electric	22¼	22¼	22¼
170	Phila. Rapid Tr. ctfs.	23⅜	23	23¼
522	Reading	82⅞	82 5-16	82⅞
158	Tonopah Mining	7 1-16	7	7 1-16
115	Tonopah Belmont	10¼	10	10¼
12	Union Traction	50¼	50¼	50¼
120	United Gas Imp.	89	89	89
2,120	U. S. Steel	69⅜	68¾	69¼
105	Washington & Va.	52¾	52½	52¾
	BONDS.			
$1,200	Amer. Gas & El. 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾
13,000	Baldwin 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼
300	Elec. & Peo. 4s	88	88	88
5,000	Interstate 4½s	62½	62½	62½
400	Phila. Elec. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾
4,600	Phila. Elec. gold 5s	103⅜	103½	103⅜
12,000	Reading gen mtg. 4s	98	98	98
6,000	Spanish-Am. Iron 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼
3,000	Standard G. & El. 6s	100½	100½	100½
3,000	W. N. Y. 4s gen. m.	86½	86½	86½

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Amer. Window Glass pf.	59	59	59
15	Caney River Gas	33	33	33
740	Crucible Steel com	13⅞	13⅝	13¾
90	Crucible Steel pf	89	89	89
100	Independent Brew. pf.	25¼	25⅛	25¼
170	Mfrs.' Lt. & Ht.	39	39	39
20	Nat. Fireproofing com.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
295	Nat. Fireproofing pf.	27	27	27
250	Ohio Fuel Oil	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
20	Osage & Oklahoma	47½	47½	47½
20	Oklahoma Gas	63	63	63
500	Pure Oil	13¾	13¾	13¾
10	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾
100	U. S. Steel	69	69	69
25	West'house Air Brake	174½	174½	174½
45	West'house Electric	36½	36½	36½
	BANK.			
2	Pittsburgh Trust	200	200	200

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Julia	.12
Alpha Con	.04	Justice	.10
Andes	.05	Kentucky Con	.03
Belcher	.60	Mexican	2.65
Best & Belcher	.13	Occidental Con	.55
Bullion	.02	Ophir	1.12½
Challenge Con	.13	Overman	.80
Chollar	.02	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.50	Savage	.13
Con. Cal. & Va.	.54	Sag Belcher	.20
Con. Imperial	.04	Sierra Nevada	.15
Crown Point	.37	Union Con	.66
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con	.02
Hale & Norcross	.12	Yellow Jacket	.48

TONOPAH.		Daisy	.07
Belmont	9.90	Diamondf'd B. B.	.07
Jim Butler	.54	Goldf'd C. M.	4.35
McNamara	.24	Goldfield Merger	.31
Midway	.40	Great Bend	.04
Montana	2.20	C. O. D.	.10
North Star	.15	Jumbo Extension	.36
Rescue Eula	.15	Florence	.89
Tonopah Exten	1.87½	Lone Star	.04
West End	1.75	Red Hills	.02
GOLDFIELD.		Sandstorm Kendall	.02
Adams	.01	Vernal	.15
Atlanta	.23	Sliver Pick	.12
Blue Bell	.01	Nevada Hills	2.00
Comb. Fract.	.14	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.08	Manhattan Con	.18

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	5⅝	6½	Jackpot	4⅛	6
Elkton	66	66½	McKinney	72	73
El Paso	99⅝	99⅞	Old Gold	3⅝	4
Findlay	5	7	Portland	90	93
Gold Dollar	16⅞	17½	Vindicator	86	90
Isabella	13	13½	Jen. Samp.	5	7

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Wheat Up in Last Hour—Cotton and Coarse Grains Heavy.

Wheat was irregular, rallying late on reduced crop estimates and large visible decrease. Weather was favorable for Spring wheat. Corn and oats were active and showed decided heaviness, owing to very favorable weather conditions throughout the leading sections, but also rallied at the close. Provisions were irregular, closing steady. Cotton opened strong on the foreign advices, but reacted. Heavy profit taking was again witnessed, with beneficial rains reported in parts of Texas and Oklahoma.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was irregular, with sharp fluctuations, closing at an advance for the day. The opening was very firm on the weather map showing heavy rains in the Southwest. It was feared that this would interfere with harvest, and shorts were good buyers. Around midday the market was weak, partly influenced by the sharp break in feeding grain, the favorable weather predictions, and favorable Spring wheat advices. The market broke to new low levels for the month. The recovery the last hour was due to commission house buying and covering by traders, owing to the large decrease in the visible, the unfavorable report on the progress of the Winter wheat crop by Snow, and the official Canadian acreage statement. The visible supply showed a decrease of 2,043,000 bushels in the United States of domestic wheat, a decrease of 1,577,000 bushels of bonded wheat, and a decrease in Canada of 1,966,000 bushels, making a total reduction of 5,586,000 bushels. The Snow report stated that advices received after the Government report was issued showed there was good reason for reducing the estimates for the hard Winter wheat States, and he made estimates of the total crop 350,000,000 bushels, compared with his estimate of 383,000,000 bushels for June 1. On the other hand, Mr. Lyle continues to send very optimistic reports from Kansas. The official Canadian report made a decrease in area in the Northwestern provinces of 179,000 acres, while private reports have indicated a large increase. English markets were quiet. Favorable weather conditions were reported in the Argentine. Paris was strong and higher on further demand from millers. World's exports were 14,768,000 bushels, against 10,960,000 bushels last year. The amount afloat decreased 1,928,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 5,900,000 bushels last year. Cash wheat was nominal, with No. 2 red $1.18; No. 1 Northern, $1.23¾; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.16¾; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.18¼.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The market was weak, selling off ¾ to 1½c, due to the very favorable weather conditions. The weather map showed heavy rains through the leading corn States of the Central West and in Oklahoma and Texas, the latter sections being in particular need of good rainfall. Prices were offered down rapidly, with considerable speculative selling and liberal selling on stop orders. The increase in the American visible was 1,745,000 bushels, with the present visible supply over 2,000,000 bushels more than a year ago. World's exports were again enormous, amounting to 9,128,000 bushels, against 8,861,000 the previous week and 4,405,000 last year. The amount afloat for Europe increased 2,006,000 bushels, and is 28,917,000 bushels, against 12,614,000 bushels last year. The market rallied sharply the last hour with wheat, and on some buying by cash interests. Spot corn was nominal, with No. 2 quoted at 79¾c, f. o. b.

OATS.—The market was active and very weak for July. The weather map was considered favorable. There have been heavy rains in the leading oats sections of the country, greatly improving the chances for the oat crop, and also of great benefit for hay, pasturage, and forage crops. The visible supply, however, showed a decrease of 1,211,000 bushels of domestic oats, a decrease of 351,000 bushels of bonded oats and an increase of 34,000 bushels of Canadian. Prices rallied late, with quite active buying by local operators. Cash oats were quoted: Standards, 60c, elevator; No. 2 white, 60½c; No. 3 white, 59½c.

PROVISIONS.

The market was more active, with prices weak early on heavy receipts of hogs at Chicago and a general break of 5c to 20c in hog prices. The semi-monthly Chicago stock estimate made the supply of contract pork 47,163 barrels, against 43,632 barrels June 1; lard, 142,062 tierces, against 120,437 tierces, and ribs, 26,025,000 pounds, against 26,388,000 pounds. Prices rallied sharply the last hour, however, with very light contract offerings.

NEW YORK MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
July	$1.13½	$1.12¼	$1.13¼	$1.12⅝
September	..	..	1.09½	1.09¼
December	..	..	1.10⅜	1.09⅝

CHICAGO MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
July	1.06⅝	1.04⅞	1.06½	1.05¾
September	1.04⅝	1.03¼	1.04⅜	1.03¾
December	1.05½	1.04⅛	1.05¼	1.04⅝
Corn—				
July	72⅞	71¼	72¼	72¾
September	71¾	70¾	71⅝	71⅝
December	62½	61¾	62¼	62¼
Oats—				
July	49⅝	47⅞	48¾	49⅝
September	40½	40	40½	40½
December	41¼	40¾	41¼	41¼
Lard—				
July	10.85	10.72½	10.85	10.82½
September	11.05	10.90	11.05	11.02½
October	11.12½	11.00	11.12½	11.07½
Ribs—				
July	10.40	10.27½	10.40	10.37½
September	10.57½	10.45	10.57½	10.52½
Pork—				
July	18.57½	18.30	18.50	18.57½
September	18.90	18.60	18.80	18.87½

COTTONSEED OIL.

With the lard market at lower levels during most of the day and more favorable reports coming to hand relative to the weather in the cotton belt, there was little incentive for bullish operations in yesterday's cottonseed oil market. It was thought that refiners recently had distributed more oil than generally supposed, which feature, in connection with the absence of important support and the continued quiet consuming demand, results in bearish sentiment still predominating. Shorts bought freely during yesterday's session, however, with part of the demand credited to prominent refiners who sold freely some time ago. Offerings of new crop crude are not a feature as yet, and the trade seems inclined to await developments pending the approach of the first July tender day.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous close.
Spot	....	....	6.70	6.80
June	....	....	6.75	6.80
July	6.88	6.86	6.87	6.89
August	6.97	6.97	6.97	6.99
September	7.08	7.06	7.07	7.09
October	7.05	7.03	7.04	7.07
November	....	....	6.61	6.63
December	6.56	6.56	6.58	6.57
January	....	....	6.02	6.60

COTTON.

A persistent stream of selling orders emanating mainly from prominent speculative interests which accumulated considerable cotton several weeks ago, and which have been conspicuous on the selling side for several days, was again encountered yesterday. Improved weather conditions seemed to be partly responsible for some of the selling and while the leading trade interests were active in the absorption of contracts, the demand from all sources was gradually satisfied so that the initial advances of about 10 points proved the high level for the day; the finals showing slight losses.

Impetus was given to the market at the outset by the showing of Liverpool. At first the spot sales at that centre were given at 15,000 bales, these later being increased to 18,000. Furthermore, the foreign market failed to reflect the weakness which developed in our market on Saturday and there were private cables of Manchester having a great many orders on a profitable basis. Such advices were rather conflicting with the official cable, which stated that Manchester yarns were dull and irregular, while cloth offers were too low.

There is little inclination, however, to dispute the strength of the spot situation and the week-end correspondence was in confirmation of dispatches last week, claiming a moderate to large inquiry, particularly for the better grades. Savannah reported sales of nearly 2,000 bales yesterday, a large percentage of which were for export on the basis of 12½c middling. The disparity between our market and the South is obvious, although it is asserted that in the event of the July option advancing moderately, quite a little of the less desirable cotton will find its outlet through New York futures. Meanwhile, opinions are more mixed as to the merit of cotton values, several contending that the spot situation warrants firmness in the old crop delivery, but that new crop months continue under the domination of the weather; and, as conditions are satisfactory, hedge pressure can be expected from the South with its continuance.

Some buying was stimulated during the day by reports of extremely high temperatures in Northwestern Texas, several points wiring that the thermometer registered 110 degrees. The effect of such dispatches, however, was mitigated by the moderate to heavy rains noted through many sections of Oklahoma and Texas, while the forecasts were for additional showers west of the river. The weather East was regarded as suitable, the precipitation being mainly confined to light rains in Georgia. A review of crop conditions as published by E. F. Hutton & Co. was generally favorable, although somewhat higher temperatures in the Central and East were said to be needed. Much of the rain in those regions was beneficial. Mention was made of rains being desired in parts of the West. Miss Giles in her semi-montnly report made the condition of the crop at 80.2, against 80.8 two weeks ago and 87.5 last year. It was rumored that preliminary advices to the National Ginners' Association suggested deterioration for the month of from 1 to 2 points, against a normal of about 1 point.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	11.29@11.34	11.32
July	11.51	11.38	11.39@11.40	11.42
August	11.65	11.48	11.49@11.50	11.53
September	11.59	11.53	11.53@11.55	11.55
October	11.75	11.61	11.63@11.64	11.65
November	11.69	11.68	11.68@11.69	11.69
December	11.85	11.72	11.73@11.74	11.76
January	11.83	11.70	11.71@11.73	11.74
February	..	..	11.75@11.77	11.78
March	11.97	11.82	11.83@11.85	11.87
May	11.93	11.92	11.89@11.91	11.93

COFFEE.

Coffee was very steady during the greater part of the day, prices for the active positions gaining 7 to 9 points from the final of last week on very small offerings. The close was 1 to 4 points net higher, with sales amounting to 59,500 bags. Havre closed unchanged, to ½ franc lower; Hamburg was unchanged, and there was no change in either Rio or Santos.

Spot coffee, 14½c for Rio 7.

The total warehouse deliveries in the United States for the week were 77,022 bags, against 132,072 last week and 117,359 last year. Of the former amount, New York had 45,220 bags. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	13.59@13.62	13.58
July	13.65	13.65	13.63@13.65	13.62
August	..	..	13.73@13.75	13.71
September	13.88	13.83	13.82@13.84	13.81
October	13.88	13.88	13.86@13.88	13.84
November	..	..	13.90@13.92	13.88
December	14.00	13.95	13.94@13.95	13.92
January	..	..	13.94@13.95	13.92
February	..	..	13.90@13.95	13.88
March	14.00	13.97	13.97@13.98	13.94
April	..	..	13.98@13.99	13.95
May	14.05	14.00	14.00@14.01	13.96

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, lb., 26½@27c; firsts, 25¾@26¼c; seconds, 25@25½c; thirds, 24@24½c; State dairy tubs, finest, 26@26½c; good to prime, 24@25c; common to fair, 22@23c; process, extras, 25c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 22@22½c; factory, current make, firsts, 23c; seconds, 21½@22c; thirds, 19½@20½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20½c; No. 3, 19@20c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, new, specials, lb, 15c; average fancy, 14½c under grades, 13½@14½c; daisies, best, 15½c; State, skims, new, specials, 11¾@12½c; choice, 10¼@11¼c; fair, 8¾@9¾c; under grades, 6½@8½c; full skims, common, 3½@5½.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 21@22c; extra firsts, 19½@20½c; firsts, 18½@19c; seconds, 17½@18c; thirds and poorer, 16½@17c; dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; No. 2, 16@16½c; checks, good to fine, 15½@16c; poor to fair, 10@15c; State, Penn. and near by, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 25@26c; selected whites, fair to good, 22@24c; Western, gathered whites, 21@23c; State, Penn, and near by hennery browns, 22c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 19@21c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

SUGAR.—Refined sugar was quiet and unchanged, with refiners selling on a basis of $5.10 net, less usual discount.

The following quotations are net less discount of 2 per cent. for cash: Crystal dominoes in cases of two-pound cartons, $8.20; in cases of five-pound cartons, $7.70; Eagle tablets, $6.50; cut loaf, $6; crushed, $5.90; Mold A, $5.55; cubes, Eagle, five-pound bags, powdered, and Eagle confectioners' granulated, $5.45; XXXX powdered, $5.35; powdered, coarse powdered, and Eagle coarse granulated, $5.30; fruit powdered and Eagle extra fine granulated, $5.20; Eagle, two, three and one-half, and five-pound cartons of fine granulated, $5.40; Eagle, two-pound bags, fine granulated, $5.50; three-and-one-half-pound bags, $5.45; five-pound bags, $5.40; ten-pound bags, $5.35; twenty-five and fifty-pound bags and standard granulated, $5.25; fine granulated and Diamond A, $5.20; confectioners' A and No. 1, $5.05; Nos. 2 to 12, $5@$4.50, in five-cent ranges; Nos. 13, 14, and 15, $4.45.

The London market for beet sugar was steady, but quiet and unchanged. June, July, and August were quoted at 11s 10½d. The local market for raw sugar was lower, on sales of 25,000 bags Cuba centrifugal, afloat and loading, at a 2¼-cent basis, for 96 test, cost and freight, equal to $3.86, against $3.92 last previous sales. At the close there were buyers, but no sellers, at $3.86, the market closing firm.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Molasses and syrups held fairly steady, but were quiet and unchanged.

Quotations: New Orleans, centrifugal, common, 14@15c; fair, 16@19c; good, 20@26c; prime, 26@32c; New Orleans, open kettle, 35@50c; syrups, common, 9@12c; medium, 14@17c; fancy, 25@28c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The flour market was inactive and unsettled because of the rapid prices changes in wheat.

The following are prices quoted (in wood) on the New York Produce Exchange: Spring patents, $5.70@$6; Winter straights, $5.30@$5.45; Winter patents, $5.50@$5.70; Spring clears, $4.75@$5; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.40@$4.60; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.20@$4.30; Kansas straights, $5.20@$5.35; fancy Spring patents, $6.85@$7.15. RYE FLOUR—Easy. Quoted: Fair to good, $4.80@$5; choice to fancy, $5.10@$5.25 CORNMEAL—Quiet. Quoted: Kilndried, $4.25. BAGMEAL—Steady. Quoted: Fine white and yellow, $1.70@$1.75; coarse, $1.65@$1.70. FEED—Western easy; city easy. Quoted: Western Spring, $24.25; standard milling, $26.50; flour, middling, $31.10; Red Dog, $31.85; city bran, $25 bulk, $26.40 sacks; middling, $27@$32; Red Dog, $32.50; hominy, chop, $28.50@$29 bulk, $29.70@$30.20 sacks; oilmeal, $37@$37.50.

RICE—The rice market ruled steady, with a moderate demand. Prices were unchanged:

Quotations: Screenings, 3¾@3⅞c; fair, 4¼@4⅝c; ordinary, 4⅝@4½c; good ordinary, 4¾@4⅞c; prime, 5⅛@5⅝c; choice, 5¼@6c; Head, Japan, 4¼@4¾c; Patna, 6@6½c.

OILS.—Linseed oil showed no change, and refined petroleum was steady at recent prices. Quotations: Standard white petroleum, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $8.60; bulk, $5; standard white, cases, New York, $10.50; water white, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $9.60; bulk, $6; water white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $11.50. Linseed Oil.—American seed, city, raw, 79@80c; out of town, raw, 78@79c; Calcutta, raw, 85c.

NAVAL STORES.—The turpentine market, both in New York and Savannah, was easier yesterday. Resin and tar were quiet and showed no change.

Quotations: Spirits turpentine, machine barrels, 48c. Tar, $5.50. Resin, common to good; strained, $6.50@$6.60; B, $7; D, $7.30; E, $7.50; F, $7.80; G, $7.85; H, $7.90; I, $7.95; K, $8.15; M, $8.25; N, $8.30; WG, $8.35; and WW, $8.40.

Alfred Macy, Curb Broker, Assigns.

Alfred Macy, a curb broker who for some time has been the sole member of Macy Brothers of 20 Broad Street, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of creditors to Leland B. Garretson of 54 Wall Street. The firm was established in 1905 by Alfred and Josiah Macy. It was said on the Curb that the young man had no accounts outstanding in the market, and that his liabilities might not be more than $500.

Philadelphia Dividend 1¾.

The Philadelphia Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on its common stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 1. This is an increase of ¼ of 1 per cent. quarterly over the rate previously paid. Last year two extra dividends of one-half of 1 per cent. were paid in August and November over the regular quarterly rate of 1½ per cent., and in 1910 two extra dividends of one-half of 1 per cent. were also paid.

KEEP UP FREIGHT RATE FIGHT

Commissioner Tomkins Not Discouraged by Commerce Commission Decision.

Dock Commissioner Tomkins, in discussing yesterday the Inter-State Commerce Commission's refusal to interfere with the differential in freight rates maintained by the railroads against this port in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore, declared that it was a disappointment, but would only spur on the commercial organizations of the city to further attacks on what they regarded as an unfair and unwise imposition.

"There are three natural trade routes from the interior to the Atlantic," said Mr. Tomkins. "One is down the Mississippi to New Orleans, the second by way of Montreal and the great lakes down the St. Lawrence, and the third through the great lakes and the valleys of the State of New York to this port. On the construction of the Erie Canal in 1825 this last route became the controlling one, and when the new canal has been completed at a cost of $121,000,000, with the railroads parallel to it and competing with it, it will again be in a position to determine the rates between the interior and the sea.

"For many years that natural advantage has been partially destroyed by freight rate discrimination in favor of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston. This has also placed necessary limitations on every Western city and on every acre of land east of the Rockies, for it interferes with the use of the cheapest route to and from the sea. Permanently to maintain the differential will be in part to destroy permanently the natural resources of the country and to limit arbitrarily the efficiency of the Erie Canal and its influence on east and west railroad routes. Why should the country's cheapest route be made the dearest, or the Erie Canal be rebuilt, if its influence is to be offset by a continuing legal disability?"

The Commissioner noted, however, that the Inter-State Commerce Commission remarked, "We are not to be understood as holding that the present rate adjustment will for all time or for any particular period of time be just or reasonable," and said that this was a loophole that gave New York hope that the inequitable differential might be removed.

International Navigation Company

(Now called International Mercantile Marine Company)

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds

Due 1st day of February, 1929.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated the first day of February, 1899, two hundred and fifty (250) of said bonds, of $1,000 each, numbered as below, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund at par and accrued interest, as of August 1st, 1912, when all interest thereon will cease.

The numbers of the bonds drawn are as follows:

27	44	58	179	346	366	444	453
458	467	600	694	704	716	840	847
1047	1052	1273	1379	1383	1387	1400	1460
1502	1529	1560	1708	1810	1831	1915	1940
2066	2184	2217	2326	2358	2420	2427	2492
2560	2631	2670	2773	3022	3318	3354	3360
3414	3421	3664	3691	3697	3732	3768	4010
4087	4447	4522	4592	4725	4741	4743	4744
4982	5057	5117	5171	5300	5318	5354	5405
5554	5582	5702	5796	5834	5880	6140	6247
6285	6300	6513	6585	6599	6793	6806	6862
6883	6912	7149	7366	7387	7523	7603	7633
7679	7676	7696	7348	7989	8040	8052	8062
8079	8088	8168	8605	8678	8754	8774	8808
8823	8868	8960	9047	9096	9176	9180	9475
9576	9657	9658	9717	9767	9809	9841	9940
10066	10623	10497	10559	10608	10616	10713	10796
10816	11093	11100	11132	11187	11273	11465	11579
11668	11677	11713	11756	11841	11898	11984	12037
12316	12392	12400	12412	12445	12618	12669	12681
12794	12819	12891	12902	13054	13069	13322	13441
13475	13492	13502	13508	13511	13515	13545	13556
13580	13739	13918	13923	14198	14260	14301	14317
14545	14807	15066	15119	15226	15260	15352	15380
15471	15616	15642	15873	15882	16028	16081	16087
16195	16340	16349	16414	16466	16490	16645	16722
16774	16775	16781	16784	16894	17352	17367	17382
17434	17449	17706	17761	17820	17848	17964	18124
18271	18324	18351	18581	18603	18653	18688	18722
18738	18767	18878	18888	19292	19295	19323	19419
19474	19639	19655	19595	19676	19683	19737	19770
19835	19982						

The above bonds will be paid upon presentation on and after August 1st, 1912, with all unmatured coupons attached, at the office of the Trustee, Fidelity Trust Company, 325 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; August, 1912, coupons payable in New York.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY,
H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.
FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
R. ELLIS, President.

June 18, 1912.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED LIGHT AND RAILWAYS COMPANY
Portland, Maine.
Chicago, Ill. Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Board of Directors of the United Light and Railways Company have declared a dividend, at the rate of One and One-half Per Cent., payable on the First Preferred Stock of the Company, and at the rate of Three-quarters of One Per Cent. payable on the Second Preferred Stock of the Company, to Stockholders of record on the close of books June 20th, 1912, payable July 1, 1912.

Transfer books on First Preferred and Second Preferred Stock issues will be closed June 20th, 1912, and opened July 1st, 1912.

BENJAMIN C. ROBINSON,
Dividend No. 6. Secretary.

FOUNDED 1803

218th CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York,
42 Wall Street.
June 6th, 1912.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 25th, 1912.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

JULIUS KAYSER & CO.

The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) upon the Common Stock of JULIUS KAYSER & CO., payable July 1, 1912, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business June 21, 1912.

The books of the Company will be closed for the transfer of shares of its Common Stock from the close of business June 21, 1912, to the opening of business July 1, 1912.

Dividend checks will be forwarded by Standard Trust Company of New York.

EDWIN S. BAYER, Secretary.

AMERICAN CITIES COMPANY,
921 Canal Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana, June 10, 1912.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.

The Directors of American Cities Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. (3%) upon the preferred capital stock of the company, payable July 1, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 22, 1912. The transfer books for the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon on June 22, 1912, and reopen on July 1, 1912.

M. McGRATH, Secretary.

UNITED UTILITIES COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend (No. 6) of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the United Utilities Company will be paid on July 1st, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 22nd 1912.

The preferred stock transfer books of the Company will close at the close of business June 22d, 1912, and will reopen on July 2d, 1912.

J. P. CAREY, Secretary.
New York, June 13th, 1912.

STATE INVESTING COMPANY,
15 Exchange Place,
Jersey City, N. J., June 11th, 1912.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1st, 1912, to holders of stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on Saturday, June 22d, 1912.

FRANK C. LOWE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼%) per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1912, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 18th, 1912.

Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON, Secretary.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CO.
No. 65 Wall Street.
New York City, June 1st, 1912.
61st CONSECUTIVE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) has been declared on the stock of this company, payable July 1, 1912, to stockholders of record June 15, 1912.

HENRY R. MURRAY, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Jersey City, N. J., June 7, 1912.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid July 1, 1912, to the registered holders of June 11, 1912. Transfer books will be closed on the 11th inst. and will be reopened June 17, 1912.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE CITIZENS CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 14th, 1912.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 23, 1912.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK
Broadway and Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of July, 1912, a semi-annual interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT.

FOUR PER CENT

per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who, on the 1st day of July, 1912, may be entitled thereto.

Money deposited on or before July 10, 1912, will draw interest from July 1st.

E. B. TUTTLE, President.
WILLIAM F. BURNS, Cashier.
Bank Open Mondays until 7 P. M.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.

118th DIVIDEND
New York, June 11, 1912.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1912, at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum

will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 17, 1912.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 12th will draw interest from July 1.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
E. SHERER, Sec'y. R. D. ANDREWS, Asst. Sec'y.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30th, 1912.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 15th, 1912.

DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, June 6th, 1912.

Maiden Lane Savings Bank
170 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane,
Has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

4% per annum

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

Deposits received from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Saturdays to 1 P. M.

J. Heynen, Sec'y. Louis Windmuller, Pres.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

F. A. HARDY & COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to resolution of the Board of Directors of F. A. Hardy & Company at a meeting duly held June 3d, 1912, a special meeting of the stockholders of F. A. Hardy & Company will be held July 10th, 1912, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Messrs. Caldwell, Masslich & Reed, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, being the City and County where the last annual meeting of said corporation was held, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, June 14, 1912.

G. A. HENRY, Secretary.

To the Shareholders of The National Nassau Bank of New York.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of The National Nassau Bank of New York have called a special meeting of the shareholders to be held Tuesday, July 2d, 1912, at the banking rooms, No. 9 Beekman Street, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing four new Directors, thereby increasing the number of Directors from seven to eleven.

EDWARD EARL, President.

PROPOSALS.

Office of the Comptroller of the City of New Orleans, City Hall.

New Orleans, May 16th, 1912.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 179 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by Constitutional Amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 20th day of June, 1912, for the purchase of $300,000 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by and to be issued under and subject to the provisions of the Act aforementioned, and the Constitutional Amendment ratifying same, and of the numbers, denominations, and maturities of the authorized issue of $2,000,000, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue, as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ord. No. 8628, N. C. S., approved May 14th, 1912, and Ord. No. 8629, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, of said City, authorizing the present offering.

Said bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the 1st days of January and July, respectively, of each year.

Said bonds are the first issuance out of the total amount authorized by said Act and Constitutional Amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities, as follows, to wit:

Fifty bonds, Nos. 6951 to 7000, inclusive, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1st, 1959.

Fifty bonds, Nos. 6901 to 6950, inclusive, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1st, 1958.

One hundred bonds, Nos. 6801 to 6900, inclusive, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1st, 1957.

One hundred bonds, Nos. 6701 to 6800, inclusive, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1st, 1956.

Said bonds are subject to call by the City of New Orleans on the 1st day of July, 1929, or on any interest day thereafter, at par and accrued interest, on thirty (30) days' notice of its intention to so redeem, published in the official newspaper of the City of New Orleans.

They are, by the aforesaid Act and Constitutional Amendment, exempt from all State, Parish and Municipal taxes, and may be legally invested for the estates of minors and of interdicts, and are receivable by State, Parish and Municipal officers where, by law, deposits of bonds are allowed or required to be made.

The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds is made a preferential charge upon the net revenues of the Public Belt Railroad of the City of New Orleans, and are and will be issued under and subject to the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, all of which are hereby referred to and made part of this advertisement for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "proposals for the purchase of $300,000 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall likewise be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $300,000, in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to W. B. Thompson, President Pro tem., Public Belt Railroad Commission, or to Charles R. Kennedy, Comptroller of the City of New Orleans.

CHARLES R. KENNEDY,
Comptroller of the City of New Orleans.

THE TOLEDO, COLUMBUS & OHIO RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1, 1912.

First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of THE CLEVELAND & MARIETTA RAILWAY COMPANY to an aggregate cost of Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($12,500) will be purchased for the Sinking Fund July 1, 1912, from the lowest bidders at a price not to exceed par and interest.

Sealed proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York City, before twelve o'clock Noon, Saturday, June 29, 1912.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at 11 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, President.
Dated New York, May 27th, 1912.

1—Reading & Segregation
2—Lehigh Valley Railroad
3—Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
4—Baltimore & Ohio
5—Illinois Central
6—United States Rubber
7—Allis-Chalmers
8—American Can
9—Republic Iron & Steel
10—Judging Securities

Our Statistical Department has recently issued the above pamphlets and booklets, any of which will be sent upon request to those interested.

EASTMAN, DILLON & CO.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
INVESTMENT BANKERS
71 Broadway New York

Amalgamated
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Possibility of future changes in ownership.
Facts about the companies it has acquired.
What was done with its capital and WHY such capital was increased.
How Amalgamated pays its dividends.
These facts are concisely treated in this week's letter.
If interested in Reading, U. S. Steel, American Beet Sugar, Chesapeake & Ohio, or Great Northern preferred write us for our special letters on each.
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MINNESOTA
4% Gold Bonds
Legal for Savings Banks of all States.
Price and Particulars Upon Application.
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Write for our Circular "L."
It contains concise, brief descriptions of eleven First Mortgage Railroad Bonds yielding from 4¼ to 5.20%.
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EQUIPMENT 4S
(NEW ISSUE)
Maturing 1914-1922
Price to Yield 4.25%
Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
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21 Broad Street First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

WANTED
Standard Oil
Subsidiaries "en bloc"
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FOR SALE
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Rise on Small Trading—Expansion in Foreign Trade Shown in Figures for May.

Lifeless most of the day the stock market toward the close of yesterday's session became strong, and closing prices showed fair net gains in a considerable number of issues. This advance was accompanied by only a slight increase in activity, the total being the smallest within a month. Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the day's record was the fact that there was no pressure at all upon prices and that the growing dullness did not prevent some improvement in quotations. The Stock Exchange really lacked any incentive to trade and for nearly a whole hour during the middle of the day not a single transaction was recorded in two or three of the stocks classed among the usual leaders in Stock Exchange activity. Every one seemed willing to let the market rest.

No sign was given that the Stock Exchange took much thought of the political events in the making at Chicago, but recollection of past experience precludes assent to the prediction heard in some quarters that the market will not soon be awakened from its apathy, no matter what turn the political situation may take. Some were resting in this belief yesterday, this view being no doubt due in part to the confused situation at Chicago, from which it was difficult, if not impossible, to form any definite opinion satisfactory to the financial community as to the events of the next few days in respect to the choice of the Republican Party's candidate for the Presidency. Underlying much business and financial sentiment at the moment, even in quarters where a good deal of stress is laid on the restrictive influence of an unsettled political situation, is the belief that in spite of the disturbing influence of party and political contests the business situation, as a whole, in response to the tendency of controlling underlying factors, is moving forward in a way which promises well for our merchants and manufacturers. In this view a satisfactory outcome of the crops is assumed. The favorable course of our foreign trade is another element of much importance and of this further confirmation was had yesterday in the report of the Department of Commerce and Labor on our foreign commerce for the month of May. New high records for both imports and exports were established in that month, as well as for the eleven months of the fiscal year. It is now most probable that the full statement for the year to be issued a month hence will show imports and exports well in excess of the estimates made on the basis of last month's figures. It was then thought that the total exports for the twelve-month would reach $2,200,000,000 and imports $1,600,000,000. These figures will be somewhat exceeded, even if the current month's trade shows no increase over that of June last year. If count be taken of the tendency toward increase in both imports and exports June is likely to add enough to the eleven-month figures to cause the total for the year to exceed these estimates by perhaps $25,000,000 in the case of exports and probably over $50,000,000 in the case of imports. The actual results bear out the assumption of a few days ago that despite the decline in agricultural exports the showing for May would be a favorable one, owing to the tendency shown toward a large expansion in our exports of manufactures. This is one of the most noteworthy features of our recent trade with other countries and is particularly satisfactory in view of the fact that as population increases the exportable surplus of agricultural products tends to decrease. At the moment imports are increasing more rapidly than exports, with the result that, though our aggregate trade is exceeding all previous bounds, our credit trade balance is not as large as in some earlier years.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¼@2⅞ per cent., with the last loan at 2¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2⅞ per cent.

Many large lenders on call are holding their money at 3 per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days and ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½@3¾ per cent. for five and six months, and 3¾@4¼ per cent. for seven and eight months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3½@4 per cent. for prime four to six months' maturity.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $230,211,077; balances, $20,244,108; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $521,206.

The local banks have lost $798,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 2 15-16 per cent. for short bills and 2 15-16@3 per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 2⅞ per cent., and Berlin, 4¼ per cent. Time money rates were 2½ per cent. in London, and 3½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 23 centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London 20 marks 44½ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8770; demand, $4.8745.
Paris—Cable, 5.17½ plus 1-32; check, 5.17½ less 1-32.
Berlin—Cable, 95 7-16 less 1-32; check, 95⅜ less 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.18¾; check, 5.19⅜ plus 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 40⅜; check, 40.33.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20; check, 5.20⅝ plus 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8465; 90 days, $4.83½.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.84⅜; 90 days, $4.83¼.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.21¼ less 1-16; 90 days, 5.22½ less 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.20⅝ less 1-32; 90 days, 5.21⅞ less 1-32.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94¼ less 1-32; 90 days, 94½ less 1-16.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94½; 90 days, 94¼ less 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10@20c premium; St. Louis, 15c premium; St. Paul, 40c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 31¼c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted 1-16d higher in London, at 28 3-16d per ounce, and ⅛c higher in New York, at 61¼c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Asked.	Saturday Bid.	Saturday Asked.
4¼s, Mar., 1962, l'chg.	100⅝	100¾	100⅝	100¾
4¼s, Sept., 1960, l'chg.	100¾	101	100¾	101
4¼s, Mar., '30-60, l'chg.	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
4½s, Nov., 1957, l'chg.	107	107¼	107	107¼
4½s, May, 1957, l'chg.	107	107¼	107	107¼
4½s, Nov., 1917, l'chg.	101½	102⅛	101½	102
4½s, May, 1917, l'chg.	101½	102⅛	101½	102⅛
4s, May, 1959, l'chg.	99	99½	99	99½
4s, Nov., 1958, l'chg.	99	99½	99	99½
4s, May, 1957, l'chg.	99	99½	99	99½
4s, Nov., 1955-6, reg.	97¾	98⅜	97¾	98⅜
4s, Nov., 1936, reg.	97¾	98⅜	97¾	98⅜
4s, 1918-1919, l'chg.	99½	100⅛	99½	100⅛
3½s, Nov., 1954, l'chg.	86¼	86¾	86¼	86¾
3½s, May, 1954, coup.	86¼	86¾	86¼	86¾
3½s, 1950-1954, reg.	86¼	86⅞	86¼	86⅞
3½s, Nov., 1941, reg.	88¼	89	88⅜	89
3½s, Nov., 1929, reg.	91¼	91⅛	91¼	91⅛

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Western View of the Outlook.

The monthly summary of business and financial conditions in the West issued by the Tootle-Lemon National Bank of St. Joseph adds another to the many expressions of hopefulness regarding the business situation which have come from bankers and others during the last few weeks. Referring to the current discussion of possible complications growing out of the political situation this bank says: "The important fact which is becoming generally recognized, however, is that with business getting better all over the United States the country will probably soon reach a condition where it would be difficult if not impossible for any candidate to long unsettle affairs. That is to say, the country is going ahead at a pace where 'the long future' is virtually assured, and where it would be difficult for anything to permanently hold things back. This is because no one man or one set of men exercise sufficient influence to counteract the benefits which will result from the restless energy of 100,000,000 American citizens, who believe that better times are ahead and who are bound to co-operate toward that end."

Briefer Trust Company Reports.

The New York State Banking Department is now distributing the full reports of the department on the trust companies of the State for last year. The report publishes the statements of the individual trust companies in much briefer form than in the past, for the department has abandoned the practice of publishing the security holdings of the trust companies as well as other information supplemental to the mere statement of assets and liabilities. The text of the report was submitted to the Legislature some time ago. In it are given reasons for the change which has been made in the trust company reports, which is interesting at this time for the reason that it follows closely the argument of those who have been refusing to supply the Pujo committee with the detailed information of the affairs of banks which that committee asked for in its general circular to the banks of the country. The information which the department has ceased to publish, the Superintendent of Banks says, is not of special interest to the general public, and, moreover, according to complaints received from officers of trust companies, has been used in the past as formidable weapons by business rivals and outside concerns. "This department," the Superintendent adds, "has always firmly maintained that information obtained through the exercise of the inquisitorial powers of the State should not be open to the inspection of the public generally."

Postoffice Department vs. Congress.

There is a little inconsistency between the views taken by the Post Office Department and the House in the matter of keeping secret the names of bank depositors and the amounts standing to their credit. On the wall of the postal sub-station in the Custom House, directly below the room in which the Money Trust hearings have been taking place, is posted a promise that the names and deposits of patrons of the Government's Postal Savings Bank will never be made public. Mr. Pujo has demanded this information of some 30,000 banks for the purpose of putting it on the records.

An Uncomplimentary "Expert."

A report was received yesterday from a broker who decided to combine business and pleasure in a trip across the country by traveling on the Gould roads so far as possible. Having dealt in their securities for several years, he felt competent to examine the properties themselves. His report was brief: "Scenery fine, but railroads ten years behind present needs."

Lightest Hour in Eight Years.

Suspense over the outcome of the Chicago convention contributed largely yesterday to making the session one of the dullest this year. The total transactions for the day were only 147,744 shares, but there were periods when the market was almost at a standstill. Between noon and 1 o'clock total transactions just topped 9,000 shares, which is the smallest total in any hour of trading since 1904. The last record for extreme dullness which any one remembered yesterday was in the 69,800-share day on March 10, 1904, when transactions in the noon hour amounted to only 3,800 shares.

Further Shrinkage in Copper Stocks

Following the heavy decline in copper stocks here, the mid-month statistics of copper supplies abroad which came by cable yesterday show that there has been no cessation of the disappearance of copper from the visible sources of supply abroad. The European visible supply on June 15 is figured at 94,706,000 pounds, a decrease since the first of the month of 4,412,800 pounds. Stocks decreased by 940,800 pounds, and the supply afloat by 3,472,000 pounds.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The stock market yesterday averaged up a little over half a point, as indicated by twenty-five typical railroad and twenty-five industrial stocks. The railroads' average gains were greater than those of the industrials. The averages were:

1912.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Sat., June 15	91.64	91.40	91.52	91.52
Mon., June 17	92.23	91.96	92.10	92.19
	Open. Jan. 2.	High. Apr. 26.	Low. Feb. 1.	
†Year's range	91.43	96.34	88.74	

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Sat., June 15	69.60	69.40	69.50	69.56
Mon., June 17	69.86	69.60	69.73	69.82
	Open. Jan. 2.	High. June 6.	Low. Feb. 1.	
†Year's range	64.00	71.40	61.47	

1911.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Sat., June 17	98.36	97.90	98.18	98.20
Mon., June 19	98.83	98.25	98.54	98.56
	Open. Jan. 3.	High. June 8.	Low. Apr. 24.	
†Year's range	91.79	99.57	94.47	

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Sat., June 17	68.50	68.28	68.39	68.39
Mon., June 19	68.67	68.38	68.53	68.52
	Open. Jan. 3.	High. June 5.	Low. Apr. 24.	
†Year's range	62.95	69.76	62.94	

†To latest date named.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

		Maturity.		Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper	5	Apr.	1, '13	100⅜	100¾	3.97
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June	1, '13	100	100¼	4.22
Ches. & Ohio	4½	June	1, '14	99½	99¾	4.63
C., H. & D., purchase money	4	July	1, '13	99⅝	99¾	4.24
Chi. & Alton	5	Mar.	15, '13	99⅝	99⅞	5.58
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July	1, '14	98	98½	5.77
Erie	6	Apr.	8, '14	101	101¼	5.26
Erie	5	Oct.	1, '14	99⅝	99⅝	5.18
Erie	5	Apr.	1, '15	98⅞	99¼	5.33
Gen. Motors	6	Oct.	1, '15	99⅞	100¼	5.96
Gen. Rubber	4½	July	1, '15	97⅝	98	5.22
Hudson Co.	6	Feb.	1, '13	99¾	100¼	5.56
Ill. Central	4½	July	1, '14	99⅞	100	4.50
Int. & Gt. N.	5	Aug.	1, '14	98	98¼	5.87
Int. Harv. Co.	5	Feb.	15, '15	100⅜	100⅝	4.74
Minn. & St. L.	5	Feb.	1, '13	90	95	..
Mo., K. & T.	5	May	1, '13	99⅜	99⅝	5.49
Mo. Pacific	5	June	1, '14	94	95	7.80
M. C. of Mex.	4½	Sep.	1, '13	98⅛	98⅝	5.73
N. Rys. of M.	4½	June	1, '13	98½	98½	6.05
N. Y. Central	4½	Mar.	1, '14	100	100¼	4.33
N. Y. Central	4½	May	1, '15	99⅞	100¼	4.50
Pac. T. & T.	5	Jan.	5, '13	100⅝	100⅞	3.86
St. L. & S. F.	5	June	1, '13	99⅞	100¼	4.87
Southern Ry.	5	Feb.	1, '13	100½	100⅝	3.73
U. S. Rubber	6	Dec.	1, '18	104⅛	104⅜	5.14
Westinghouse	6	Aug.	'13	101¼	101⅜	4.50

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Shares Extreme Sluggishness of Stock Exchange, with Activity in Spots.

Curb trading was in limited volume, except in a few scattered issues, yesterday. One of the features was the interest in the United States Motor issues, which are unlisted. News of the extension of time for the note issue made the common and preferred stocks strong. At the close the common was 5¼ bid, against 3 last week, and the preferred was 19 bid, against 7 last week. The regular industrial list moved narrowly, and was dull. In the mining list, there was renewed activity in Braden Copper, which reported sales of 5,000 from 7 up to 7¼, which was the closing price. British Columbia sold off ⅛ from the opening, at 5⅝. Butte & New York became active, reporting 12,600 shares between the opening at 1 3-16 and 1¾, the close being at 1 11-16. Trading in the bond list was limited to three issues, which were unchanged from opening levels.

Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	*Allied Sec. Co.	89	91	89	91
100	Am. Water W. G. Co. pf.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2,200	Br.-Am. Tob.	27¼	27¼	26⅞	27
600	B. F. G'rich Co.	80¼	80¼	79½	80
550	B. F. G. Co. pf.	108⅞	108⅞	108½	108⅝
50	S. S. Kresge	52	52	52	52
550	L.-W. Bis. Co.	36⅞	36⅞	36¼	36½
31	McA. & Forbes	185	185	185	185
1,500	Man. Tran.	2¼	2¼	2 3-16	2¼
1,500	Mar. of A., new.	9	9	8¾	8⅝
2,500	*Mays Oil	26	26	25	25
20	St. Oil of N. J.	383	383	383	383
850	Un. Cig. Stores	244	244	†242	243½
5	J. S. Youngs	175	175	175	175

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Big Four	43	43	43	43
5,000	Braden Cop.	7	7¼	7	7¼
600	Br. Col. Cop.	5⅛	5⅛	5¾	5⅝
12,600	Butte & N. Y.	1 3-16	1¾	1 3-16	1 11-16
2,000	*C. O. D. Cons.	10	11	10	11
700	Cons. Ariz. Sm.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	D.-Daly Copper	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,000	Diam. Fd. D.	9	9	8	8
22,400	El Paso Con.	1	1 1-16	1	1 1-32
300	Florence	81	90	87	87
600	Giroux Mining.	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5½
600	Gr.-Cananea	10	10	9⅞	10
225	La Rose Con.	3⅝	3⅝	†3¼	3⅝
300	McK.-Darr.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
190	Nevada Hills	2	2	2	2
110	Sil. King Con.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
800	Stewart	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
100	Tonopah Min.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Tri-Bullion	½	½	½	½
3,000	Tuolumne Cop.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
4,000	*Wett. Sil. M.	52	56	52	56

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Braden Cop. 6s	147	147	147	147
15,000	Braden Copper 7s, new	149	149	149	149
25,000	N. Y. Tel, 4½s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots.

The bid and asked prices of listed stocks and bonds of which there were no sales on the Curb yesterday make these comparisons with those of Saturday:

INDUSTRIALS.

	June 17. Bid.	June 17. Asked.	June 15. Bid.	June 15. Asked.
Am. Coal Prod. pf.	109¾	110	109¾	110
Am. Writ. Paper	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Atl., Gulf & W. I.	7	8	7	8
Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	13	15	13	15
Bay State Gas	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Borden's Cond. Milk	128¾	129¾	128¾	129¾
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	106½	107½	106½	107½
Consol. Rubber Tire	16	18	16	18
Consol. Rub. Tire pf.	55	59	55	59
Havana Tobacco	6½	7½	7½	8½
Havana Tobacco pf.	13	17	12	17
Houston Oil	14	15	14	15
Houston Oil pf.	66	68	66	68
Int. Rubber tr. ctfs.	14¾	16	15	16
International Salt	3	6	3	6
J. I. Case pf.	103½	104½	103½	104½
Kayser	83	90	83	90
Kayser pf	107	109	107	109
Kolb Bakery pf.	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝
Lehigh V. Coal Sales	240	244	240	244
Loose-W. Bis. Co. pf.	102⅝	103	102⅝	103
Porto Rican-Am. Tob.	275	280	275	280
R. J. Reynolds	240	245	240	245
Standard Oil (old)	880	910	880	910
Stand. Oil subsidiaries	500	510	500	510
Studebaker Co	36	38	36	38
Studebaker Co. pf.	94	96	94	96
Sulzberger pf.	99	101	99	101
U. S. Lt. & H. new.	18⅞	20	20	21
U. S. L. & H. pf. new.	85	87	87	90
F. W. W'lw'th pf. flat.	113	115	113	115

RAILROADS.

	June 17. Bid.	June 17. Asked.	June 15. Bid.	June 15. Asked.
Amer. Light & Trac.	345	355	345	355
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	108	110	108	110

MINING STOCKS.

	June 17. Bid.	June 17. Asked.	June 15. Bid.	June 15. Asked.
Beaver Consolidated	45	46	44	46
Caledonia Mining	65	75	65	75
Diamond Black Butte	8	9	8	9
First National	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Gold Hill	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
International S. & R.	120	123¼	120	123¼
Kerr Lake	2¾	3	2 15-16	3
Keystone	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Mason Valley	12⅝	12⅝	12	12½
Mines of America	3	3¼	3	3¼
Motherlode Gold	15-16	1	15-16	1
*Nevada-Utah M. & S.	5	7	5	7
Nipissing Mines Co.	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
Ohio Copper	1 7-16	1 9-16	1 7-16	1 9-16
Pacific Smelters	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
South Live Oak	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
South Utah M. & S.	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Tonopah Extension	1⅞	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16
Union Mines	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
United Copper	¾	1	¾	1
United Copper pf.	8	20	8	20
Yukon Gold Mines	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝

BONDS.

	June 17. Bid.	June 17. Asked.	June 15. Bid.	June 15. Asked.
Chicago Elevated 5s	98	98¼	98	98¼
Mason Valley 6s	130	133	130	133
Miami Copper 6s	150	156	150	156
New York City 4½s	100⅞	101	100⅞	101
N. Y. State 4s, new	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100½
Western Pacific 5s	84½	85	84½	85

*Sells cents per share.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Name of Company.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Anglo-Amer. Oil	22	23	21⅞	22¼
Atlantic Refining	387	393	387	397
Borne-Scrymser	100	150	100	150
Buckeye Pipe Line	145	150	140	150
Chesebrough Mfg. Cons.	700	750	700	750
Colonial Oil	135	160	130	100
Continental Oil	800	900	800	900
Crescent Pipe Line	56	60	55	60
Cumberl'd P. Line, Inc.	70	80	70	80
Eureka Pipe Line	315	330	305	320
Galena Signal Oil	225	235	225	235
Galena-Signal Oil pfd.	140	150	135	145
Indiana Pipe Line	93	97	93	100
National Transit Co.	39	41	38	47
New York Transit Co.	287	293	285	300
Northern Pipe Line	115	125	115	125
Ohio Oil	93	96	93	96
Prairie Oil & Gas	260	270	265	280
Solar Refining	450	530	460	550
Southern Pipe Line	220	230	200	215
South Penn Oil	585	605	580	610
S. W. Penn. Pipe Lines	142	147	142	152
Standard Oil (Cal.)	160	165	160	165
Standard Oil, (Ind.)	220	230	222	232
Standard Oil, (Kan.)	190	210	190	215
Standard Oil, (Ky.)	375	400	375	400
Standard Oil, (Neb.)	210	230	205	230
Standard Oil, (N. J.)	380	385	380	385
Standard Oil, subsid. "en bloc"	520	540	510	530
Standard Oil, old stock "all on"	900	925	890	915
Standard Oil, (N. Y.)	422	427	420	430
Standard Oil, (Ohio)	180	190	180	200
Swan & Finch	175	250	175	250
Swan & Finch, warr'ts	75	125	75	125
Union Tank Line	56	59	57	63
Vacuum Oil	163	170	162	172
Washington Oil	20	30	20	30
Waters Pierce Vo.	1,000	1,400	1,000	1,400

Standard Oil subsidiaries "en bloc" and old stock "all on" quotations include all stock dividends and Swan & Finch warrants and the new Vacuum Oil Stock paid up.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

	June 17. Bid.	June 17. Asked.	June 15. Bid.	June 15. Asked.
British-American	26¾	27⅛	27	27¼
Conley Foil	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	185	200	185	200
J. H. Young	177	182	176	183
MacAndrews & Forbes	185	190	185	190
Porto Rico-American	265	275	270	276
R. J. Reynolds	243	250	240	245
United Cigar Stores	243	244	242	244

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday trading was quiet, with the tone firm. Copper was a shade higher for late months.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

Standard Copper—	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Spot	16.75	17.25	16.75	17.25
June	16.87½	17.37½	16.75	17.25
July	17.00	17.35	16.87½	17.25
August	17.00	17.35	16.87½	17.25
September	17.00	17.37½	16.87½	17.25
Lead	4.45	4.55	4.45	4.55
Spelter	6.90	7.00	6.90	7.00
Tin	48.25	48.70	48.25	48.70

The following table of prices obtained on the Metal Exchange in London yesterday for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These figures compare with Friday's closing quotations:

	Monday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	79	0	0	78	2	6
Copper, futures	79	12	6	78	15	0
Pig tin, spot	207	10	0	204	0	0
Pig tin, futures	197	10	0	195	15	0

The market ended strong. Spanish pig lead was up 5s, at £17 15s. Spelter was unchanged, at £25 15s. Cleveland warrants were up 1½d, at 53s 10½d.

NO FREE BROKERAGE.

Exchange Decides Commission Must Be Charged on "Bunched" Orders.

The Stock Exchange which, for more than a year past, has been putting up the fence around its commission rules, has made a new ruling which brings "bunched orders" under the head of transactions for which the full commission rate between members must be charged. It has been the practice when several brokers have orders to buy or sell a stock which might be more advantageously executed as one transaction to combine their bids, or offers, and allow one of the group to execute the enlarged transaction. For instance, if one member has 200 shares, another 300 and another 500 in the same stock at the same price, it has been the custom to combine these into a $1,000 share lot.

The member of the group executing the enlarged order has not charged his fellows a commission under the long-existing practice. The Stock Exchange in announcing its decision on this point yesterday made this statement:

"The Committee on Commissions expressed the opinion that such an arrangement of custom is contrary to the commission law and should not be permitted, and asked the confirmation of said opinion by the Governing Committee. On motion, said opinion was confirmed."

EXTEND LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Lima to Increase Capacity to 1,000 Locomotives a Year.

Plans have been made for an extension of the Lima Locomotive Corporation's plant at Lima, Ohio, providing employment for 4,000 men. The corporation has taken over the Lima Locomotive and Machine Company, which originally manufactured only geared locomotives, but for the last ten years has been steadily extending its business in the railroad locomotive field. The new corporation owns forty-three acres at Lima, and with the proposed extensions will have a plant with a capacity of from 900 to 1,000 locomotives a year.

Financing for the extension has been provided through the sale by the corporation of $2,000,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 20-year sinking fund bonds to Redmond & Co. The bonds are callable at 110. The management of the new corporation will be continued by A. L. White, President, and the other officers of the old company. The Directors are A. L. White, George H. Wall, W. T. Agerter, Ira P. Carnes, O. J. Thomen, of Redmond & Co., and Merle Middletown, who will act as Chairman of the board.

FIX SOUTHERN PACIFIC RATES

No Relief from Long and Short Haul, but Higher Rates Inland.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission denied to-day the application of the Southern Pacific Company for relief from the operation of the long and short haul law on traffic between Portland, Ore., and San Francisco and common points.

It was held, however, that the Southern Pacific had justified the exaction of higher rates southbound from Portland to points inland than to San Francisco. The existing rates, subject at intermediate points to the operation of the long and short haul provision, will stand, the necessary adjustment of rates to be made by Aug. 1.

COMPROMISE COAST RATES.

Freight Tariffs Are Filed by the Transcontinental Rail Carriers.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The transcontinental rail carriers have filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission westbound tariffs, naming rates on commodities from Eastern shipping points to Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Montana, and Wyoming substantially in accord with the compromise schedule of rates agreed upon by the railways and the inter-Rocky Mountain shippers.

The compromise agreement, which is mainly satisfactory to the commission, will become effective immediately.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

With apparently every one interested in National politics and waiting for news from the Republican Convention at Chicago, the market on the Consolidated Exchange maintained a firm tone. Trading was fairly active considering the state of political uncertainty, the sales totaling 21,800 shares, distributed over a list which included forty different stocks. Considering the generally narrow conditions governing Wall Street trading, commission houses handled a good volume of business in odd lots, both in the standard stocks and in the specialties.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
960	Amal. Copper	84⅝	85	84½	84¾
100	Am. Beet Sugar	74½	75	74½	74¾
270	Am. Can	32⅞	34	32½	33⅞
20	Am. Can pf.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
20	Am. Car & Fdry.	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
20	Am. Malt pf.	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
630	Am. Smelting	84	84⅜	84	84⅜
100	Am. Sugar	130⅝	130⅝	130½	130½
140	Anaconda Cop.	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43½
20	A., T. & S. Fe.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
80	Brooklyn R. T.	88⅛	88⅛	88	88
50	Can. Pacific	263	263¼	263	263¼
10	Ches. & Ohio	77	77	77	77
90	C., M. & St. P.	103¼	103⅛	103¼	103¼
20	Col. Fuel & I.	32	32	31½	31½
10	Consold. Gas	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼
10	Dist. Securities	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
30	Erie	34	34¼	34	34¼
20	Gt. Northern pf.	133⅝	133⅝	133⅛	133⅛
20	Inter-Met	20	20	20	20
580	Lehigh Valley	170⅞	171⅜	170⅞	171⅜
40	M. & T.	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
210	Mo. Pacific	37⅛	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞
40	N. Y. Central	118	118	118	118
10	N. Y., Ont. & W.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
30	Nevada Con.	22	22	22	22
20	Nor. Pacific	119½	119½	119½	119½
160	Pennsylvania	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼
50	Pitts. Coal	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
100	Ray Con. Cop.	20⅞	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞
7,000	Reading	165⅛	165⅞	164⅞	165⅞
20	Rock Island	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
10	Rock Island pf.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
140	Tenn. Copper	44⅝	45	44⅝	45
2,150	Union Pacific	168	168⅝	167⅞	168⅝
10	U. S. Rubber	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
8,380	U. S. Steel	68⅞	69⅜	68⅞	69⅛
140	Utah Copper	63⅝	64⅛	63⅝	64⅛
20	Va. Car Chem.	47½	48	47½	48
70	Wabash pf.	16⅝	18	16⅝	17¼
21,800					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Atlanta	.23½	.23½	.23½	.23½
500	Booth	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½
500	C. O. D.	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
500	Comb. Fraction	.16	.16	.16	.16
100	Elkton	.65	.65	.65	.65
300	Mexican	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½
100	Ophir	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
300	Pitts. Sil. Peak	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
100	Tonopah Ext.	1.87½	1.87½	1.87½	1.87½
2,900					

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company's annual meeting will be held July 17. Books close June 15 and reopen July 18.

J. T. N. Dunbar has become associated with Colt, Hartshorne & Picabia, 64 Wall Street, as manager of their bond department.

The Metropolitan Savings Bank, established for sixty-two years, has declared its 118th semi-annual dividend, which is at the rate of 4 per cent. a year.

The Lima Locomotive Corporation has sold $2,000,000 6 per cent. twenty-year sinking fund bonds to Redmond & Co. The proceeds are to be used for the construction of new plants.

Farson, Son & Co. have received the award of $115,000 City of Schenectady 4½ per cent. bonds at $115,288. They are offering these bonds on a 4¼ per cent. basis. The bonds are legal investment in New York for savings banks and trust funds.

The Directors of the Bankers Trust Company have declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable July 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business June 26. This is the first dividend paid since the capital was increased in April to $10,000,000.

Special meeting of the Inland Steel Company has been called for June 25 at Chicago to ratify a $10,000,000 bond issue. The amount to be issued at present will not exceed $2,500,000. The proceeds will be used to build a by-product coke plant, and for other additions and enlargements.

The Royal Bank of Canada has called a special stockholders' meeting for July 3, to vote on the proposed increase of capital stock from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000, increasing the number of Directors to sixteen, and approving the purchase of the Traders' Bank with new Royal shares, which are to be issued at par.

The quarterly dividend declared by the Chatham and Phenix National Bank a few days ago was 2 per cent. and not 1½ per cent., as was erroneously reported in THE TIMES yesterday. This 2 per cent. dividend is payable July 1 to stockholders of record on June 22. The transfer of books will close on that day and will reopen on July 2.

BOURSES OF EUROPE

Bank of England Purchases Bulk of New Gold—Stock Market Is Irregular.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 18.—The Times, in its City article this morning, says:

"There was no unusual demand for money, but the supply was not quite large enough for the market's wants, the India Council calling in some loans. The Bank of England was asked to buy a few short bills, and in consequence day-to-day advances and fixtures were unaltered, while two to three months' maturities were quoted a shade higher by the discount houses.

"The Bank will probably obtain most of the bar gold from South Africa this week, but some has been taken for the Continent.

"Only a small amount of business was done on the stock markets, and the tone on the whole was inclined to be dull at the close. Consols, after being a shade firmer in the early hours, relapsed to Saturday's closing level. Other gilt-edged securities also closed dull on the discovery that a City of Edmonton loan was being underwritten.

"The home railway market was quite flat, in spite of the more favorable labor outlook.

"Canadian Pacific Railway shares were offered from the Continent.

"American shares closed barely steady, as Wall Street operators showed very little disposition to support prices.

"One of the brightest markets was that for Marconi shares, where prices advanced steadily.

"Some leading copper shares showed strength, being favorably influenced by the firmness of the market in the metal and the further decrease in the European supplies of copper."

PARIS, June 17.—Prices were generally firm on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 93 francs 7½ centimes, ex-dividend.

BERLIN, June 17.—The Boerse was quiet and steady to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols money	76 5-16	..	..	—1-16
Consols account	76⅜	..	..	— ⅛
Anaconda	9	43⅞	43½	+ ⅝
Atchison	109⅛	106⅝	106⅝	..
Canadian Pacific	270⅝	263⅝	264⅛	— 1⅛
St. Paul	105⅝	103	102⅞	+ ⅛
Erie	35	34⅛	34	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	53½	52⅛	51⅝	+ ⅝
Illinois Central	129	125⅝	..	..
Louisvl'e & Nash.	160½	156⅜	156⅜	+ ⅛
N. Y. Central	120½	117⅝	..	..
Pennsylvania	63¼	123¼	123¼	..
Reading	84⅝	164⅞	164⅝	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific	112¼	109⅝	109½	— ⅛
Union Pacific	172⅞	168⅜	167⅞	+ ⅜
U. S. Steel	70⅝	68⅞	68⅞	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel pf.	113⅛	110⅜	110⅝	..

Exchange, 4.87¼.

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	9	6	Esperanza	1	10	6
Tomboy	1	5	0	Dolores	1	10	0
El Oro	0	17	0	Stratton's Ind.	0	3	1½

Bank of Germany.

BERLIN, June 17.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand increased	13,909,000
Loans increased	4,152,000
Discounts decreased	12,081,000
Treasury bills increased	38,000
Notes in circulation decreased	40,367,000
Deposits increased	75,534,000
Gold in hand increased	37,926,000

NEW YORK STATE FINANCES.

Receipts and Expenditures Are Greater Than Last Year.

The monthly report of the finances of New York State, published by Controller Sohmer, shows a very large increase in revenues in May over May, 1911, and largely increased general expenditures. The total of revenues is greatly augmented by the adding in of the direct State tax and the secured debt tax, but even if this be deducted to make the statement comparative, the receipts are well on toward $1,000,000 larger. The stock transfer tax, the excises, motor vehicle, and inheritance taxes are larger. The tax on corporations is smaller. The inheritance taxes aggregate in eight months over 60 per cent. more than in 1911, showing that the State is getting ore out of the lowered rates that went into effect a few months ago. The figures of receipts and expenditures are:

Revenues—	May, 1912.	May, 1911.
Excise taxes	$125,392	$56,563
Inheritance tax	1,332,146	818,323
Stock transfer tax	422,825	147,911
Mortgages	201	290
Motor vehicles	138,875	96,973
Corporation tax	646,622	876,810
New corporations	51,617	45,324
Secured debt tax	38,998	......
Direct State tax	3,308,924	......
Other revenues	289,420	333,637
Total	$6,355,020	$2,375,853
Expenditures—General	8,482,614	3,457,553

Fiscal Year, Oct. 1 to May 31.

Revenues—	Oct. 1 to May 31, 1912.	Oct. 1 to May 31, 1911.
Excise taxes	$9,169,400	$7,702,403
Inheritance tax	6,860,868	4,265,760
Stock transfer	2,306,607	1,882,503
Mortgages	1,381,826	1,287,046
Motor vehicles	800,866	661,517
Corporations	4,242,596	4,343,494
Corp. organization	301,988	237,358
Secured debt tax	1,068,591	......
Direct State tax	5,927,341	......
Other revenue	2,618,600	2,448,872
Total	$34,678,687	$22,828,957
Expenditures—General	32,228,284	25,506,252

TRADE RECORDS AGAIN.

Recurring Monthly Story of Highest Figures in Foreign Commerce.

The figures of our foreign commerce in May that came from Washington yesterday again showed new high records, as they have done in every succeeding monthly report of late. The exports totaled $175,895,328, against $153,152,... in May, 1911, and the imports $155,600,724, against $129,814,160 a year ago. We thus had a trade balance of $20,294,604, against $23,338,176 a year ago.

For the eleven elapsed months of the fiscal year the exports were $2,066,603,937, against $1,907,613,462 last year, while the imports were $1,522,136,975, against $1,404,418,921. For the period our trade balance is $544,466,962, against $503,194,541 a year ago.

The increases in our exports are almost exclusively in manufactured articles. In May we had a decline of nearly six millions in agricultural exports, as compared with last year. The non-agricultural exports were therefore $123,836,776, as against $95,333,602 in May, 1911. Our eleven months' non-agricultural exports were $1,154,594,723, against $1,006,141,171.

Both imports and exports are the largest ever recorded in the month of May, and the eleven months' figures also make new high records. Our total trade is nearly $50,000,000 larger than in any previous May.

DIVIDEND ON CARNEGIE CO.

Creditors of Safe Deposit Concern Receive 42.61 Per Cent.

ALBANY, June 17.—Supt. Van Tuyl of the State Banking Department to-day paid to the creditors of the former Carnegie Safe Deposit Company of New York a dividend of 42.61 per cent., amounting to $200,000.

This institution closed its doors on Sept. 23, 1911, largely on account of its relations with the Carnegie Trust Company.

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INVESTMENT FACTS: Our 40-page monthly circular, which can be had upon application, is filled with valuable information that is sure to be helpful in the solution of investment problems. The June issue discusses in an instructive manner the relative merits of preferred stocks and typical investment bonds.
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10 Buckeye Pipe Line...... 147
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3 " " " Kentucky .. 380
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, June 17, 1912.

Total sales June 17, 1912.......... 147,744
From Jan. 1, 1912.......... 66,685,642
Same period last year.......... 50,273,196

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
¾	1⅛	100	Allis-Chalmers	¾	¾	¾	¾	...
1¾	2	200	Allis-C. tr. rcts. 1st pd.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
84⅛	84¾	5,700	Amalgamated Copper	84⅝	84⅞	84¼	84¾	+ ⅛
74⅜	74⅞	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	74½	75	74⅜	74⅞	+ ⅝
33⅞	34⅛	7,600	Am. Can	32½	34¼	32½	33⅞	+1
116⅝	117	1,500	Am. Can pf.	116	116¾	115⅝	116¾	+ ¾
58⅝	59	200	Am. Car & Foundry	58½	58⅝	58½	58⅝	...
31½	32	200	Am. Cities	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	...
82	83⅛	400	Am. Cities pf.	82	82⅛	82	82	+ ⅛
5⅛	6	100	Am. Hide & Leather	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
24	26	50	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	...
23	26½	100	Am. Ice Securities	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
17¼	18	200	Am. Malt	17	17	17	17	— ½
61	61½	900	Am. Malt pf.	61½	61⅜	60½	61	— ½
84⅝	84¾	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	84⅛	84⅞	84⅛	84⅝	+ ⅝
107½	108	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	108	108	108	108	+ ...
157	158	300	Am. Snuff	158	158	158	158	—2
130¼	130¾	500	Am. Sugar Refining	130½	130½	130	130½	+ ¼
121	122½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	121	121	121	121	— ¼
145¾	145⅞	400	Am. Teleph. & Teleg.	145⅝	145⅞	145⅝	145¾	+ ¼
290	294	1,250	Am. Tobacco	291	291½	290	291½	— ½
103⅝	105¾	100	Am. Tobacco pf. new	103½	103½	103½	103½	...
35½	36	300	Am. Writing Paper pf.	36	36	36	36	— ¼
43½	43¾	1,000	Anaconda Copper Co.	43¾	43¾	43⅜	43¾	+ ¼
122	123	200	Assets Realization	122	122	122	122	+1½
106⅜	106½	700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106⅝	106½	106⅜	106½	+ ⅛
103⅝	103⅞	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ⅛
140¼	140½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛	— ⅜
55	55¼	300	Baldwin Locomotive	55	55¼	55	55¼	+ ⅜
108⅛	109	700	Baldwin Loco. pf.	108	108⅛	108	108⅛	+ ⅛
108	108¼	300	Baltimore & Ohio	107¾	107⅞	107¾	107⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	1⅞	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
36⅜	37	200	Bethlehem Steel	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36½	+ ⅜
142¼	144	700	Brooklyn Union Gas	142	142½	142	142½	+1
87⅞	88⅛	600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	88⅛	88⅛	87⅞	88	...
264⅜	265	1,500	Canadian Pacific	264⅜	264⅜	263¾	264⅜	...
77⅜	77½	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	77	77¼	77	77¼	+ ½
17	17⅜	300	Chicago Gt. Western	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	...
103¼	103½	1,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	103⅜	103½	103¼	103½	+ ⅜
2¼	3	100	Chi. Un. Tr. t. r. sta.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
34¼	34½	900	Chino Copper	34	34½	34	34½	+ ½
31½	31⅝	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
115½	...	550	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	115	115½	115	115½	+5½
141½	142	800	Consolidated Gas	141	141½	141	141½	+ ½
35½	36¼	100	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
32	32⅜	300	Distillers' Securities	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
34⅛	34¼	2,600	Erie	34	34	33⅞	34	...
52	52½	200	Erie 1st pf.	52	52	52	52	+ ¼
42	44	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ [illegible]
169	170	100	General Electric	169½	169½	169½	169½	+ ⅝
100	109¼	5	Geo. W. Helme Co. pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	...
4⅜	4½	400	Goldfield Consol.	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
133	133¼	100	Great Northern pf.	133	133	133	133	...
60½	60⅞	3,240	Guggenheim Explor.	60⅝	61	60⅜	60¼	— ¼
19¼	19½	200	Inspiration Con. Cop.	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
19⅝	20	500	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	...
57⅞	57½	200	Inter.-Met. pf.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	...
119¾	120	100	Int. Harvester	119	119	119	119	...
16⅝	16½	950	Int. Paper	16⅝	16⅝	16	16⅝	...
59½	60	100	Int. Paper pf.	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅛
25	25¾	225	Int. Steam Pump	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
25⅞	26	300	Kansas City South	24⅞	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞	+1⅛
171⅝	171¾	5,500	Lehigh Valley	171	171⅝	170¾	171⅝	+ ¾
198½	200	200	Liggett & Myers	198½	198½	198½	198½	—6¼
87	88	400	Mackay Cos.	86⅞	87	86⅞	87	+1¼
4¼	4½	100	Mercantile Marine	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
67½	67¾	1,200	Mexican Petroleum	66⅞	67⅞	66⅞	67½	+1¼
28⅛	28¼	1,700	Miami Copper	28⅜	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ¼
141⅝	142	1,500	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	140½	142	140½	142	+1¼
27¼	28	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
37½	37⅝	3,000	Missouri Pacific	37¼	37⅞	37¼	37½	+ ½
31	31¼	1,000	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	31	31⅛	31	31	+ ⅛
22	22⅛	1,000	Nev. Consol. Copper	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
74½	75½	200	New York Air Brake	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ½
117¾	118¼	400	New York Central	117½	117¾	117½	117¾	— ⅛
134⅛	135	22	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	135	135	135	135	...
34⅝	35¼	300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	34¼	+ ⅜
87⅛	88⅜	100	N. Y. State Rys., ex d.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ¼
111⅝	112	1,400	Norfolk & Western	111⅝	111⅝	111¼	111⅝	+ ⅛
82	82½	100	North American	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ ¼
59	64	100	No. Ohio Tr. & Light	60	60	60	60	+ ½
119¼	120	300	Northern Pacific	119½	119½	119⅜	119⅜	+ ¼
98	...	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel. pf.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	...
123¼	123⅜	600	Pennsylvania R. R.	123½	123½	123¼	123⅜	+ ⅛
113⅜	114	100	People's Gas, Chi.	114	114	114	114	...
103½	105	200	Philadelphia Co.	104	104	104	104	+1¼
187½	190	500	P. Lorillard Co.	190	190	187½	187½	—2½
111	112	100	P. Lorillard Co. pf.	112	112	112	112	—1⅞
20⅞	21	600	Pittsburgh Coal	21	21	20½	20⅞	...
88½	90	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	90	90	90	90	...
34½	35	100	Pressed Steel Car	35	35	35	35	+ ½
109½	112	100	Pub. Serv. Corp., N. J.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ¼
6¼	7	410	Quicksilver	6	6½	6	6½	+ ½
9½	10	135	Quicksilver pf.	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
35	35½	100	R'way Steel Spring	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	...
20⅜	20⅝	2,000	Ray Consol. Copper	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	...
165⅜	165⅞	29,600	Reading	164	165⅞	164⅛	165⅞	+1¼
23½	24	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	24	24	24	24	+ ½
24⅛	24⅞	500	Rock Island Co.	25	25	24¾	24¾	...
49½	50	300	Rock Island Co. pf.	49⅝	50	49¼	50	+ ⅜
25	26½	200	St. Louis & San Fran	25	25	25	25	+1½
24¼	25	300	Seaboard Air Line	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	...
54	54½	300	Seaboard Air Line pf	54	54¼	54	54¼	— ⅛
188½	189¼	300	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	189½	189½	189½	189½	...
54	54½	1,200	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	52	54	52	54	+2
99	101	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf.	100	100	100	100	...
109⅜	109½	500	Southern Pacific	109	109¼	108⅞	109¼	— ¼
28¼	28½	100	Southern R'way ext.	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
74¼	74⅝	400	South. R'way pf., ext.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ¼
28¼	29¼	35	Standard Milling	29¼	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	...
44	44⅝	200	Tennesee Copper	45	45	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
112	113¼	1,200	Texas Co.	111¼	112	110¼	112	+1
6½	7½	100	Tol. R'way & Light	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
106	107	150	Twin City R. Transit	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅛
110	110¼	900	Underw'd Typewriter	110⅝	112	110½	110¼	+ ¼
11½	12	300	Union Bag & Paper	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
168⅜	168⅞	10,700	Union Pacific	168⅞	168⅞	167⅞	168⅞	+ ¼
90	90½	100	Union Pacific pf.	90½	90¼	90¼	90¼	...
104½	106	100	United Dry Goods pf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	—1
20	21½	200	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅝
63½	64	500	U. S. Rubber	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	+ ¼
81½	82¼	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	+ ¼
69¼	69⅜	27,000	U. S. Steel	68⅞	69⅜	68¼	69¼	+ ½
110¼	110⅜	400	U. S. Steel pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ⅛
63½	64	2,700	Utah Copper	63⅞	64¼	63⅞	64	+ ⅛
47½	48¼	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47½	+ ½
116	117½	200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	117½	117½	117	117	+1
17	17¼	900	Wabash pf.	16½	17⅝	16½	17¼	+ ¾
10¼	11½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	11	11	11	11	— ½
52¼	55	22	Wisconsin Central	52½	52½	52½	52½	...

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales June 17, 1912.......... $2,082,000
From Jan. 1, 1912.......... 382,193,500
Same period last year.......... 434,168,500

Jap Gov 4½s, st in 2,000....92¼; 1,000....92⅜
2d Series 2,000....91¾; 1,000....91
N Y City 4s, 1958 3,000....99⅞
4s, 1959 6,000....99¼; 3,000....99⅞
4½s, 1957 19,000....107
N Y City 4¼s 1,000....101⅛
4¼s, 1962, temp rcts 9,000....100⅜
Adams Express 4s 1,000....83
Allis-Chalmers 5s 2,000....61⅝
Am Cot Oil 4½s 5,000....98⅛
Am Cotton Oil 5s 3,000....94½
Am Ice Secur 6s 2,000....79½
Am Smelt Secur 6s 9,000....104¾
Am Tobacco 6s 20,000....120¼
Am Tobacco 4s 2,000....95¼
Am Wr Paper 5s 10,000....89⅝; 21,000....90
Armour & Co 4½s 5,000....91⅝; 1,000....91⅞
A, T & S F gen 4s 47,000....98
adjsmt 4s, stpd 7,000s10f....90¼; 3,000....90½; 11,000....90⅛
conv 4s, 1955 1,000....106⅝; 7,000....107
Balt & O gold 4s 19,000....98; 1,000....97⅞
registered 1,000....96⅝
P, L E & W V 4s 9,000....90⅝
S W Div 3½s 15,000s6f....91
B R T gold 5s 1,000....105¼
ref conv 4s 1,000....89⅝
Buffalo Gas 5s 5,000....62
Cent Leather 5s 2,000....95⅝; 14,000....95½
Central N E 4s 5,000....93; 3,000....92⅝
Ches & O con 5s 13,000....109⅞
conv 4½s 1,000....93
Chi & Alton 3s 20,000....72½
Chi & Alton 3½s 14,000....63⅜
C, B & Q gen 4s 2,000....96; 5,000 c....96; 22,000....96
joint 4s 11,000....96½; 5,000....96⅜
registered 10,000....96⅜
Ill Div 3½s 3,000....87
Chi Gas Lgt & C 1st 5s 2,000....103⅜
Chi Gt Westn 4s 12,000....78¼
Chi, I & L ref 6s 1,000....127
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A 2,000....98; 2,000....97⅞; 10,000....97½
conv 4½s, sub rcts, full pd 46,000....102; 15,000....102¼; 42,000....102; 5,000....102⅛; 10,000....102; 21,000....102⅛
C & P W 5s 5,000....105⅜
Chi, M & P Sd 4s 1,000 c....98
Chi & N W gen 4s 3,000....97⅞; 17,000....98
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s 4,000....89; 5,000....89⅛
C, R I & P R R 4s 7,000....69⅝
Chino Copper 6s 1,000....150
Col Industrial 5s 5,000....82; 5,000....81½; 3,000....82
Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1934 4,000....96
Den & R G con 4s 10,000....85
Del & Hud 1st & ref 4s 5,000....98⅝
Det U Ry con 4½s 1,000....77⅝
Dist Secur Corp 5s 3,000....74⅝; 1,000....74½
Du P de N Pow 4½s 5,000....89⅛
Erie 1st con 7s 1,000....116¼
1st con 4s 5,000....89⅝
Ft Wh & R G 1st 1,000....79
Gt Northn ref 4¼s 1,000....101
Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B 6,000....12¼
Ind Steel 5s, J P M & Co tr rcts 6,000....101; 20,000....100⅞
Inter-Met 4½s 5,000....81⅝; 22,000....81½; 5,000....81⅝; 2,000....81¼; 15,000....81⅝
Internatnl Nav 5s 1,000....78⅛
Inter Paper 6s 1,000....104
Kan City So 5s 2,000....98¼
Lack Steel 5s, 1915 3,000....98¼
Lake Sh & Mich So 4s, 1928 1,000....93⅞
3½s, registered 1,000....88
Liggett & Myers 7s, temp bonds 11,000....120⅝; 6,000....120⅞
Ligg & Myers 5s 6,000....94⅞; 3,000....95
Lou & N gen 6s 2,000....118
unified 4s 10,000....99
Mex Petroleum 1st ref conv 6s, Series A 10,000....98; 5,000....99; 5,000....98
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 2,000....94⅝; 3,000....94⅞; 500....95
2d 4s 3,000....80¼
s f 4½s 5,000....88; 2,000....87⅞
St L Div 4s 1,000....76
Mo Pac conv 5s 500....85¼
M & E 1st 7s 55,000....105¼
Nat Rys of Mex prior lien 4½s 2,000....89¼
N Y Cent gen 3½s 14,000....87
deb 4s, 1934 3,000....93; 1,000....92⅞
Lake S col 3½s 1,000....81½
N Y G, El L, H & P col tr 5s 10,000....103¼
pur money 4s 2,000....88½
N Y Railwys temp ref 4s 1,000....79⅞
temp adj 5s 5,000....52⅜
N Y Teleph 4½s 2,000....99¼
N Y, West & B 4½s 1,000....100
Nor & Wn conv 4s, sub rcts, full pd 25,000....111⅛; 10,000....111; 10,000....111¼
Pocah C & C 4s 10,000....92
Northn Pacific 3s 500....69¼
Northn Pacific 4s 1,000....99½; 2,000....99⅝
Ore Short Line 1st con 5s 2,000....110½
Pac Tel & Tel 5s 2,000....100⅝; 1,000....100
Penn conv 3½s, 1915 11,000....97⅜; 10,000....97¼
P Lorillard Co 7s, temp bonds 8,000....121⅝
P Lorillard Co 5s 6,000....95
Pub Serv C s f 5s 2,000....98½
Ray Consol 1st 6s 6,000....121; 5,000....122; 5,000....121; 2,000....122½
Reading gen 4s 47,000....98; 5,000s6f....97⅞; 2,000....97⅞
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s 3,000....104
St L & San Fran Ry gen 5s 1,000....107½
St L & San Fran R R gen 5s 1,000....87
St L S W con 4s 5,000....81⅝
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s, stpd 2,000....88; 6,000....87⅞; 5,000....88; 1,000....88⅛
So Pac 1st ref 4s 56,000....94⅝; 2,000....94⅞; 10,000....94⅞
Southn Ry 1st 5s 7,000....107⅞
gen 4s 10,000....78⅝
Stand Millg 1st 5s 1,000....86
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000....108; 10,000....107½
Third Av ref 4s 19,000....82½
con 4s, tr ctfs, stamped 8,000....74½
Tol, St L & W 4s 1,000....60¼
Tri City 5s 2,000....98¼
Un Pac 1st 4s 421,000....100⅜; 12,000....100⅞
1st & ref 4s 1,000....96⅜; 1,000....97
U R Rs of S F 4s 5,000....66⅜
U S R & Imp 5s 1,000....89¼
U S Rubber 6s 1,000....104⅝
U S Steel Cor s f 5s 1,000....102¼; 11,000....102⅛; 1,000....102⅛; 5,000....102¼
registered 8,000....102; 500....102⅝
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s 12,000....99
Va Ry & Pow 5s 6,000....96⅛; 5,000....96⅞; 1,000....97
Wabash 1st 5s 10,000....105½
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s 7,000s10f....68¼; 3,000....68½; 7,000s20f....68½; 5,000....68⅝; 12,000....68⅝; 1,000....68⅝; 4,000....68⅝; 15,000....68⅝; 3,000....68⅝; 60,000....69; 14,000....69¼; 75,000....69½; 5,000....69⅜; 13,000....69⅞; 56,000....70; 15,000....70¼; 40,000....70; 10,000....70¼; 25,000....70; 21,000....70¼; 2,000....70¼; 9,000....70¼; 1,000....70; 7,000....70¼; 34,000....70¼; 4,000....70¼; 3,000....70; 5,000s20f....70; 24,000....70¼
Cent Tr ctfs of deposit 4,000....69; 1,000....68⅞
stamped 5,000....67
Equit Tr Co cts of dep sts 7,000....66; 2,000....66½; 4,000....66⅝; 4,000....66⅝; 9,000....66⅞; 2,000....67; 2,000....66⅞; 10,000....67⅛; 25,000....67⅛; 8,000....67⅛; 20,000....67⅛; 17,000....67⅛; 5,000....67⅛; 10,000....67⅛; 28,000....67⅛; 15,000....67⅛; 5,000....67⅛; 15,000....67⅛; 35,000....68
Wabash, Pitts Ter 1st, Colum Tr ctfs 20,000....33½
Wab, Pitts T 2d 5,000....1⅝
Trust Co ctfs 5,000....2⅝
West Shore 4s 5,000....99⅝; 5,000....100
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s 1,000....82⅞; 1,000....83

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 17.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston compares as follows:

	June15,'12.	Income for Week.	June17,'11.
Loans	$239,063,000	$6,422,000	$219,548,000
Circulation	8,240,000	*12,000	7,123,000
Deposits	205,199,000	12,011,000	189,182,000
Due banks	79,955,000	*92,000	83,033,000
U.S. deposits	701,000	*26,000	3,070,000
Res. agts.	36,427,000	883,000	37,419,000
Exc. clg.	16,533,000	676,000	17,679,000
Due from	27,550,000	1,333,000	25,715,000
5 p.c. fund	421,000	......	362,500
Leg. tender	4,562,000	*58,000	3,306,000
Specie	27,364,000	2,340,000	26,724,000
Surplus	2,503,143	921,000	2,894,000
Surp. N. Y.	7,004,143	*978,000	10,283,000

*Decrease.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100½	101
2s, c, 1930	100½	101¼
3s, r, 1918	102	102⅝
3s, c, 1918	102	102⅝
4s, r, 1925	114	114⅝
4s, c, 1925	114	114⅝
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100½	101
Pan 2s, r, 1938	100½	101
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101⅜	102
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101⅜	102

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	205	220
Alb & Susq.	265½	..
Alle & W.	130¼	..
Allis-Ch pf.	2½	10
Do 1st pd.	5⅛	5¼
Am Ag Ch.	61¼	61¾
Do pf.	100	101¼
A B S pf.	100¼	101¼
A B S & F.	95½	96½
Do pf.	140¼	142
A C & F pf.	118½	119
Am Coal.	72	100
Am Cot O.	51⅞	53
Do pf.	96	98
Am Exp.	210	220
Am Linseed	14	14¼
Do pf.	37½	38
Am Locom.	41½	41⅝
Do pf.	107	108¼
A S pf, B.	89	89½
Am Sn pf.	100	106
Do new.	100	105
Am St Fd.	36½	38
Am T & C.	..	77¼
Am Tob pf.	105½	107
Am Woolen.	28	29½
Do pf.	91	92¼
Ann Arbor.	15	35
Do pf.	60	90
Assoc Oil.	44½	45½
B & O pf.	87½	88
Beth St pf.	69½	71⅛
Bruns Term	8⅝	10
B, R & P.	111	113½
Do pf.	128	150
But'k Co.	33¼	34¼
Canada So.	67½	69
Cent Leath.	24⅞	25⅝
Do pf.	91	92½
C R R of N J.	370	395
C & S A T.	117½	119⅝
Chi & Alt.	18⅝	23
Do pf.	30	40
Chi Gt W pf	33	34
C, I & L pf.	50	80
C, M & St Paul pf.	140¼	143
C & N W.	135	136
Chi, St P, M & Om.	130	135
Do pf.	155	161
Chi Un Tr pf cts sta.	5½	6½
C, C, C & St L.	53	57
Do pf.	100¼	105
Cleve & P.	168¼	..
Col & So.	39	41
Do 1st pf.	74	75
Do 2d pf.	66½	70
Corn P R.	14⅞	15⅝
Do pf.	80¾	81½
Crex Carpet	83	88
Cub-Am S.	..	45
Do pf.	93	95
Del & Hud.	167	168
D, L & W.	535	550
D & R G.	19⅝	20¼
D M & Ft D.	5	9
Det & M.	115	..
Do pf.	103	..
Det Un Ry.	65	70
D, S S & A	9	9⅝
Do pf.	18	21
Du P de N Pow pf.	95	..
Erie 2d pf.	40⅜	42
Ev & T H pf.	..	105
F M & S.	18	20
Gen Chem.	140	145
Do pf.	110	111¼
Gen Motors	33	35
Do pf.	75	75½
G & S Tel.	115½	..
Gt Nor Ore ctfs.	41	41¼
G.W.Helme.	180	190
Hav Elec.	80	..
Do pf.	..	96
Hock Val.	124¼	..
Homestake.	93	98
Ill Cent.	126⅝	127¼
Do I I.	88⅛	..
Inger-Rand.	105	..
Do pf.	98	..
Int H pf.	117½	122
Int St P pf.	79	80
Iowa Cent.	11	13
Do pf.	25	29
K C, Ft S & M pf.	77	80
K C So pf.	59¾	60
K & D M.	7½	8¼
Do pf.	50	60
K I, Chi, pf.	60	78
Lack Steel.	34	35
Lacl Gas.	105	106
Do pf.	90	100
L E & W.	14	16
Do pf.	38	38¾
Lake Shore.	464	..
L & M pf.	111⅞	118
Long Island	50	54
Louis & N.	156½	157
Mackay Cos pf.	68½	69¼
Mah C R.	600	1,000
Man Beach.	2	5
Man Elev.	134	136
May Dep St.	77½	80
Do pf.	104¼	106¼
Mer M pf.	18	19¼
Mich Cent.	160	190
M, St P & S S M pf.	150	154
Do l l.	85⅜	87
Mo, K & T pf.	59½	62
Mor & Es.	170	180
N, C & St L.	161	190
Nat Bis.	155¼	156
Do pf.	130¼	131
Nat Enam.	15½	17
Do pf.	90	94
Nat Lead.	57¼	57½
Do pf.	107½	109⅝
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	66	70
N O, M & C pf.	27½	30
N Y, C & St L.	56	60
Do 1st pf.	103	112
Do 2d pf.	84	90⅞
N Y Dock.	20¼	..
Do pf.	40	49
N Y, L & W.	121	130
Norf South.	46	50½
N & W pf.	87	91
Ont Mining	1½	2⅜
Pabst B pf.	110½	112
Pac Coast.	90	100
Do 1st pf.	85	105
Do 2d pf.	90	100
Pac Mail.	32½	33¾
P T & T.	49½	50
Peo & E.	13½	15
Pere Marq.	..	30
Do 2d pf.	..	38
Phelps-D'ge, ex div.	215	..
P, C, C & St L.	107⅝	108½
Do pf.	115	117
P, Ft W & C.	169¼	..
Pitts St pf.	101	102⅝
P, Y & A pf.	163¼	..
Pr St C pf.	100	101½
Pullman Co.	159½	161
R R Sec, I C stk cts.	85¼	89
R S S pf.	98¾	101½
Rdg 1st pf.	87⅞	89
Rdg 2d pf.	96¼	98¼
Rens & Sar.	185½	..
R I & S pf	79	80¼
R, W & Og.	128	..
R G M Co pf.	105	112
R'ly Co pf.	101	102
St L & S F 1st pf.	62	64½
Do 2d pf.	35⅜	36
St L & S F, C & E I ctfs.	120	..
Do n ctfs.	52	58
Do pf ctfs.	107	111
St L S W.	32¼	33½
Do pf.	75½	76¼
So P R S.	70	80⅜
Do pf.	105	..
So Ry, M & Ohio ctfs	81½	83
Stand M pf.	63¼	63⅞
Texas Pac.	23⅞	24
T P L Tr.	93⅞	97½
Third Av.	37⅜	38⅝
T, P & W.	15⅛	..
T, St L & West.	14	15
Do pf.	30	32
T C R T pf.	140⅜	145
Und T pf.	111½	115
U B & P pf	59	64½
Un Cig M.	60⅛	62½
Do pf.	105	110
Un Dry G.	99	101½
Un Rys Inv.	30⅛	30⅞
Do pf.	58⅞	60
U S C I P pf.	57½	59
U S Exp.	94½	97
U S Ind A.	38⅞	39¾
Do pf.	103	103⅞
U S R & I.	75½	76
U S R & R.	2¼	3
Do pf.	5	7
U S R 1st pf.	111¼	112
Va I, C & C	56	60
Va Ry & P.	47½	50
Vulcan Det.	20½	25
Do pf.	84	95
Wabash	7	7¼
W F Exp.	140	145
Wayman-B.	200	..
Do pf.	100	112¼
West Md.	57½	58
West Md pf.	77	81
West Un T.	82½	82⅞
Westingh'se	73¼	78½
Do 1st pf.	118	120
Wh & L E.	7	8
Do 1st pf.	23	25

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

TWIN CITY LINES—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
1st week June	$156,165	$155,060	$105
July 1-June 7	3,350,283	3,215,215	135,068

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH reports to the up-State Public Service Commission for the quarter ended March 31:

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross	2,331,998	2,043,344	2,069,494
Net after tax	674,678	604,062	664,633
Other income	217,763	234,360	183,304
Total income	892,441	838,421	847,937
Surp. aft. chgs.	417,264	370,616	380,289

DELAWARE & HUDSON COMPANY reports to the up-State Public Service Commission for the quarter ended March 31:

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross	5,273,921	4,867,395	4,514,342
Net after tax	1,627,840	1,504,952	1,506,735
Other income	1,016,636	407,620	446,884
Total income	2,644,476	1,912,572	1,952,619
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,414,525	706,189	752,742

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SYSTEM reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for April—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Mileage	9,873	9,779	94
Freight rev.	5,688,192	5,387,009	301,183
Pass. rev.	3,178,152	3,247,611	*69,459
Tot. op. rev.	9,560,346	9,326,739	233,607
Mt. w. & str.	1,225,971	1,417,052	*191,081
Mt. of equip.	1,376,467	1,081,481	294,986
Trans. exp.	3,107,935	2,949,398	158,537
Tot. op. exp.	6,134,684	5,833,814	300,870
Taxes	481,919	448,916	33,003
Oper. inc	2,913,598	2,979,770	*66,172
July 1 to April 30—			
Freight rev.	60,591,579	61,853,501	*1,261,922
Pass. rev	32,822,230	33,471,014	*648,784
Tot. op. rev.	100,134,134	101,875,007	*1,740,873
Mt. w. & str.	11,860,376	13,189,615	*1,329,239
Mt. of equip.	13,555,766	13,155,237	400,529
Trans. exp.	31,685,195	30,366,726	1,318,469
Tot. op. exp.	62,522,660	62,259,719	262,941
Taxes	4,481,143	3,791,121	690,022
Oper. inc	33,226,024	35,949,134	2,723,110

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for May—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross	595,340	579,446	593,702
Expenses	412,570	364,070	403,443
Net	182,769	215,376	190,258
11 mos. gross	6,791,785	6,210,411	6,305,246
Expenses	4,588,157	4,378,503	4,385,688
Net	2,203,628	1,831,908	1,919,557

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CANADIAN NORTHERN EXPRESS CO. reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for April—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Total rct. fr. op.	63,662	43,503	20,159
Exp. priv., debit	24,796	16,448	8,348
Total oper. rev.	38,865	27,054	11,811
Total oper. exp.	18,966	13,567	5,399
Net oper. rev.	19,899	13,487	6,412
Taxes	540	141	398
Operating inc.	19,359	13,345	6,013
July 1 to April 30:			
Total rct. fr. op.	501,053	375,281	125,771
Exp. priv., debit	194,253	143,679	50,574
Total oper. rev.	306,800	231,602	75,197
Total oper. exp.	163,891	127,342	36,549
Net oper. rev.	142,908	104,260	38,648
Taxes	3,431	1,416	2,014
Operating inc.	139,477	102,843	36,633
Mile. steam rds.	4,022	3,369	652.3
Mile. other lines.	22	22	....

KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY and EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BROOKLYN for May—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Gross oper. rev.	409,701	371,914	37,786
Op. exp. except tax and deprec. charges	184,404	169,036	15,368
Taxes	34,500	32,500	2,000
Deprec. charges.	53,877	43,028	10,849
Total oper. exp.	272,782	244,564	28,218
Net oper. rev.	136,918	127,349	9,568
Non-oper. rev.	3,836	3,442	393
Bond disc. written off	1,689	1,689	....
Fixed charges—bond interest	70,546	63,046	7,500
P. & L. surplus.	68,518	66,056	2,461
Jan. 1 to May 31, inclusive:			
Gross oper. rev.	2,199,994	1,938,934	261,060
Op. exp. except tax and deprec. charges	888,622	807,132	81,489
Taxes	171,500	162,500	9,000
Deprec. charges.	303,442	229,687	73,755
Total oper. exp.	1,363,564	1,199,319	164,245
Net oper. rev.	836,430	739,615	96,814
Non-oper. rev.	22,531	23,689	1,158
Bond disc. written	8,445	8,445	....
Fixed charges—bond interest	352,733	315,233	37,500
P. & L. surplus.	497,783	439,626	58,156

The Treasury Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for Saturday and the elapsed periods of the month and the fiscal year as follows:

	June 15.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,044,074	$14,124,388	$290,154,549
Internal rev	1,609,580	12,942,373	278,555,777
Corporation tax	355,983	2,065,558	6,920,627
Miscellaneous	616,714	5,089,312	55,973,788
Total receipts	3,626,353	34,221,553	640,604,741
Expenditures	1,969,391	28,768,152	641,613,446
Surplus	1,656,961	5,453,430	*1,008,705

*Deficit.

RUBBER CAPITAL INCREASED.

Stockholders Ratify Proposal to Make It $120,000,000.

The proposal to increase the capitalization of the United States Rubber Company from $75,000,000 to $120,000,000 was ratified at a meeting of the stockholders in New Brunswick yesterday. More than two-thirds of both the common and the preferred stock was cast in favor of the increase. The purpose is to extend the company's business. An amended certificate of incorporation was filed at Trenton covering the increase in the capital stock, divided into $70,000,000 first preferred, $10,000,000 second preferred, and $40,000,000 common. The first and second preferred are non-cumulative, the former paying dividends at 8 per cent. and the latter 6 per cent. The fee for filing the certificate was $9,000.

The financial plan, of which the increase in capital is a part, calls for the issuance of $5,000,000 common stock as a stock dividend to common shareholders. This will be declared at to-day's meeting of the Directors. The $10,000,000 second preferred stock will be converted by exchange into $7,500,000 first preferred, and $10,000,000 of the new first preferred stock will be sold to stockholders whose subscriptions will furnish working capital and provide for the extensions planned.

WHAT are you going to do with your July dividends? Money grows rapidly when interest is added to principal. If you place your surplus in well selected Public Utility Bonds, you will make the most satisfactory investment possible in the market to-day.

We have prepared a diversified list describing bonds with an average yield of over 5% and having the prime essentials of a good investment—marketability and safety.

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ROB'T S. ROSS, Vice President. WM. J. FIELD, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAY S. PERKINS, Assistant Treasurer. J. RICHARD TENNANT, Assist. Secretary.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
$200,000.00
Five Year Six Per Cent Coupon Bonds

will be sold on Monday, July 15th, 1912, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the State Treasurer of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.

THESE bonds are issued to pay deficit in appropriation bonds, and will be in denomination of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) each, interest payable on the first days of September and March; both principal and interest being payable at the office of the State Treasurer of New Mexico. The bonds are redeemable one-fifth each year in serial number, commencing with number one.

These bonds will be dated July 1, 1912, and are issued under the authority of an act of the First State Legislature of the State of New Mexico, entitled "An Act Providing Funds and making Appropriation for the first fiscal year, for the expenses of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments, for the payment of interest on State Indebtedness and Sinking Funds, requirements thereof, to defray the expenses of Educational, State and Charitable Institutions and Hospitals, and all other expenses required by existing laws of the State of New Mexico, and making appropriations for deficiencies in revenues of former fiscal years, which deficiencies were incurred by the requirements of existing laws."

No bids will be considered for less than the par value of the bonds, nor unless accompanied by a certified check on a solvent bank or trust company payable to the State Treasurer of New Mexico, for at least two per cent. of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Deficit Loan" and enclosed in a sealed envelope directed to the "Treasurer of the State of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M."

The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Further description of these bonds will be mailed upon application to

O. N. MARRON
Treasurer of the State of New Mexico.

Santa Fe, June 14, 1912.

To the
HOLDERS OF TEMPORARY NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES
for
FIRST AND SECOND PREFERRED STOCK
of
UNITED LIGHT AND RAILWAYS CO.
Portland, Maine.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of Temporary Negotiable Certificates representing First and Second Preferred Stock of United Light and Railways Company of Portland, Maine:—

(a) Transfer books of Temporary Interim Certificates will be closed at the close of business June 22d, 1912.

(b) Upon presentation of properly endorsed Temporary Certificates to the Continental and Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, Illinois, on or after July 1st, 1912, the holders of Temporary Certificates will be entitled to receive regular cerificates for First and Second Preferred Stock, issued to holders of record of Temporary Certificates at the close of books, June 22d, 1912.

(c) Holders of Temporary Certificates will also receive, upon presentation of Temporary Certificates, properly endorsed, checks payable to their order for interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the First Preferred Stock, and at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the Second Preferred Stock, from May 20th, 1912, to June 30th, 1912.

The Company requests prompt delivery on and after July 1st, 1912, to the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, of the Temporary Certificates.

Dated June 17th, 1912. Chicago, Illinois.
UNITED LIGHT AND RAILWAYS CO.
By FRANK T. HULSWIT, President

6% and over on your money on FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS in New York City

Over half of this bond issue *has been sold* to merchants, professional men and estates. We own and offer, subject to previous sale, the balance of this issue, secured by FIRST mortgage on free and clear real estate IN NEW YORK CITY, valued at three times the bond issue.

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☞SEND FOR PROSPECTUS "A."

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. 53,386 for 100 shares in the name of "Lehman Brothers." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. GRACE R. BUMSTED, Executrix, Owner.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys, 170 Broadway, New York City.

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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Admlalty annd equity. 78—Rnnd Mfg v. Pitts Water & Heat Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 17.—Following is the Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow:

184—Hecker vs. Levy; 657—People vs. Williams; 181—Boldt vs. A. M. & W. H. Wills Co.; 97—Demas vs. Oswego Films Pulp and Paper Co.; 47—Haley vs. N. Y. Central; 202—U. S. Trust vs. Daniel; 179—International Text Book vs. Connelly; 210—Cluett vs. Couture.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Brady, J. Litigated motions. 1—Bingham v. Clifford. 2—Matter of Sedgwick Av. 3—Walters v. Walters. 4—Spellman v. Terminal Warehouse Co. 5—Conti v. Post. 6—Marto v. Nat Biscuit Co. 7—Harbeson v. Harbeson. 8—Riley v. Preston. 9—Schermerhorn v. Greenwald. 10—Mershon v. Kosch. 11—Boteler v. Frank. 12—Negro v. City of N Y. 13—Goodman v. same. 14—Same v. same. 15—Gerrish v. same. 16—Barnard v. same. 17—Kelleher v. same. 18—Babcock v. same. 19—McGay v. same. 20—Opsgord v. same. 21—Rutter v. same. 22—Spinack v. Bergman. 23—Rooney v. Foster. 24—Matter of Glass. 25—Lilienthal v. Lone Star Boat Club. 26—McElroy v. Goldstein. 27—Lingel v. Stern. 28—Landesman v. Bonuccelli. 29—Gould v. Hallam. 30—Joseph v. Herzig. 31—Whitmore v. Amsterdam Av Realty Co. 32—Joseph v. Geer. 33—Weber v. Dworkowitz. 34—Edwards v. Ryan. 35—Christ v. Christ. 36—Brookhouse v. Farley. 37—Guardian Trust Co v. Black. 38—Johnston v. Goldsmith. 39—Haug v. Hildenbrand. 40—Fischman v. Levy. 41—Matter of Martin. 42—Wilson v. Waite. 43—Matter of Mitchell. 44—Myers v. Stein. 45—Fairweather v. Tide Water Bldg Co. 46—Stroll v. Brody. 47—Knobel v. Wasser. 48—Same v. same. 49—Leiner v. Hal & Co. 50—Same v. same. 51—Leopold v. Albert. 52—Hansen v. Reliance Motor Boat Co. 53—Fawcett v. O'Donnell. 54—E Thompson Co v. Greenwald. 55—Landeker v. Property Sec Co. 56—Met Life Ins Co v. Lyman. 57—Same v. same. 58—Reeves v. Reeves. 59—Mandelbaum v. Williston. 60—Dietz v. Dietz. 61—Prentiss Tool & Supply Co v. Manhattan Ry. 62—Hunts Point Estates v. West Mt Vernon Realty Co. 63—Felt v. Casselman. 64—Thumann v. Thumann. 65—Terry v. Thomas. 66—Froma Realty Co v. Levy. 67—Matter of Sondern. 68—Matter of 15th to 18th Sts, N R. 69—Weber v. Weber. 70—Liberman v. Grantz. 71—Smith v. Clarke. 72—Grein v. Goldberg. 73—Rosenstiel v. Seklis. 74—Dederick v. Dederick. 75—Thumann v. Thumann. 76—Smith v. Smith. 77—Musinsky v. Koerner. 78—N Y Metal Selling Co v. Earle. 79—People v. Mock Duck. 80—Lanier v. Dodge. 81—Stroll v. Brody. 82—Cerfus v. Bernhard. 83—Katz v. Doges Cont Co. 84—Same v. same. 85—Same v. same. 86—Salomon v. Farrell Co. 87—Cascade Hotel Co v. Orleans R E Co. 88—Matteh of Auerbach. 89—Wisch v. Hogan. 90—Wilson v. Mirsky. 91—Katz v. Mandel. 92—Jahn v. Happel. 93—Matter of Kingsley. 94—Matter of Jacoby Co. 95—Wilson v. Blanchard.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McCall, J. Motions. Preferred causes. 5183—Hanly v. Horton & Co. 5401—Quinlan v. Olson Const Co. 5757—Farmers' L & T Co v. Mortimer. 5643—Farley v. Avidan. 3619—Osborne v. Thorn. 4324—Kinsman v. Kinsman. 1398—Mullin v. Jones. General calendar. 4968—Feinglass v. Feinglass. 3777—Terhune v. Terhune. 2907—Brand v. Driggs. 4743—Uhlfelder v. Boltan. 2884—Girsch v. Gotham Lith Co. 4976—Doherty v. Wallace. 4988—Kaplan v. Kaplan. 5020—Shapiro v. McKinnon. 4778—Meyer v. Lithauer. 4501—Pollak v. Interborough R T Co. 3158—Weinstein v. Standard Gas Light Co. 3569—Belden v. Brown. 4360—Fordon v. Fordon. 4978—Mizl v. Hyman. 4998 Hyman v. Mizl. 5000—Esmont v. Esmont. 5038—Lee v. Lee. 5140—Schurmacher v. Burke & Sons Co. 149—E F Keating Co v. Rossman & Bracken Co. 3594—Arcaro v. Arcaro. 3997—Pell v. Pell. 4670—Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co v. Stephen Merritt Co. 4492—Van Nest Woodworking Co v. Church of St. Brendan. 4694—Stumpf v. Robin. 2932—Kopelman v. Morganthau Co. 3748—Crooker v. Electric Protection Co. 4993—Levy v. Levy. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J. 6906—N Y Butchers' Dressed Meat Co v. M Strauss Co. 6928—N Y Butchers' Dressed Meat Co v. Strauss. 6966—Security Bank v. Carnegie Trust Co. 6926—Cornell v. Donin. 6978—Serage v. Ware. 6196—Cleary v. Dykeman. 6487—Branich v. Danker. 6401—Pianco v. Tekulsky. 6940—Gilbert v. Ambrose. 6904—Silver Motor Co v. Koenig. 6219—Davidson v. Engertl. 6767—Helfstein v. Irvine. 6563—Berner v. B'd of Education. 6685—Lawrence v. same. 6992—Kains v. Kains. 6831—Luscomb v. Lindenhurst Shoe Co. 6987—Bronx Borough Park v. Denlin. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gavegan, J. 7451—Maiorea v. Myers. 4506—Seaman v. Keystone Const Co. 938½—McDonough v. Staten Island R R. 7779—Fearon v. N Y Life Ins Co. 5335—Dekker v. Browne. 7403—Magee v. N Y Tel Co. 4241—Levy v. Beck. 2715—Martin v. Anglo-Am Authors Ass'n. 4898—Isenberg v. Setauket Spring Water Co. 4899—Hickey v. Sloane. 1240—Gargulio v. F C Linde Co. 7797—Murtha v. M Reid Co. 7766—Kaplan v. H H Uris Iron Works. 7813—Conway v. Norcross Bros Co. 7856—Beohm v. Avenue Railway. 1334—Bodenheim v. Koller. 4906—Driscoll v. Cadillac Hotel Co. 3120—Klein v. Frankel. 4412—Sheridan v. McCallum. 4854—Redmond v. Kastens. 4855—Redmond v. Kastens. 3786—MacKay v. J. F. Blanchard Co. 5112—Catterson v. Milliken Bros. 5118—McGettrick v. Dillon. 7796—Donovan v. Foundation Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT — Trial Term — Part IV.—Platzek, J. 4690—Clausen v. Conn. Cab Co. 4962—Whitaker v. City of N Y. 4781—Gurr v. same. 4896—Collins v. same. 4911—McDermott v. Taylor. 4932—Chrison v. Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. 5075 — Plazk v. Prager. 5083—Ruscigno v. Ruppert. 5088—Smith v. Sanitary Fire Proofing, &c, Co. 5099—Doyle v. Weber. 5100—Watkins v. Weiser. 5104—Golden v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Cohalan, J. 4823—Cirasella v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. 1021½—Heller v. Nassau Elec R R. 4936—E Magnus v. Levering & Garrigues. 4937—A Magnus v. same. 4938—La Magino v. Mathew Wilson & Co. 4940—Hauck v. Thaw. 4945—Perlman v. I Blyn & Sons. 745—Long v. City of N Y. 5102—Lehanka v. Rosenberg. 5103—Madden v. Kayton Taxicab Garage Co. 5105—Crivello v. City of N Y. 5106—McInnis v. Braender. 5107 — Musinsky v. Koerner. 5108—McInnis v. Braender. 5109—O'Donnell v. Hearn. 5111 — McCaffrey v. Mendelsohn. 4615—Strybos v. Schaefer. 4939—Browne v. N Y Livery and Auto Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT — Trial Term—Part VI.—Guy, J. 4546—Sweet v. Ellis. 4665—Fedden v. Rosenheimer. 4666—McCabe v. Rosenheimer. 4446—Wortzman v. Pelli. 4966—Redding v. American Sugar Refining Co. 4979—Isaacson v. Central Stamping Co. 4973—Cloran v. Kipp. 5117—Syelep v. Handelsman. 5120—Bloch v. Pastime Amusement Co. 5121—Fritze v. Godward. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Erlanger, J.—4751—Mellen v. S. W. Bowles & Co. 5001—H. Mason v. Welsbecker. 5002—M. Mason v. same. 4749—Somer v. Gordon. 4638 — Olney & Warren v. City of New York. 4991 — Maloney v. Brown & Lapin Realty Co. 5010 — Brennan v. Monahan. 4943—Schorr v. Naddelman. 5213—Underwood v. Lion Brewery of New York City. 5215—Knoss v. Smith. 5216—Finkelstein v. Volk. 5217—Epstein v. Straus. 5218—Same v. same. 5220—Leana v. City of New York. 4240—Metzger v. Campe. 4988—Chermus v. Arbuckle. 281—Korn v. Altman. 4749—Somer v. Gordon. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Delany, J. 5023—Orshansky v. Safferson-Weisberg Co. 91—Post v. Sharkey. 4918—McIntyre v. Gray. 5128—Uhl v. Brady. 5129—Uhl v. Brady. 5135—Murray v. M. Reid & Co. 5139—Meriture v. Neptune Bathing Co. 5172—Molk v. Malcolm. 5173—Meininger v. Chappell. 5174—Walsh v. Buccollo. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Ford, J. 5037—Fargo v. Andstein. 5033—Davies v. Morton. 5176—O'Neill v. O'Neill-Adams Co. 5179—Deutsch v. Horbeck. 5180—Weingarten v. Ravitch. 5183—F Kleinman v. City of N Y. 5184—J Kleinman v. City of N Y. 5191—Strauss v. Citron. 5199—Bragg v. Packard Motor Car Co. 5200—Lenahan v. City of N Y. 6202—Baum v. City of N Y. 5041—Winkler v. Penn Tunnell & Term R R. 5028—Spence v. Foster. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J. 5062—Van Reen v. Brogan. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Brady, J. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Pendleton, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Bischoff, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Davis, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Dugro, J. 475—Royal Live Fish Co v. Central Fish Co. 2586—Perkins-Goodwin Co v. Post & Davis Co. 3308—St Clair v. Klaw. 4373—McAvoy v. Minsky. 4691—Schneider v. Goldfinger. 4797—Osterling v. G P Sherwood & Co. 4937—Franklin Automobile Co v. Harrington. 4940—McNelus v. Reliance Steel Foundry Co. 135—Quinn v. Wolfe. 2250—Jackson v. Hellenic Trans Steam Nav Co. 4514—Cholakis v. Gottlieb. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Goff, J. 4885—Higbie v. Peterson. 4265—Schultze v. Fitzgibbons. 6794—Dunn v. City of N Y. 4958—Kindgen v. King. 5120—Same v. Mandel. 4468—Cascade Hotel Co v. Orleans Real Estate Co. 2065—Buente v. Collins. 270—Am Auditing Co v. Regan. 4623—Geus v. Cohn. 447—Spencer v. Hardin. 1951—Jones v. Beaver Nat Bank. 6544—Knight v. Rothschild. 3376—Thompson v. Jackson-Steinway Co. 4892—MacDonald v. MacDonald. 4105—Murray v. Dale. 4117—Belfono v. Miller. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Hotchkiss, J. 4925—Jungman v. Naumberg. 2803—Crone v. Baker. 5113—Schattman v. Maze R Co. 291—Reilly v. Steinhart. 4155—Burke & Sons Co v. City of N Y. 3304—Warner v. Nelson. 4750—Law v. Gramercy Park Const Co 4936—Cross & Brown Co v. Hereman & Co. 4699—Sinnott v. Healy. 4632—Sayer v. Lesser. 4908—Merriman & Co. v. Rafalsky. 4132 to 4137—Macey v. Wood. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion calendar: Minnie Saltzman, &c; Elizabeth Maines, Elizabeth Maines, Elizabeth Maines, Elizabeth Maines. Fanny Maguire, Henry Jacobs, George Kempf, William E. Allen, Guiseppe Corella, John A. Doyle, Enoch Ludin, Mary Hanberry, Louis Luter, Hanny Biegel, Harriet F. Harding, Samuel F. Myers, Charles Cunz, Jacob Weintraub, Ellen S. Carroll, Tauba Rosenthal, Charlotte Scaholm, Ann E. Schneider, Fausto Mora, Alexander Miller, William J. Sheehy, Louise Hutter, Peter Belloni, Rebecca R. Glass, John G. Diegan, Herman Wronkow, Minnie Saltzman, &c., Margaret T. Van Nest, Elizabeth F. Jennings, Bernard McGarity, Ellen M. Hennessy, Ellen M. Hennessy, David C. Sullivan, Hiram Benner, Isaias Meyer, Isaias Meyer, Isaias Meyer, James A. Kerrigan, William J. McKeown, Alice G. Fosdick, Celia Kabat, George E. L. Hyatt, Anna W. MacLaren, Jane Cuff, Mary E. Dale-Burke, Patrick Shine, Thomas Mitchell, Harris Silechnik, Christopher Balmsforth, Harriet E. Ostrander, Mary E. Lithauer, Harriet L. Packard, Edwin H. Benjamin, Mary Campbell, Charles Hauselt, Emma Parkinson, William Wood, Claus Droge, Joseph E. Simmons, Elizabeth D. G. Lane, Bradley N. Phelps, Manuel A. Martinez, Julia S. Wright, Abraham Schlesinger. Wills for probate: David Gunn, Margaret Gethins, Thomas O'Brien, Matilda Wynkoop, William Haggerty, James W. Westerfield, Maria Stephenson, Percy H. Brundage, Mary F. Le Moult, Frederick Jacob, George H. Peabody.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Schmuck, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., La Fetra, J.; Part V., Lynch, J.; Part VI., Finelite, J.; Part VII., McAvoy, J.; Part VIII., Delehanty, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part I. Room, at 9:45 A. M. 7779—Josinski v. Interborough Co. 8106—Rausch v. Linch. 7856—Shapiro v. Levison. 8091—Reibach v. Rice. 8092—Reibach v. Rice. 8118—Moore v. Whitridge. 7839—Gratenstein v. Interborough R T Co. 8041—Reed v. Discher. 7677—Adler v. Katz. 8126—Hinz v. Luckenbach. 8136—Reynolds v. Iles. 8142—Peppler Real Estate & D Co v. Craig. 8143—Greene v. Sonore Chime Co. 6044—Jacobs v. Edward. 7756½—Newgass v. Shulhof. 7663—Colthas v. Bourgue. 6429—Lipschitz v. Rosenberg. 4362—Hammer v. Aschkensky. 7790½—Freedlander v. Roskowitz. 6712—Farano v. Christal. 8059—Marks v. Lane. 7351—Florida F & F Co v. Freeman. 8104—Pike v. Central Hudson S Co. 7878—Man Wrecking, &c, Co v. Eidlitz. 8098—Grossman v. Fahy. 8045, 8046—Glockner v. Kazan. 846½—Gersman v. Walpole. 8128—Ulrich v. Bath. 8148—Schmerdtfeger v. Alt. 8153—Kupfer v. Finn. 11641½—Erde v. Erde. 7861—O'Neill v. N Y & Porto Rico S S Co. 7076—Cavanagh v. Crest Realty Co. 6373—Pierce v. Christman Piano Co. 7756—Weinberg v. Weinstein. 8008—Schatz v. Mayer. 7960—Broadsky v. Rosenberg. 8053—Silinsky v. Levy. 8060—Villone v. Melrose R Co. 7590—Respoli v. Whitridge. 7441—Pierce Rupert Co v. Pakress. 8116—Etin v. Joline. 8117—Cohen v. Joline. 8119—Schlesinger v. same. 11410—Ullman v. Strauss. 8162—Kaiser v. Whitridge. 8169—Wush v. Nissenbaum. 6508—Martell v. Wallace. 6700—Kaufman v. Pye. 7855—Charlton v. Trawley Transp Co. 8047—London v. Koch. 8064—Berg v. Erkins. 8065—Reiss v. Joline. 7940—Bleiman v. Corn. 7911 Kerrigan v. Houpt Mfg Co. 6314—Kinney v. Assoc Cont & Builders. 4285—Aintley v. Warner. 8149—Weiss v. Youngs. 6102—Weidler v. Rosenberg. 8170—Duberstein v. Hall Co. 8171—Mathews v. Hogan. 8173—Central Brew Co v. Joline. 8176—Brazil v. Shaunessy. 8179—Hexter v. Durland Co. 8182—Carpenter v. Underwriters R & T Co. 8185—Lerner v. Valentine. 8185½—Nussbaum v. Santini. 8186½—York Mfg Co v. Schubert. 8187½—Silverman v. Hildebrant. 8186—De Bermingham v. Marrkel. 8187—Hoyler v. Frocter. 8188—Hauer v. Semel. 8189—England v. Block. 8193—Hardenbergh v. Employers' Liability Assurance Corp. 8194—Schryver v. Bliss. 8196—Burns v. Caldwell Wingate Co. 8197—Gafney v. Hempstead Plains Aviation Co. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., case on; Part IV., case on; Part V., clear; Part VI., clear; Part VII., clear; Part VIII., case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Donnelly, J. 4585—Greenman v. Angott. 4518—Pooley Furniture Co v. Teal. 4556—Acunto v. Barberi. 4614—Dawson v. Millitello. 4609—Replansky v. Wurtzel. 4252—Gray v. Moran. 4597—Fitzgerald v. Kalt Lumber Co. 4562—Geisman v. Progressive L G Co. 4641—Stewart v. Schoenholts. 4649—Grimm v. Berg. 4563—Fruhoff v. Glassheim. 4619—Cohen v. O'Neill. 4162—Schreiber v. Solomon. 4163—Same v. same. 4482—McMurtry v. Tannenbaum. 4642—Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc., v. F. Lindinger Cafe. 4165—Wilcox v. Pompean Stores Co. 4487—Fleming v. Bowery Savings Bank. 4557—Pinkofsky v. Glass. 4142—Harris v. Chandler. 4570—White Co v. White Motor Co. 4571—Weber v. Greenhut. 4574—Conklin v. Palmer. 4608—Gomberg v. Pinnacle Realty Co. 4495—J P Duffy Co v. Todebush. 4586—Curtis v. Solomon. 4610—Handman v. Handman. 4525—Cellile v. Illinois Surety Co. 4587—Spiehandler v. Ontario Thread Co. 4618—Coe v. Freedman-Atkins Co. 4624—Lanchick v. Gorham. 4633—Markell v. Canning. 4636—Bankers' Encyclopaedia Co v. Home Trust Co. 4651—Froehlich v. Schindler. 4497—Hudson Trust Co v. McMullen. 4383—Met Printing Co v. Stein. 4501—G H Tooker Co v. Canfield Paper Co. 4537—Oberman v. Jacobs. 4594—Guardian Trust Co v. Obermeyer. 4630—Toric Optical Co v. Bechtold. 4403—Unger v. Sherwood. 4606—Levine v. Gordon. 4626—Graham v. Miller. 4631—Barrett v. Sutphin. 4638—Shatzkin v. O'Brien. 4643—Pacord v. Kamber. 4647—Randall v. Sayford. 4650—Wortman v. Roschberg. 4653—Parker v. Sommerville. 4654—Helleistein v. Morrison. 4656—Schmitz v. Hart. 4663—Patti v. Mass Bonding Co. 4664—Ferrara v. same. 4665—Seragusa v. same. 4666 Guiffre v. same. 4667—Berretto v. same. 4668, 4669—Musce v. same. 4670—Botta v. Barbieri. 4671—Hahn v. Schorer. Case on.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Hahnemann Hospital v. Goodman—Archibald Douglas. Thomas v. Thomas—Phoenix Ingraham. Bucking v. Perk—Leopold N. Harburger. Crow v. McCarthy—Emanuel J. Silberstein. Hunts Point estate v. West Mount Vernon Realty Co.—Perseval H. Gregory.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J. N. Y. Life Ins. Co. v. Kolbe—John Reilly.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. State Bank v. Fox—Jacob Silberstein.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Blackmar, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J., Part V., Clark, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Putnam, J. 2855—Keyel v. City of New York. 4193, 4194—Sherwood v. Israel. 4178—Kavanagh v. B H R R. 6613—Derbyshire v. Keystone Varnish Co. 7500—Kaskell v. Tack et al. 4143, 4144—Joseph v. Weiss. 1441—Richardson v. Angelobeck. 1109—Harris v. Levy. 2669—Bennett v. Keuffel & Esser Co. 7638—Fogerty v. Atlantic Amusement Co. 2664—Weber v. Eppig Brewery. 2524—Law v. Myers. 1751—Gitlitz v. Faeber. 7027—Shafer v. N Y Life Ins Co. 5518—Kaufman v. Sugarman. 2388, 2389—Grossman v. Salzer et al. 7491—Williamsburg Trust Co v. Berger. 7323—Leary v. Higginbotham. 15—Myers v. City of New York et al. 4233—Voorhies v. Pierce. 3221—Gleason v. Nassau R R. 1518—Bydel v. Comman. 1131—Aetna Life Ins Co v. Shawmut Construction Co. 2322—Harvey v. B H R R. 2916—Byers v. Lyons. 2182—Gardner v. Pickford. 7312—McLaughlin v. B H R R. 7893, 7894, 7895—Burns et al v. Feldman Construction Co et al. Highest number reached on regular call, 4422.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kapper, J. Motions. 1—Matter of Stanley Av. 2—Herzig & Sons Co v. Russ. 3—Matter of Holbrook. 4—Matter of Howell. 5—Matter of Stewart. 6—Matter of Fischler. 7—Matter of Mulcrone. 8—Matter of Tucker. 9—Matter of Chester St. 10—Kiendl v. Kiendl. 11—Kiendl v. Kiendl. 12 Kiendl v. Kiendl. 13—Matter of 6th Av (Waldron.) 14—Matter of 77th St. (Waldron.) 15—Sill v. Hill. 16—Von Lintig v. Raab et al. 17—Matter of Flatbush Av. extension 4th Av. Rapid Trans. R. R. 18—Matter of Schaeffer, Covert & Eldert Sts. (Young.) 19—Matter of Sullivan St. 20—Carcione v. McDonald & ano. 21—Trouve v. Pennsylvania Steel Co. 22—Rini v. Rini. 23—Bennett & ano v. Pease & ano. 24—People ex rel Sealshipt Oyster System v. Blydenburgh et al.. 25—Matter of Kelly. 26—Nemirowsky v. Roaner et al. 27—Keterle v. Hartman & ano. 28—Turner v. Motz et al. 29—Matter of Sommer et al. 30—Matter of Brooklyn Av. 31—Mehl v. Uptegrove Cigar Box Lumber Co. 32—Donchian v. Importers Refinishing Co. 33—Joseph v. Joseph. 34—Schenker v. Barg. 35—Rozwadow Young Men's Asn v. Langwell. 36—Zimmerman v. Klein & ano. 37—Gilmartin v. Gilmartin. 38—Guardian Trust Co. v. Sutter Av. Constr Co & ano. 39—Matter of Donnelly (Conkling.) 40—Matter of Church Av. (Duryea.) 41—Shaw v. Shaw. 42—Goutzner v. Kaufman.

SURROGATES' COURT—Ketcham, S. The wills of Emma E Blake, Joseph Frust, and William C Horn. The accountings in the estates of Sarah J Frasse, Eliza Stumpf, J Tricartin, Elizabeth Martin, Thomas Colgan, Julia O'Sullivan, Delia M Cook, L Darde, Auguste Fiedman, John Krumeauer, R Nemzer, Henry Hanley, Rose Doherty, and T Sinnott. The estates of Rose M Dolan, D H Barnes, A Alcott, Louis Vihlim, and Lynch, infants. Contested calendar. The will of Katherine Brandes.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Hirschberg, Burr, Thomas, Woodward, and Rich, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar. 185—Matter of Remsen. 196—Same. 267—Gordon v. McLennan 268—Loughlin v Wocker. 269 — Belden v. Donohue. 270—Van Tuyl v. New York Real Estate Security Co. 271—Matter of Shorwitz. 273—Village of Haverstraw v. Eckerson. 274—Jones v. Dow. Enumerated day calendar. 315—Corso v. Nassau R R. 290—People v. Smith. 349—Bowman v. Furber. 396—People v. Rizzo. 458—Rammuro v. Illinois Surety Co. 459—Consentino v. same. 460—Roselle v. B. Q Co & S R R. 461—Frank v. Hawkins. 463—Peabody v. Kent. 464—Mulcahey v. Federal Sugar Co. 465—Stern v. Owens. 466—Aldrich v. Borden's Condensed Milk Co. 469—Game v. B U E R R. 470—Jacobs v. Ciancimino.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Marean, J. 2168—A P Nogle Co v. Mulvaney. 2158—Robbins Dry Dock Co v. City of N Y. 2287—Carnright v. Mullin. 2288—Curley v. Schultz. 2290—Keller v. Keller. 2291—Miller v. Roselle Realty Co. 2300—Gast v. Gast. 2301—J R Smith & Co v. Gelhardt. 2308—Bachrach v. Ehlers. 2313—White v. City of N Y. 1905—Meyer v. Meyer. 107—Maehr v. City of N Y. 2001—Rosenblum v. Tolkow. 2094—Lecorn Bldg Co v. Karp. 1268—McCaul Contract Co v. Cohen. 1712—McManus v. McManus. 1687—Travis v. Montfort. 2273—Dumont, Mort & R Co v. Mutual Poultry Co. 1387—McKenzie v. McKenzie. 2073—Bodenstein v. Bodenstein. 2065—De Laney v. Cave. 1629—Schoenherr v. Bklyn Con Drug Co. 2279—Doring v. Doring. 2282—Mehl v. Mehl. 1894 Tiedmann v. Bahrenberg. 1640—Egbert v. Egbert. 1043—Fischer v. Fischer. 2028—Frear v. Lewis. 2036—Aetna Natl Bank v. Kramer.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Thompson, J. Joseph Dawe, Samuel Gottlieb, Aaron Schnitzer, Angelo Mario, Catherin Hughes, and Charles Harris.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Fawcett, J. Henry Brody, Julius Levine, Nicholas Kelly, William Reed, and Sherman Wallace.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part IV.—Nye, J. John D. Fowler, William Umbert, Martin Kolinoski, William Todman, and Hyman Cohen.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelly, J. Cases must be ready for trial in their order when reached on the calendar, or they will be set over until the November term. 462—Hickey v. L I E & Con Co et al. 465—Dickert v. Will. 447—Jung v. Fluhr and another. 456—Tully v. Seymour et al. 461—Hendrickson v. Hayes et al. 464—Gumley v. Donovan and another. 385—Amitrano v. United Merchants Press. Highest number reached on the calendar, 473.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Benedict, J. 818—Chopoy v. L I R R Co. 821—McKenna v. L I R R Co. 829—Reuzulli, an infant, v. L I R R Co. 832—Carroll, as admx, v. L I R R Co. 307a—Matiwetzky v. L I R R Co. 202—Reilly v. Early. 822—Grutzner, an infant, v. Kaufman et al. 677—Blasius v. Standard Oil Co. 745—Block, an infant, v. Farmer Motor Car Co. 280—Schueler v. Dooley. 782—Decker v. Brooklyn H R R Co. 153—Trainer v. N Y & Q Co R R Co. 810—Hutchinson v. N Y Central & H R R R Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call: 824—Carey v. Helm and another. 784—Woodrich v. Penn Term R R Co. 825—Carey v. Lange. 828—Danhardt, an infant, v. Dahlberg. 833—Vaccarella, an infant, v. Muller and another. 835—Curey v. Joline et al. 1204—First Nat Bank of Jamaica v. Ryan. 166a—Scanlan v. Hinckley. 74—Dertenger, an infant, v. Weil. 1135—Castellan, as admx, v. New York Telephone Co. 370—Flaherty v. the Onward Construction Co. 781—Willis v. Brooklyn H R R Co. 816, 817—Frank v. Brooklyn H R R Co. Highest number reached on the general calendar, 835.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. 3473—People v. James Cassidy. 3567—People v. Samuel Stutzle. 3308—People v. Bruno Winowski. 3540—People v. Salvatore Fieto. 3541—People v. Dominick Krubo.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Keogh, J. —Fisher v. Wakefield Park Realty Co. 146½—Lewis v. Stern. 118—Curtin v. Healy. 31—Marsh v. City of Yonkers. 339—Biggers v. N Y C & H R R Co. 375—Power v. same. 287—Liberty Brew Co v. Kern. 1900—Jone v. N Y & Stamford Ry Co. 240—Jewell v. Witt. 511—Salter v. Roth. 275—McCabe v. McGrane. 689—Ryan v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 690—McCausland v. same. 361—Perry v. Conn Cab Co. 506—Welsinsky v. City of Yonkers. 427—Dallavas v. Abbey. 463—Roberts v. N Y Transp Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 1063—Griffith v. Am Bridge Co. 480—Heimbeck v. Harlem Ind Hygia Ice Co. 495—Messin v. Int R T Co. 496—Devivo v. Ciaguilio. 516—Hupfel's Sons v. Haywood. 522—Yawre v. Weidman. 534—Fowler v. Gorham. 276—Connolly v. Casey. 281—Mongen v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 328—Cubben v. Rogers. 337—Hanson v. Emerson Engine Co. 404—Johnson v. Putnam Foundry Co. 426—Tisdale v. Jackson. 468—Schofield v. Hadden Con Co. 473—Blackwell v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 484—Reed v. McMullen Co. 537—Haines v. Radcliffe. 539—Prister v. Witter. 540—Haug v. Receiver West Elec R R Co. 851—Mulli v. B H R R Co. 476—Lowth v. N Y Tel Co. 556—Shaw v. Village of Mamaroneck. 541—Carney v. Young, as receiver. 543—Farrell v. Gordon. 544—Hughes v. Underhill Brick Co. 545—Morgan v. Prudential Life Ins Co. Highest number reached, 545.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Morschauser, J. 285—Ladarela v. Ammirate. 273—Harris v. Cushman. 186—Delfrate v. Paradise. 296—Giacominox v. Simonelli. ..—Sherwin v. Tunick. 268—Van Scoy v. Murphy. ..—Gilligan v. Gilligan. ..—Siebrecht v. Siebrecht.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE,
BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT,
CITY OF NEW YORK.

Public notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held this day the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line has under date of December 30, 1909, made application to this board for the grant of the right, privilege and franchise to construct, maintain and operate a street surface railway upon and along Desbrosses, Vestry, Washington, Greenwich and Canal Streets, Borough of Manhattan, to and across the Manhattan Bridge and upon and along Flatbush Avenue Extension and other streets in the Borough of Brooklyn, from the Desbrosses Street Ferry, Borough of Manhattan, to the Long Island Railroad Depot, Borough of Brooklyn; and

Whereas, Section 172 of the Railroad Law and Sections 72, 73 and 74 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapters 629 and 630 of the Laws of 1905, provide for the manner and procedure of making such grants; and

Whereas, In pursuance of such laws, this board adopted a resolution on January 7, 1910, fixing the date for a public hearing thereon as February 4, 1910, at which citizens were entitled to appear and be heard, and publication was had for at least fourteen (14) days in "The New York Press" and "The World," newspapers designated by the Mayor, and in the "City Record" for ten (10) days immediately prior to the date of hearing, and the public hearing was duly held on such date; and

Whereas, This board has made inquiry as to the money value of the franchise or right applied for, and proposed to be granted to the Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line, and the adequacy of the compensation to be paid therefor; now, therefore, it is

Resolved, That the following form of the resolution for the grant of the franchise or right applied for by the Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line, containing the form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right, be hereby introduced and entered in the minutes of this board, as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby grants to the Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line the franchise or right fully set out and described in the following form of proposed contract for the grant thereof, embodying all of the terms and conditions, including the provisions as to rates, fares and charges, upon and subject to the terms and conditions in said proposed form of contract contained, and that the Mayor of the City of New York be and he hereby is authorized to execute and deliver such contract in the name and on behalf of the City of New York, as follows, to wit:

PROPOSED FORM OF CONTRACT.

This contract, made this day of 1912, by and between The City of New York (hereinafter called the City,) party of the first part, by the Mayor of said city, acting for and in the name of said city, under and in pursuance of the authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said city (hereinafter called the Board,) and the Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line (hereinafter called the Company,) party of the second part, witnesseth:

In consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties hereto do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

Section 1. The city hereby grants to the company, subject to the conditions and provisions hereinafter set forth, the following rights and privileges:

First—To construct, maintain and operate a street surface railway with the necessary wires and equipment for the purpose of conveying passengers and property in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, in the City of New York, upon the following routes:

(1) Beginning at a point in the marginal way adjacent to the North River at or near the Desbrosses Street Ferry, thence by double track in, upon and across the marginal way and West Street to Desbrosses Street, thence by double track in and upon Desbrosses Street to Washington Street, thence by single track in and upon Washington Street to Vestry Street, thence by single track in and upon Vestry Street to Greenwich Street, thence by double track in and upon Vestry Street to Canal Street, thence by double track in and upon Canal Street to a point easterly from the Bowery and opposite the property acquired by the city for a terminal to the Manhattan Bridge, thence southerly in, upon and across Canal Street to a point on the southerly side thereof where a connection can conveniently be made with the tracks to be constructed by the city upon said Manhattan Bridge, its approaches and terminals.

Also a branch beginning at and connecting with the above described route at the intersection of Washington and Desbrosses Streets, thence by single track in and upon Desbrosses Street to Greenwich Street, thence by single track in and upon Greenwich Street to Vestry Street, and there connecting with the above described tracks in said last-named street, all in the Borough of Manhattan.

(2) Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Nassau Street, where a connection can conveniently be made with the tracks to be constructed by the city upon the Manhattan Bridge, its approaches and terminals, thence by double track in, upon and across Nassau Street to Flatbush Avenue Extension, thence by double track in and upon Flatbush Avenue Extension to its intersection with Fulton Street, thence by single track in and upon Fulton Street to Rockwell Place, thence by single track in and upon Rockwell Place to Flatbush Avenue, thence by single track in and upon Flatbush Avenue to Fourth Avenue, thence by single track in and upon Fourth Avenue to Atlantic Avenue, thence by single track in and upon Atlantic Avenue to Third Avenue, thence by single track in and upon Third Avenue to Flatbush Avenue, thence by single track in and upon Flatbush Avenue to Livingston Street, thence by single track in and upon Livingston Street to Hoyt Street, thence by single track in and upon Hoyt Street to Fulton Street, thence by single track in and upon Fulton Street to Bridge Street, thence by single track in and upon Bridge Street to Flatbush Avenue Extension, and there connecting with the above-described double track in Flatbush Avenue Extension, all in the Borough of Brooklyn. And to cross such other streets and avenues, named and unnamed, as may be encountered in said routes. Provided, however, that nothing in this contract shall be construed as permitting more than a double track in any portion of said routes or branches thereof in which there already exist street surface railway tracks.

The said routes with turnouts, switches and crossovers hereby authorized are shown upon a map entitled: "Map showing proposed track of the Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, City of New York, to accompany petition to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, dated December 30, 1909," and signed by F. W. Rowe, President, and J. C. Brackenridge, Engineer; a copy of which is attached hereto, is to be deemed a part of this contract, is to be construed with the text thereof, and is to be substantially followed, provided that deviations therefrom and additional turnouts, switches and crossovers which are consistent with the foregoing description, and the other provisions of this contract may be permitted by resolution of the board.

Second—To operate the cars of the company upon two (2) tracks when constructed upon the Manhattan Bridge and approaches thereto, such tracks to be assigned to the company by the Commissioner of Bridges; beginning at a point in the southerly side of Canal Street upon the land acquired by the city for bridge terminal purposes, in the Borough of Manhattan, and there connecting with the tracks of the company first above described, thence in and upon said bridge terminal to the approach to the Manhattan Bridge in the Borough of Manhattan, thence upon and along said bridge approach to the Manhattan Bridge, thence upon and along said bridge to the approach thereto in the Borough of Brooklyn, to land acquired for the Manhattan Bridge terminal in the Borough of Brooklyn, thence upon and along said land to Nassau Street, and there connecting with the above-described tracks in Nassau Street. The said route is more particularly shown upon the map hereinbefore referred to and is to be operated by the company as a continuous route in connection with the routes hereinbefore described.

Section 2. The grant of the right or privilege to construct, maintain and operate said railway from a point in the marginal way adjacent to the North River at or near Desbrosses Street Ferry to the entrance to the Manhattan Bridge and upon the approach thereto upon the routes hereinbefore described in the Borough of Manhattan, and from the entrance to the Manhattan Bridge to the intersection of Atlantic Avenue with Fourth Avenue, upon the routes hereinbefore described in the Borough of Brooklyn, is subject to the following conditions which shall be complied with by the company:

First—The consent in writing of the owners of half in value of the property bounded on said streets and avenues to the construction and operation of said railway shall be obtained by the Company within six (6) months from the signing of this contract by the Mayor, and a copy of such consents shall be filed with the Board within such time, or in the event that such consents cannot be obtained within such time, the Company shall, within said six (6) months or within one (1) month thereafter, make application to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners in the manner provided by the Railroad Law to determine if said railway ought to be constructed; otherwise this grant shall cease and determine.

Second—Nothing in this contract shall be deemed to affect in any way the right of the City to grant to any other corporation or to any individual a similar right or privilege upon the same or other terms and conditions over the routes hereinbefore described, and the Company shall not at any time oppose, but shall consent to the construction and operation of any street surface railway by any such other corporation or individual which may receive a franchise therefor from the City, and which may necessitate the use of any portion of the railway which shall be constructed by the Company pursuant to this contract.

Should the City at any time during the term of this contract grant to any other corporation or to any individual the right or privilege to operate a railway upon the tracks of the Company on the route herein described or any portion thereof, then the city shall within thirty (30) days thereafter give notice to the Company that such right has been granted and of the name of the corporation or individual to which such right has been granted.

At the expiration of ninety (90) days after the giving of such notice such individual or corporation shall have the right to begin the operation of cars upon the tracks of the company upon the route or any portion thereof over which such corporation or individual may receive a right or privilege, and continue such operation during the term thereof. Such corporation or individual shall pay to the Company for the right to use its tracks, equipment, power and all other property of the Company which shall be necessary in the operation of the railway upon the Company's tracks, such sum or sums as may be agreed upon by such corporation or individual and the Company within said ninety (90) days, or in the event that such agreement cannot be reached within said ninety (90) days, then such sum or sums as shall be determined by arbitrators, as hereinafter provided.

If the Company and such corporation or individual cannot, prior to the expiration of said ninety (90) days, agree upon the compensation for the use of such tracks, then such compensation shall be fixed by arbitrators selected in the following manner:

One fit and impartial person shall be chosen by the Company; one fit and impartial person shall be chosen by such corporation or individual. In default of such selection by either party within thirty (30) days after the expiration of said ninety (90) days, then the person who shall have been so selected by one party shall appoint and associate with himself one fit and impartial person for the purposes aforesaid, and if the persons so chosen shall differ in judgment, they shall appoint a fit and impartial person to be associated with them for the said purpose, if they can agree upon such person, or if they cannot agree, then each of them shall nominate two fit and impartial persons and from the names of the four persons so nominated that of one of them shall be drawn by lot, who shall be associated for the purpose aforesaid with the said two persons previously so respectively chosen or appointed. The decision under oath of any two of the said persons who shall be so selected shall be final and conclusive. The compensation and expenses of the persons so selected shall be borne by the individual or corporation to which such right may be granted.

Within thirty (30) days after an agreement has been reached between said parties or, in case said agreement cannot be reached before the time specified herein, then within thirty (30) days after the determination of the arbitrators as herein provided, the said parties shall enter into a written agreement which will specify the sum or sums which such corporation or individual shall pay to the Company for said privilege and the Company shall file the same with the Board. If the Company fails to sign such an agreement within said thirty (30) days and file the same with the Board, then the right herein granted shall cease and determine.

Third—Upon the termination of this original contract, or if the same be renewed, then at the termination of the said renewal term or upon the termination of the rights hereby granted for any cause, or upon the dissolution of the Company before such termination, the tracks and equipments of the Company constructed pursuant to this contract within the streets and avenues shall become the property of the City without cost, and the same may be used or disposed of by the City for any purpose whatsoever, or the same may be leased to any company or individual.

If, however, at the termination of this contract as above, the board shall so order, by resolution, the company shall, upon thirty (30) days' notice from the Board, remove any and all of its tracks and other equipment constructed pursuant to this contract, and the said streets and avenues shall be restored to their original condition at the sole cost and expense of the Company.

Fourth—the Company shall commence construction of the railway herein authorized within three (3) months from the date upon which the consents of the property owners are filed with the Board or from the date of the order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court made pursuant to Section 174 of the Railroad Law confirming the determination of the Commissioners appointed thereunder, that such railway ought to be constructed, and shall complete the construction and place the same in full operation within six (6) months from the date of filing of such consents or the date of such order; otherwise this right shall cease and determine, and all sums paid, or which may be deposited with the Comptroller of the city, as hereinafter provided, shall thereupon be forfeited to the City; provided that the period for commencement and the period for completion and placing the railway in full operation may be extended by the Board, but the total extension of time for either of such periods shall not exceed in the aggregate six (6) months; and provided, further, that when the commencement or completion of said construction shall be prevented by legal proceedings in any court or by works of public improvement, or from other causes not within control of the Company, the time for the commencement or completion of such construction may be extended for the period of such prevention, but no delay shall be allowed for unless the court proceedings shall be diligently prosecuted by the Company, and provided further, that in no case shall such delay be deemed to begin until the Company shall have given written notice to the Board of any such court proceedings or other occasion of delay, and deliver to the Board copies of any injunction or other orders, and the papers upon which the same shall have been granted, and unless upon the request of the Board, the Company shall, in writing, consent that the Board either in its own name as a party, or in the name of the City as a party, may intervene in any such proceedings.

Fifth—Said railway shall be constructed, maintained and operated subject to the supervision and control of all the authorities of the City who have jurisdiction in such matters, as provided by the Charter of the City.

No construction upon said railway shall be commenced until written permits have been obtained from the proper City officials. In any permits so issued such officials may also impose such conditions, as a condition of the granting of the same, as are necessary for the purpose of protecting any structures, in the streets and avenues, over which such officials have jurisdiction, and the Company shall comply with such conditions.

The electrical equipment to be installed by the Company for the operation of the railway within the limits of the City, whether the same be upon streets and avenues or upon private property, shall be constructed and maintained under the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Sixth—The portion of said railway in the Borough of Manhattan and upon the Manhattan Bridge and its terminals shall be operated by underground electric power substantially similar to the system of underground electric power now used by the street surface railways in the Borough of Manhattan, by gas engine power or by electric storage battery power; provided that any other power may be used, except locomotive steam power, horse power or overhead electric power, which may be lawfully used, approved by the Board and consented to by the abutting property owners in accordance with the provisions of law and by the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York. The portion of said railway in the Borough of Brooklyn, except upon the Manhattan Bridge and its terminals, may be operated by overhead electric power substantially similar to the overhead electric system now in use by street surface railways in the Borough of Brooklyn, by gas engine power or by electric storage battery power; provided that any other power may be used, except locomotive steam power, horse power, which may be lawfully used, approved by the Board and consented to by the abutting property owners in accordance with the provisions of law and by the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York.

Seventh—No wires for the transmission of power, except trolley wires, shall be permitted unless they be placed in conduits underneath or along the side of the railway. When such conduits are constructed the Company shall provide two (2) conduits not less than three (3) inches in diameter each for the exclusive use of the City. The Company hereby agrees that such conduits shall be used only by the Company and the City, as above.

Eighth—The Company shall at all times keep the streets and avenues upon which the said railway is constructed, between its tracks, the rails of its tracks and for a distance of two (2) feet beyond the rails, on either side thereof, free and clear from ice and snow; provided, however, that the Company shall, at the option of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, enter into an agreement for each Winter season, or part thereof, to clean an equivalent amount of street surface from house line to house line.

Ninth—As long as said railway, or any portion thereof, remains in any street or avenue, the company shall pave and keep in permanent repair that portion of the surface of the street or avenue in which the said railway is constructed, between its tracks, the rails of its tracks and for a distance of two (2) feet beyond the rails on either side thereof, under the supervision of the local authorities, whenever required by them to do so, and in such manner as they may prescribe. In case of the neglect of the company to make pavement or repairs in the Borough of Manhattan after the expiration of thirty (30) days' notice to do so from the President of the Borough of Manhattan or to make pavement or repairs in the Borough of Brooklyn, after like notice from the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, then the said Presidents or either of them may make such pavement or repairs in their respective boroughs at the expense of the company. And the city shall have the right to change the material or character of the pavement of any street or avenue, and in that event the company shall be bound to replace such pavement in the manner directed by the proper city official, at its own expense, and the provisions as to repairs herein contained shall apply to such renewed or altered pavement.

Tenth—Any alteration to the sewerage or drainage systems, or to any other subsurface or to any surface structures in the streets, required on account of the construction or operation of the railway, shall be made at the sole cost of the company, and in such manner as the proper city officials may prescribe.

Eleventh—It is agreed that the right hereby granted to operate a street surface railway shall not be in preference or in hindrance to public work of the city, and should the said railway in any way interfere with the construction of public works in the streets and avenues, whether the same is done by the city directly or by a contractor for the city, the company shall, at its own expense, protect or move the tracks and appurtenances in the manner directed by the city officials having jurisdiction over such public work.

Twelfth—Should the grades or lines of the streets and avenues in which the railway is hereby authorized be changed at any time after the railway has been constructed and during the term of this contract, the company shall, at its own expense, change its tracks and appurtenances to conform with such new grades and lines, and during the construction of any public improvement upon said streets and avenues the company shall take care of and protect the tracks and appurtenances at its own expense, all to be done subject to the direction of the city official having jurisdiction over the construction of such change.

Section 3. The grant of the right or privilege to operate cars upon two (2) tracks on the Manhattan Bridge and the approaches thereto, upon the route hereinbefore described, and to use other equipment owned by the city upon said bridge, is subject to the following conditions, which shall be complied with by the company:

First—The company shall use only such tracks as shall be assigned to the company by the Commissioner of Bridges, and nothing in this contract shall be deemed to affect in any way the right of the city to grant to any individual or other corporation a similar right or privilege upon the same or other terms and conditions, or to affect the right of the Commissioner of Bridges to assign the same or other tracks to such individual or other corporation.

Such tracks and all electrical equipment necessary for the operation of cars thereon shall be installed at the expense of the city, and shall remain the property of the city, but the company shall pay the cost of keeping and maintaining such tracks and electrical equipment in good order and repair, and in such manner as shall be approved and directed by the Commissioner of Bridges, and shall furnish all motive power required by the Commissioner of Bridges, for the operation of its cars, and the company shall renew any or all tracks and electrical equipment used by it upon the bridge and its terminals when directed by the Commissioner of Bridges and in such manner as may be prescribed by him. If deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Bridges, the company shall install and operate a system of signals to insure the safe and efficient operation of cars; such system to be approved by the Commissioner of Bridges. In the event of any necessity for changing the layout of tracks, curves, switches, sidings or platforms on the bridge in order to facilitate operation of cars by the company, said company must do all the work and furnish all the labor and tools necessary for affecting such changes, which shall all be made under the control and direction of the Commissioner of Bridges, and no such changes or construction connected therewith, or relating thereto, shall be made unless the plan or plans for the same have been first submitted to the Commissioner of Bridges and approved by him.

If, however, the tracks and appliances herein mentioned are used by any other individual or corporation, then the company shall bear only such proportion of the cost of work required by the terms and conditions of this subdivision as the use of such track and appliances by the company bears to the entire use of such track and appliances.

Second—Before beginning the operation of the cars, the company shall file with the Commissioner of Bridges a statement for his approval and assent as to the type of car which it proposes to operate and a sketch showing clearance dimensions, weight on axles and wheel spacing, or such other information as may be required by said Commissioner. All cars operated over the bridge by the company and all equipment and appliances relating to such operation shall be subject at all times to the inspection of the Commissioner of Bridges or his authorized representatives, who shall have power to forbid the entrance to the bridge of cars which may for any reason be unsatisfactory, and who shall have power to direct the removal of any old or inadequate appliance, and the substitution therefor of appliances of approved character.

Said Commissioner may adopt rules and regulations in regard to the number of cars to be operated over the bridge, the rate of speed of said cars, the movement and headway thereof, the type and weight of cars to be used and the condition thereof, the switching of cars and the use of platforms and the control of the electrical current used by the company, and the said Commissioner may alter and amend any such rules and regulations so as to secure the safety and comfort of persons using the bridge and preserve the purposes for which the bridge was constructed, and, upon serving notice upon the company that such rules and regulations have been made, amended or altered, the company shall comply with all the requirements thereof.

Third—Nothing in this contract shall be deemed to affect in any way the right of the Commissioner of Bridges to make any alterations or changes in the construction, operation or management of the bridge or to affect in any way the control of such Commissioner over such bridge, as provided by the Charter of the city.

Section 4. The grant of the said right and privilege to construct, maintain and operate a street surface railway from a point in the marginal way adjacent to the North River at or near Desbrosses Street Ferry to the westerly approach to the Manhattan Bridge in the Borough of Manhattan and from the easterly approach to said bridge to the intersection of Fourth and Atlantic Avenues in the Borough of Brooklyn, upon the routes hereinbefore described and the grant of the said right and privilege to operate cars upon the Manhattan Bridge and the approaches thereto are both subject to the following conditions which shall be complied with by the company:

First—The said rights and privileges shall be held and enjoyed by the company for the term of ten (10) years from the date upon which this contract is signed by the Mayor, with the privilege of renewal of said contract for the further period of fifteen (15) years upon a fair revaluation of the right and privilege to operate over such continuous route and for the right to use the tracks owned by the city upon the Manhattan Bridge and the approaches thereto, and the terminal loop or other terminal facilities which are the property of the city and used by the company.

If the company shall determine to exercise its privilege of renewal it shall make application to the board, or any authority which shall be authorized by law to act for the city in place of the board. Such application shall be made at any time not earlier than two (2) years and not later than one (1) year before the expiration of the original term of this contract. The determination of the revaluation shall be sufficient if agreed to in writing by the company and the board, but in no case shall the annual rate of compensation to the city be fixed at a less amount than the sum required to be paid during the last year prior to the termination of the original term of this contract.

If the Company and the Board shall not reach such agreement on or before the day one (1) year before the expiration of the original term of this contract, then the annual rate of compensation for such succeeding fifteen (15) years shall be reasonable, and either the City (by the Board) or the Company shall be bound upon request of the other to enter into a written agreement with each other, fixing the rate of such compensation at such amount as shall be reasonable, but in no case shall the annual rate so fixed be less than the sum required to be paid for the last year prior to the termination of the original term of this contract, and if the parties shall not forthwith agree upon what is reasonable, then the parties shall enter into a written agreement fixing such annual rate and at such amount as shall be determined by three disinterested freeholders selected in the following manner:

One disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Board; one disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Company; these two shall choose a third disinterested freeholder, and the three so chosen shall act as appraisers and shall make the revaluation aforesaid. Such appraisers shall be chosen at least six (6) months prior to the expiration of this original contract, and their report shall be filed with the Board within three (3) months after they are chosen. They shall act as appraisers and not as arbitrators. They may base their judgment upon their own experience and upon such information as they may obtain by inquiries and investigations, without the presence of either party. They shall have the right to examine any of the books of the Company and its officers under oath. The valuations so ascertained, fixed and determined shall be conclusive upon both parties, but no annual sum shall, in any event, be less than the sum required to be paid for the last year of the original term of this contract. If in any case the annual rate shall not be fixed prior to the termination of the original term of this contract, then the Company shall pay the annual rate theretofore prevailing until the new rate shall be determined, and shall then make up to the City the amount of any excess of the annual rate then determined over the previous annual rate. The compensation and expenses of the said appraisers shall be borne jointly by the City and the Company each paying one-half thereof.

Second—The Company shall pay to the City for the privilege hereby granted the following sums of money:

(a) The sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) in cash within three (3) months after the date on which this contract is signed by the Mayor, and before anything is done in exercise of the privilege hereby granted.

(b) During the first term of five (5) years an annual sum which shall in no case be less than four thousand dollars ($4,000,) and which shall be equal to three (3) per cent. of its gross annual receipts if such percentage shall exceed the sum of four thousand dollars ($4,000.)

During the second term of five (5) years an annual sum which shall in no case be less than seven thousand dollars ($7,000,) and which shall be equal to five (5) per cent. of its gross annual receipts, if such percentage shall exceed the sum of seven thousand dollars ($7,000.)

The gross annual receipts mentioned above shall be the gross receipts of the Company from all sources within the limits of the City.

The annual charges shall commence from the date upon which this contract is signed by the Mayor.

(c) For the use of the tracks owned by the City upon the Manhattan Bridge and the approaches thereto, the sum of five cents for each round trip or the sum of two and one-half cents for each single trip of each and every car operated upon the bridge.

The number of such cars shall be certified by the Commissioner of Bridges to the Comptroller once each month in such form as shall be designated by the Comptroller.

(d) The Company shall pay to the City four (4) per cent. per annum upon the cost of any terminal loops or other terminal facilities which are the property of the City and used by the Company; provided, however, that if such terminal facilities are used by any other company or companies, then the Company shall only pay such portion of four (4) per cent. per annum upon the cost thereof as shall be proportionate to the use of such facilities by the Company.

The Commissioner of Bridges shall determine such amounts due the City and certify the same to the Comptroller.

All annual charges as above shall be paid into the treasury of the City on November 1 of each year, and shall be for the amount due to September 30 next preceding. Provided that the first annual payment shall be only for that proportion of the first annual charge as the time between the date upon which this contract is signed by the Mayor and September 30 following shall bear to the whole of one year.

Whenever the percentage required to be paid shall exceed the minimum amount as above, then such sum over and above such minimum shall be paid on or before November 1 in each year for the year ending September 30 next preceding.

The annual charges herein provided are intended to include the percentages of gross receipts now required to be paid by railway companies to the City pursuant to the Railroad Law as amended.

Any and all payments to be made by the terms of this contract to the City by the Company shall not be considered in any manner in the nature of a tax, but such payments shall be made in addition to any and all taxes of whatsoever kind or description, now or hereafter required to be paid by any ordinance of the City or resolution of the Board or any law of the State of New York.

Third—The annual charges or payments shall continue throughout the whole term of this contract (whether original or renewal), notwithstanding any clause in any statute or in the charter of any other railway or railroad company providing for payment for railway or railroad rights or franchises at a different rate, and no assignment, lease or sublease of the rights or privileges hereby granted (whether original or renewal), or of any part thereof, or of any of the routes mentioned herein, or of any part thereof, shall be valid or effectual for any purpose unless the said assignment, lease or sublease shall contain a covenant on the part of the assignee or lessee that the same is subject to all the conditions of this contract; and that the assignee or lessee assumes and will be bound by all of said conditions, and especially said conditions as to payments, anything in any statute or in the charter of such assignee or lessee to the contrary notwithstanding, and that the said assignee or lessee waives any more favorable conditions created by such statute or its charter, and that it will not claim by reason thereof or otherwise exemption from liability to perform each and all of the conditions of this contract.

Fourth—The rights and privileges hereby granted shall not be assigned, either in whole or in part, or leased or sublet in any manner, nor shall the title thereto, or right, interest or property therein, pass to or vest in any other person or corporation whatsoever, either by the act of the Company, or by operation of law, whether under the provisions of the statutes relating to the consolidation or merger of corporations or otherwise, without the consent of the City, acting by the Board, evidenced by an instrument under seal, anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding, and the granting, giving or waiving of any one or more of such consents shall not render unnecessary any subsequent consent or consents.

Fifth—Said railway shall be constructed and operated in the latest approved manner of street railway construction and operation, and it is hereby agreed that the Board may require the Company to improve or add to the railway equipment, including rolling stock and railway appurtenances, from time to time, as such additions and improvements are necessary, in the opinion of the Board. Upon failure on the part of the Company to comply with the direction of the Board within a reasonable time, the rights hereby granted shall cease and determine.

Sixth—The rate of fare for any passenger upon said railway shall not exceed three (3) cents, and the Company shall not charge any passenger more than three (3) cents for one continuous ride from any point on its road or on any road, line or branch operated by it or under its control to any other point thereof or any connecting branch thereof within the limits of the City, and the Company shall at all times have tickets on sale, one of which shall entitle a passenger to a like privilege, and the company shall sell such tickets at a rate not exceeding five (5) cents for two (2) tickets.

Should the Company at any time during the term of this contract be merged or consolidated with any other street surface railway company or companies, whose lines connect with or intersect the lines of the Company, the Company shall, by reason of such merger or consolidation, become obligated to receive passengers from and transfer passengers to the lines of such merged or consolidated company or companies and said passengers shall be given a continuous ride over the lines of the Company and the lines of such merged or consolidated company or companies for a single fare of not exceeding five (5) cents.

In the event of the failure at any time subsequent to such merger or consolidation of the Company or any merged or consolidated company or companies whose lines connect with or intersect the lines of the Company or of the successors or assigns of such company or companies for any reason whatsoever to receive and transfer passengers as hereinabove provided, this franchise shall ipso facto become void and forfeited.

The Company shall carry free upon the railway hereby authorized during the term of this contract all members of the Police and Fire Departments of the City, when such employees are in full uniform.

Seventh—No cars shall be operated upon the railway hereby authorized, other than passenger cars, cars for the transportation of express matter and cars necessary for the repair or maintenance of the railway, and no freight cars shall be operated upon the tracks of said railway. Provided that no cars for the transportation of express matter shall be operated between the hours of six o'clock a. m. and eight o'clock p. m daily, and that the Board may further limit the operation of such cars as public convenience may require.

The rate for the carrying of property over the said railway upon the cars of the Company shall in all cases be reasonable in amount, subject to the control of the Board, and may be fixed by the Board after notice to the Company and a hearing had thereon, and when so fixed such rate shall be binding upon the Company, and no greater sums shall be charged for such services than provided for by it.

Eighth—The Company shall attach to each car run over the said railway proper fenders and wheelguards, in conformity with such laws and ordinances as are now in force, or may hereafter during the term of this contract be enacted or adopted by the State or City authorities, or as may be required by resolution of the Board.

Ninth—All cars which are operated on said railway shall be heated during the cold weather, in conformity with such laws and ordinances as are now in force, or may hereafter during the term of this contract be enacted or adopted by the State or City authorities, or as may be required by resolution of the Board.

Tenth—All cars operated on said railway shall be well lighted by electricity, or by some lighting system equally efficient, or as may be required by resolution of the Board.

Eleventh—Cars on the said railway shall run at intervals of not more than thirty (30) minutes both day and night, and as much oftener as reasonable convenience of the public may require, or as may be directed by the Board.

Twelfth—The Company shall submit to the Board a report not later than November 1 of each year for the year ending September 30 next preceding, and at any other time upon the request of the Board, which shall state:

1. The amount of stock issued, for cash, for property.
2. The amount paid in as by last report.
3. The total amount of capital stock paid in.
4. The funded debt by last report.
5. The total amount of funded debt.
6. The floating debt as by last report.
7. The total amount of floating debt.
8. The total amount of funded and floating debt.
9. The average rate per annum of interest on funded debt.
10. Statement of dividends paid during the year.
11. The total amount expended for same.
12. The names of the directors elected at the last meeting of the corporation held for such purpose.
13. Location, value and amount paid for real estate owned by the Company as by last report.
14. Location, value and amount paid for real estate now owned by the Company.
15. Number of passengers carried during the year.
16. Total receipts of Company for each class of business.
17. Amounts paid by the Company for damage to persons or property on account of construction and operation.
18. Total expenses for operation, including salaries.

—and such other information in regard to the business of the Company as may be required by the Board.

Thirteenth—The Company shall at all times keep accurate books of account of the gross receipts from all sources within the limits of the City, and shall, on or before November 1 of each year, make a verified report to the Comptroller of the City of the business done by the Company for the year ending September 30 next preceding, in such form as he may prescribe. Such report shall contain a statement of such gross receipts, the total miles in operation within the limits of the City and the miles of railway constructed and operated under this contract, and such other information as the Comptroller may require. The Comptroller shall have access to all books of the Company for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of its report and may examine its officers under oath.

Fourteenth—In case of any violation or breach or failure to comply with any of the provisions herein contained or with any orders of the Board acting under the powers herein reserved, the franchise or consent herein granted may be forfeited by a suit brought by the Corporation Counsel, on notice of ten (10) days to the Company, or at the option of the Board by resolution of said Board, which said resolution may contain a provision to the effect that the railway constructed and in use by virtue of this contract shall thereupon become the property of the City without proceedings at law or in equity. Provided, however, that such action by the Board shall not be taken until the Board shall give notice to the Company to appear before it on a certain day not less than ten (10) days after the date of such notice, to show cause why such resolution declaring the contract forfeited should not be adopted. In case the Company fails to appear, action may be taken by the Board forthwith.

Fifteenth—If the Company shall fail to give efficient public service at the rates herein fixed, or fail to maintain its structures and equipment as herein provided in good condition throughout the whole term of this contract, the Board may give notice to the Company specifying any default on the part of the Company, and requiring the Company to remedy the same within a reasonable time; and upon failure of the Company to remedy such default within a reasonable time, the Company shall, for each day thereafter during which the default or defect remains, pay to the City the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) as fixed or liquidated damages, or the Board, in case such structures or equipment which may affect the surface of the streets shall not be put in good condition within a reasonable time after notice by the Board as aforesaid, shall have the right to make all needed repairs at the expense of the Company, in which case the Company shall pay to the City the amount of the cost of such repairs, with legal interest thereon, all of which sums may be deducted from the fund hereinafter provided for.

Sixteenth—The Company shall assume all liability to persons or property by reason of the construction or operation of the railway authorized by this contract, and it is a condition of this contract that the City shall assume no liability whatsoever to either persons or property on account of the same, and the Company hereby agrees to repay to the City any damage which the City shall be compelled to pay by reason of any acts or default of the Company.

Seventeenth—This grant is upon the express condition that the Company, within thirty (30) days after the signing of this contract by the Mayor, and before anything is done in exercise of the rights conferred hereby, shall deposit with the Comptroller of the City the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), either in money or securities, to be approved by him, which fund shall be security for the performance by the Company of all of the terms and conditions of this contract and compliance with all orders of the Board acting under the powers herein reserved, especially those which relate to the payment of the annual charges for the privilege hereby granted, the rendering of efficient public service at the rates herein fixed, the repairs of the street pavement, the removal of snow and ice, the quality of construction of the railway and the maintenance of the property in good condition throughout the whole term of this contract, and in case of default in the performance by the Company of such terms and conditions, or compliance with such orders or either or any of them, the City shall have the right to cause the work to be done and the materials to be furnished for the performance thereof after due notice, and shall collect the reasonable cost thereof from the said fund without legal proceedings; or after default in the payment of the annual charges, shall collect the same, with interest, from the said fund after ten (10) days' notice to the Company; or in case of failure to observe the said terms and conditions of this contract and orders of the Board acting thereunder, relating to the headway, heating and lighting of cars, fenders, wheelguards and watering of street pavements, the Company shall pay a penalty of fifty dollars ($50) per day for each day of violation, and the further sum of ten dollars ($10) per day for each car that shall not be properly heated, lighted or supplied with fenders or wheelguards, in case of a violation of the provisions relating to these matters, all of which sums may be deducted from said fund.

The procedure for the imposition and collection of the penalties in this contract shall be as follows:

The Board, on complaint made, shall give notice to the Company, directing its President, or other officer, to appear before the Board on a certain day not less than ten (10) days after the date of such notice, to show cause why the Company should not be penalized in accordance with the foregoing provisions. If the Company fails to make an appearance, or after a hearing appears in the judgment of the Board to be in fault, said Board shall forthwith impose the prescribed penalty, or where the amount of the penalty is not prescribed herein, such amount as appears to the Board to be just, and without legal procedure direct the Comptroller to withdraw the amount of such penalty from the security fund deposited with him. In case of any drafts made upon the security fund the Company shall, upon ten (10) days' notice, pay to the City a sum sufficient to restore said security fund to the original amount of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), and in default thereof this contract shall be cancelled and annulled at the option of the Board, acting in behalf of the City. No action or proceeding or right under the provisions of this contract shall affect any other legal rights, remedies or causes of action belonging to the City.

Eighteenth—The words "notice" or "direction," wherever used in this contract, shall be deemed to mean a written notice or direction. Every such notice or direction to be served upon the Company shall be delivered at such office in the City as shall have been designated by the Company, or if no such office shall have been designated, or if such designation shall have for any reason become inoperative, shall be mailed in the City, postage prepaid, addressed to the Company at the City. Delivery or mailing of such notice or direction as and when above provided shall be equivalent to direct personal notice or direction, and shall be deemed to have been given at the time of delivery or mailing.

Nineteenth—The words "streets or avenues" and "streets and avenues," wherever used in this contract, shall be deemed to mean "streets, avenues, highways, driveways, bridges, viaducts, public places or any other property to which the City has title or over which the public has an easement" encountered in the routes hereinabove described, and upon or in which authority is hereby given to the Company to construct a railway.

Twentieth—If at any time the powers of the Board or any other of the authorities herein mentioned or intended to be mentioned, shall be transferred by law to any other board, authority, officer or officers, then and in such case such other board, authority, officer or officers, shall have all the powers, rights and duties herein reserved to or prescribed for the Board or other authorities, officer or officers.

Section 5. The rights hereby granted are for a continuous line, but it is expressly agreed that no forfeiture shall be claimed by the City in the event of the Company being unable to secure the consents of the street surface railways in the Borough of Manhattan for operation over their tracks, provided through operation is had by the Company over the balance of the route or routes hereby authorized.

Section 6. Nothing in this contract shall be construed as in any manner limiting the present or future jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission under the laws of the State of New York.

Section 7. This grant is also upon the further and express condition that the provisions of article 5 and other provisions of the Railroad Law, pertinent hereto, shall be strictly complied with by the Company.

Section 8. The Company promises, covenants and agrees on its part and behalf to conform to and abide by and perform all the terms, conditions and requirements in this contract fixed and contained.

In witness whereof, the party of the first part, by its Mayor, thereunto duly authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of said City, has caused the corporate name of said City to be hereunto signed and the corporate seal of said City to be hereunto affixed; and the party of the second part, by its officers, thereunto duly authorized, has caused its corporate name to be hereunto signed and its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, the day and year first above written.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
By Mayor.
[Corporate Seal.]
Attest: City Clerk.

MANHATTAN BRIDGE THREE CENT LINE,
By President.
[Seal.]
Attest: Secretary.

(Here add acknowledgments.)

Resolved, That the result of the inquiry made by this board as to the money value of the franchise or right proposed to be granted and the adequacy of the compensation proposed to be paid therefor, and of the terms and conditions, including the provisions as to rates, fares and charges, are as hereinbefore specified, and fully set forth in and by the foregoing form of proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right.

Resolved, That these preambles and resolutions, including the said resolution for the grant of a franchise or right applied for by the Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line, and the said form of a proposed contract for the grant of such franchise or right containing said results of such inquiry after the same shall be entered in the minutes of this board, shall be published for at least twenty (20) days immediately prior to Thursday, June 20, 1912, in the City Record, and at least twice during the ten (10) days immediately prior to Thursday, June 20, 1912, in two (2) daily newspapers, to be designated by the Mayor therefor, and published in the City of New York, at the expense of the Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line, together with the following notice, to wit:

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment before authorizing any contract for the grant of the franchise or right applied for by the Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line, and fully set forth and described in the foregoing form of proposed contract, for the grant of such franchise or right and before adopting any resolution authorizing such contract, will, at a meeting of said board, to be held in the Old Council Chamber, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, June 20, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., hold a public hearing thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to be heard.

The Times and The Sun designated.

JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.

Dated New York, May 16, 1912.

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The O-te-sa-ga

On Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, N. Y.

A delightful summer hotel, situated on one of the most beautiful forest-girded hill-country lakes in the Eastern United States. There is motoring, driving, riding, golf, tennis, sailing, canoeing and bathing.

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or Cooperstown, N. Y.
PAUL L. PINKERTON, MANAGER

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noted for picturesque and romantic scenery. The glorious air, the magnificent views and comfortable accommodations are a great attraction in this mountain region, which is a paradise for children and a sanitarium for everybody.

THE ULSTER & DELAWARE R. R. in connection with West Shore Railroad form the only all rail through car line between New York and all points in this famous mountain region.

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THE RIP VAN WINKLE FLYER leaves New York via West Shore R. R., Cortlandt St. Ferry, 12:40 P. M. daily except Sunday.

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General Passenger Agent,
Kingston, N. Y.

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It will help you find just the right place for your Summer holiday. It will tell you about many beautiful country homes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, reached by the Lackawanna Railroad. It includes many interesting pictures with a list of hotels, boarding houses, rates, railroad fares and all information. If you cannot call in person, send 10 cents in stamps with your name and address to—

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Lackawanna Railroad

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NEWARK—Broad and Market Streets

The Road of Anthracite

NEW YORK—Long Island.

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AT
FOREST HILLS GARDENS

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Sage Foundation Homes Company
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SPECIAL RATES for June and July. A few Cottage Rooms for $10 per week and up.

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Port Jefferson L. I.

Belle Terre
"The Riviera of America"

Has sixty miles macadam roads, shaded drives and bridle paths, surrounded by five miles of sandy beaches.

Golf, Tennis, Livery, Garage, Bathing, Fishing, Yachting.

Hotel accommodations and service unsurpassed. Orchestra.

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Sag Harbor, L. I., on Peconic Bay.
J. K. MORRIS, Proprietor.

Open May 15. Bathing, boating, fishing, driving. All modern improvements; homelike and comfortable. Rooms single and en suite, with bath, $10 upward. Table bountifully supplied from our farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by L. I. R. R. or N. Y. and New London boats. N. Y. Office, 12 West 44th St.

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Few feet from lake; five minutes' walk to Great South Bay; near depot and Post Office; still water and ocean bathing, boating, and fishing; coolest place on L. I.; table first-class; good train service. GEO. W. TUTHILL, Prop.

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CHATEAU BEAUX ARTS
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OPEN JUNE 15 TO OCT. 1.
Ocean bathing. Good golf links. Fine roads.

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Open June 20th.
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Modern, electric-lighted, fireproof hotel, liberally supplied with baths and with running mountain spring water and telephone in every room; elevator.

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18-HOLE GOLF COURSE

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Golf, Tennis, Clock Golf, Sailing, Fishing, Bathing; fine roads for automobiling and driving.

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For week-ends or ALL the year 'round—a delightfully congenial spot, and only 45 minutes from Broadway!

AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.

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275 ROOMS. 200 BATHS.
Booking representative now in attendance.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

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Notable for a quiet air of domesticity and a homelike atmosphere.
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Annex on ocean front. Cottages.
Luxurious pool and ocean bathing.
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161 St. Nicholas Place.
'Phone 7588 Audubon.

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THE TREMONT, Sea Girt, N. J.

Directly on the beach; every room full ocean view; family rates. S. Hinkson Woodward.

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The Edgemere East Orange, N. J., a quiet, refined family hotel; every modern improvement. W. H. Culbert.

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THE KITTATINNY

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G. FRANK COPE.

The Hotel of Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
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THE MOUNTAIN PARADISE.

Now open, extensively improved. The most modern and finest located hotel in this region. Cuisine of the highest standard; white service. Orchestra; social diversions; every out-of-door amusement. New beautiful Palm Court and Cafe. Special early season rates. Booklet and auto maps mailed. 6th season. JOHN PURDY COPE.

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LEAVE PIER (NEW) 1, NORTH RIVER.
9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK.
10:55, 11:40 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trip marked * does not go to 129th St.
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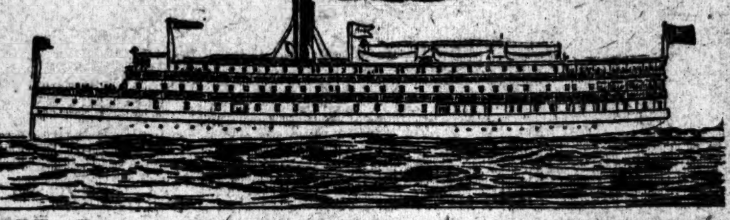

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CAMPANIA	CARONIA	CARMANIA
June 25, 5 P. M. Sept. 3	June 29, 10 A. M. Aug. 24	Sept. 7, 10 A. M.
Aug. 13, 5 P. M.	July 31, 10 A. M. Sept. 21	Oct. 5, 10 A. M.

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a b Aug. 8	Aug. 22	a Sept. 5	Sept. 19

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Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm	June 20	July 27 Aug. 24 Sept. 21
Kaiser Wilhelm II	June 25	July 23 Aug. 27 Sept. 24
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	July 2	July 30 Sept. 3 Oct. 1
Berlin	July 6	Aug 17
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	July 9	Aug. 6 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
George Washington	July 13	Aug. 10 Sept. 5 Oct. 3
Kronprinz Wilhelm	July 16	Aug. 20 Sept. 17 Oct. 15

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Grosser Kurfuerst	July 2	Sept. 12
Koenig Albert	July 4	
Koenigin Luise	July 25	Sept. 28
Friedrich der Grosse	Aug. 13	Sept. 19
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CELTIC..........June 20, 12 noon | ADRIATIC..........June 27, 12 noon
NEW YORK..........June 22, 9:30 A. M. | ZEELAND..........June 29, 10 A. M.
KROONLAND..........June 22, 10 A. M. | OCEANIC..........June 29, 12 noon

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
New York....June 22 | St. Louis......July 13
Philadelphia...July 6 | New York......July 20

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Minneapolis, Jy. 6, 10:30AM | Minnehaha. July 20
Minnewaska. July 13, 9 AM | Minnetonka. Jy. 27

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London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Kroonland...June 22 | Vaderland....July 6
Zeeland.....June 29 | Lapland......July 13

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Oceanic......June 29, noon | Majestic..July 13
Olympic (nw)..Jly. 6 noon | Oceanic..July 20
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Celtic...June 20, noon | Baltic..........July 3
Adriatic. June 27, noon | Cedric........July 11

BOSTON-MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
Cretic....June 29, 10 AM | Canopic......July 13

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ITALIAN LINES 21-24 State St., N. Y.
To Naples & Genoa Direct.
*America..June 26, 11 AM
†Oceania..June 29, 11 AM
*D. D'Aosta.Ja. 30, 11 AM
‡Ancona..July 20, 11 AM
New, large, Twin Screw Steamers, all outside rooms. HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., General Agents.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
Paris—London—Rotterdam.
Twin-screw sailings Tues. 10 A. M.
*Noordam..................June 18
*Ryndam...................June 25
†Rotterdam................July 2
*Potsdam..................July 9
*VIA BOULOGNE S/M.
†PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE.
Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

E. H. LOW, AGENT ALL LINES REGULAR RATES. 1123 B'WAY, N.Y. TEL. 1362 MAD. SQ.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.
Sun rises..4:28 | Sun sets..7:33 | Moon sets..10:58

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:08	10:24	3:58	4:05
Governors Island	10:30	10:43	4:36	4:42
Hell Gate	12:20	12:33	6:16	6:22

Arrived—Monday, June 17.
SS Patris, Patras, June 2.
SS Prinz Fried. Wilhelm, Boulogne, June 9.
SS Hesperus, Hamburg, May 18.
SS Kansas City, Swansea, June 1.
SS Monterey, Vera Cruz, June 8.
SS Obidense, Jamaica, June 12.
SS Floride, Havre, June 1.
SS Carolina, San Juan, June 12.
SS Manchioneal, Jamaica, June 12.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, June 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Dongola	Glasgow	May 31
Tapajoz	Barbados	June 11
Oceania	Naples	June 6
Hamburg	St. Michaels	June 12
Kroonland	Antwerp	June 8
Marowijne	Port of Spain	June 11
Ryndam	Rotterdam	June 8
Tivives	Kingston	June 13
Titian	Barbados	June 12
Algonquin	Turks Island	June 13
San Jacinto	Galveston	June 13
Havana	Havana	June 15

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kaiser Wilhelm II	Cherbourg	June 12
C. F. Tietgen	Christiansand	June 8
President Grant	Southampton	June 9
Trent	Kingston	June 14
Prinz Sigismund	Kingston	June 14
Bayamo	Havana	June 13
Clothilde Cuneo	Jamaica	June 14
Galileo	Hull	June 4
Maracas	Port of Spain	June 13
Olinda	Cardenas	June 14
Mohawk	Charleston	June 17
Concho	Key West	June 15
Alice	Trieste	May 31

DUE THURSDAY.

Charlton Hall	Rio Janeiro	May 28
Francesco Ciampa	Seville	June 7
Istina	Newport	June 7
Creole	New Orleans	June 15
Ocean	Amsterdam	June 7
Iroquois	Jacksonville	June 17
Bermudian	Bermuda	June 17
Zacapa	Kingston	June 15
Guantanamo	Santiago	June 12
Fortuna	Baracoa	June 15

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lusitania, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Marzaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Turks Island	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bantu, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Atlanta, Sav.	——	3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Caracas, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Roma, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Voltaire, Rio Janeiro	10:00 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Hyanthes, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Austrian Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Westerwald, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lord Downshire, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Oscar II., Christiansand	——	2:00 P.M.
Taormina, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Cleveland, Hamburg	——	10:00 A.M.
Pannonia, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Santiago, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

By Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 17. (MARCONI.)
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen to New York, 785 miles E. at 9:40 A. M.; due 19th, 8 A. M. North German Lloyd.
SS Oceania, (Italian,) Naples to New York, 700 miles E. at noon 16th; due 18th, 10:30 A. M. Italian Line.
SS Hamburg, Naples to New York, 165 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 18th, 8 A. M. Hamburg-American Line.
SS Oceania, Genoa to New York, 300 miles E. at noon; due 18th, 10 A. M. Italian Line.
SS C. F. Tietgen, Copenhagen to New York, southeast of Cape Sable at 11:55 A. M. No distance given. Due 19th, late.
SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, (UNITED.)
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, 243 miles S. at noon. Mallory Line.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, 55 miles S. at 8 P. M. Savannah Line.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, 725 miles S. at 8 A. M. Ward Line.
SS Coppename, Demerara to New York, 165 miles S. at noon. Royal Dutch Mail.
SS J. M. Guffy, Port Arthur to New York, 667 miles S. at 7 A. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, 725 miles S. at 8 P. M. Clyde Line.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, 148 miles W. of Tortugas at 10:40 A. M. Morgan Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.
SS Mauretania, at Liverpool, June 17.
SS Carpathia, at Genoa, June 17.
SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, at Plymouth, June 17.
SS Gutenfels, at Newcastle, N. S. W., June 15.
SS Oriflamme, at La Rochelle, June 15.
SS Kennebec, at Singapore, June 17.
SS Lord Sefton, at Desterro, June 17.
SS Gregory, at Para, June 14.
SS Columbia, at Glasgow, June 16.
SS Hellig Olav, at Christiansand, June 17.
SS Afghan Prince, at Yokohama, June 15.
SS New York City, at Bristol, June 16.
SS Inverclyde, at Port Said, June 16.
SS Baron Ardrossan, at Port Said, June 16.
SS Indravelli, at Shanghai, June 17.
SS Marengo, at Hull, June 15.
SS Indraghiri, at Kobe, June 15.
SS Indramayo, at Kobe, June 15.
SS Koenigin Luise, at Plymouth, June 17.
SS Newton Hall, at Talcahuano, June 17.
SS Clan Macmillan, at Port Natal, June 16.

Sailed.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, from Boulogne, June 16.
SS Madonna, from Marseilles, June 17.
SS California, from Vigo, June 12.

Passed.
SS Minneapolis, New York for London, passed Lizard.
SS Koenigin Luise, New York for Bremen, passed Lizard.
SS Chicago, New York for Havre, signaled Brow Head.
SS Canada, for New York from Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Aries, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Vaderland, New York for Antwerp, passed Lizard.
SS Venezia, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Otto Trechmann, New York for Saigon, passed Gibraltar.
SS Baron Jedburgh, New York for Shanghai, passed Perim.
SS Albenga, New York for Pola, passed Gibraltar.
SS Volturno, New York for Rotterdam, signaled Brow Head.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.		Mails Close in New York.
Tahiti, Marquesas, New Zealand, Australia (via San Francisco)—Tahiti	June 21	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Seattle Maru	June 21	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia	June 23	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru	June 27	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Monteagle	June 27	6:30 P.M.
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	June 30	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver)—Zealandia	July 5	6:30 P.M.

Pacific Mails.
Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, May 17; Sydney, May 18; Auckland, May 23; Wellington, May 24—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tahiti, were dispatched East at 6:40 P. M. June 13; due in New York to-day.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

STEAMSHIPS.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
Cameronia...June 22, 1 PM | Columbia.....July 6, noon
Caledonia...June 29, 9 AM | California...July 13, 9 AM
FIRST CABIN, $75 and $78.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
For new Illustrated Book of Tours apply HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

ALWAYS SOUTHERN ROUTE
FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA
AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, etc. Weekly Sailings (approx.) Write for literature. 1st class rate, $75.00 & up. 2nd class $55.00. JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A., 11 State St., N. Y.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Renewed Activity in Greenwich District—Times Square Sale on Forty-second Street—Investor Buys $300,000 Loft — Hoffman Holdings Not to be Sold — Deals in the Bronx.

Evidences of renewed activity have lately been seen in the old Greenwich Village district, where so many ancient structures have been recently replaced by modern fireproof commercial buildings. James H. Cruikshank, who has been the most active operator in that part of the city for several years, has just purchased the new six-story mercantile building at 759 Greenwich Street, on plot 21 by 71, between Bank and West Eleventh Streets. With William D. Kilpatrick, he has also purchased, through Henry J. Scheuber & Brother, the three-story dwelling and stable, on lot 21 by 81 feet, at 551 Broome Street. The widening of Varick Street for the extension of Seventh Avenue will bring this property within 100 feet of the new Subway street.

The same brokers have also sold for Messrs. Cruikshank and Kilpatrick to George D. Bartholemen the plot at 45 to 55 Horatio Street and 639 Hudson Street, having a 100-foot frontage on Horatio Street and 20 feet on Hudson Street. The sellers purchased the property about a month ago. It is located in close proximity to the proposed site of the new city market.

Buys on Forty-second Street.

Asa G. Candler, President of the Coca-Cola Company, who is erecting a twenty-four-story office building close to Times Square, at 220 to 224 West Fortysecond Street, on the south side, just west of Broadway, has purchased the adjoining three-story building at 218 West Forty-second Street, on plot 22 by 98.9, to protect the light and air of the taller structure. It was bought from Annie A. Dimond through the brokerage firm of O. D. & H. V. Dike, who sold the larger plot, which has an extension to Forty-first Street, to Mr. Candler last year.

The plot just purchased will be improved with a five-story business structure, conforming in architectural style with the larger building, and negotiations are in progress to lease it to a single tenant. Mr. Candler now controls a frontage of 100 feet on Forty-second Street, with 25 feet on Forty-first Street.

Twenty-seventh Street Loft Sold.

The loft zone furnished one important transaction yesterday in the sale of the eight-story building at 31 to 33 East Twenty-seventh Street, 100 feet east of Madison Avenue. The plot is 50 by 100, and it was sold by Sol Stern for George B. Leonard of Syracuse to a client for investment. The property has been held at $300,000, and it is understood that the price realized was close to that figure.

West Side Apartment Deals.

The six-story apartment house recently completed on the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 177th Street has been sold by the Melvin Realty Company, Friedman & Feinberg, to a Mr. Heidelberger. It covers a plot 94.11 by 100, the site having been acquired by the sellers about a year ago. Long Island property was given in part payment.

Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum have sold the five-story flat at 61 West Ninety-ninth Street, on plot 25 by 100.11, to Leonard Weill. The broker in the transaction was Charles Wile. The sellers acquired the property a few days ago from Frank Sheridan.

Private Dwellings.

The three-story brick dwelling at 3 East Ninth Street, on plot 25 by 93 feet, has been sold by the H. B. Beatty estate to William Finn for $28,000. H. Walsh acted as the broker.

Daniel H. Renton & Co. have sold for H. Reid to Jessie G. Restees for occupancy the five-story American basement dwelling at 308 West 109th Street, on plot 19 by 100.11. She gives in part payment the five-story residence at 119 West 117th Street, on plot 18 by 100.11.

The three-story dwelling at 112 East Eighty-seventh Street, on lot 18.6 by 100.8, near Park Avenue, has been purchased by Joseph F. A. O'Donnell from Moses Kinzler. Duff & Conger were the brokers.

Daniel B. Freedman has resold the three-story dwelling at 133 East Sixty-ninth Street, on plot 16.8 by 100, to a client of William S. Anderson & Co.

East Side Deals.

E. A. Turner and P. M. Clear have sold for Sarah O'Brien 417 East Twenty-second Street, on lot 26 by 100, an old two-story building left to Mrs. O'Brien by will about thirty years ago. Joseph Tino & Co., contractors, clients of E. A. Turner were the buyers.

The five-story single flat at 156 East Ninety-third Street, on plot 16.10 by 100.8, near Lexington Avenue, has been sold by Duff & Conger to Joseph F. A. O'Donnell for Margaret L. Gridley.

No Partition of Hoffman Estate.

The valuable properties owned by the late Dean Hoffman of the Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary will not be sold at partition as announced some time ago. As the result of an application filed before Supreme Court Justice Geigerich last week it was decided yesterday by the referee, Warren Leslie, at a meeting of the executors and Trustees, to keep the estate intact as the best means of conserving the interests of the various heirs. To manage the property a new corporation will be formed known as the estate of Eugene V. Hoffman, and it will be managed, as formerly, by the members of the Hoffman family.

The realty is assessed at about $10,000,000, and comprises twenty-three choice business parcels used for office purposes, wholesale and retail trade. When the approval of the court is obtained, which will probably be within a few days, the new company will be incorporated.

Bronx Borough Sales.

The two five-story apartment houses at 973 to 977 Whitlock Avenue, near Hunt's Point Avenue, each on plot 37.6 by 100, have been sold by Alexander Selkin for Wolf Burland to an investor.

Westervelt Prentice has sold for William Wagner to Henry A. Pope the two-family dwelling at 272 Ainslie Street, on plot 25 by 100.

Joseph F. A. O'Donnell has purchased the dwelling at 331 Concord Avenue, opposite Lincoln Hospital. Fred Dornberger was the broker.

Long Island City.

Two lots covering a plot 50 by 100 feet on the north side of Vandeventer Avenue, Long Island City, 50 feet north of Ninth Avenue, have been sold by Judson A. Harrington to an investor. The same broker has also sold for Gustav Erder a four-story brick flat, on lot 25 by 100, on the east side of Ninth Avenue, 25 feet south of Vandeventer Avenue, being the third house sold of a row of five finished a month ago.

Commercial Leases.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. have leased for M. Mizel to Christian J. Dierckx, dealer in glass and china, the basement store at 3 West Thirty-ninth Street.

M. & L. Rosenthal have leased for Carl Oestreicher to John E. Bachelder of Cleveland, Ohio, the store at 487 Sixth Avenue.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Albert E. Ashforth has leased the dwelling at 47 East Thirty-first Street to Miss Mary J. Creegan.

John J. Kavanagh has leased for Mrs. J. W. Barrow to Robert A. Raetze 42 East Eighty-first Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on lot 16 by 102.2.

Country Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Jr., his country place at Hewlett, L. I., to J. S. Ferguson.

Joseph J. Cassidy, ex-President of the Borough of Queens, has leased his country home at Far Rockaway to Robert S. Smith. The Frederick W. Avery Company acted as broker.

Scanlan & Dollard have rented cottages at Far Rockaway for John Bohan to Charles J. Dunn, for A. E. Van Wagner to Mrs. J. A. Horgan, for E. M. Van Dusen to Mrs. H. Lissauer, for P. Donahue to William Callanan, and for Mrs. Frederick Mott to Mrs. E. F. Waehner.

De Blois & Eldridge have leased for Mrs. L. L. Thomas her place known as Stoneacre, in Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I., to A. M. Moreland of Pittsburgh, Penn.

Tenement Leases.

Louis Schrag has leased for Heyman & Lowenstein 424, 426, and 428 East Fifty-ninth Street, three four-story tenements, with stores, to a client.

Results of Belle Harbor Auction.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold 295 lots at Belle Harbor, in the Rockaway section of Long Island, Saturday, at prices ranging from $525 to $950 a lot. Among the buyers were William Bernard, James E. Renn, J. J. Caine, T. V. Bardello, Henry H. Dale, Edmond Tiersch, Alvin Eisert, M. Greenberg, Mary Hardenburg, Mary Kneip, Henry Koch, Thomas Keown, J. I. Nolan, Joseph G. O'Day, P. H. Powers, Thomas F. Wright, and Matthew Robinson.

Notes.

John H. Scheler has been awarded the contract for a twenty-thousand-dollar alteration to the six-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Shampan & Shampan, architects, are preparing plans for a six-story apartment, on plot 50 by 100, for thirty-five families, on the south side of Grand Street, 16.8 feet west of Roebling Street, Brooklyn, for the Keap Construction Company.

Brown Brothers have secured a loan of $99,000 from the Union Mortgage Company for the erection of three five-story apartment houses on the south side of Arden Street, 130 feet west of Nagle Avenue. They will occupy a plot 126 by 130.

Daniel H. Renton & Co. have moved their real estate offices to 115 Broadway.

The Merritt-Ferguson Construction Company has obtained a loan of $160,000 from the Germania Life Insurance Company on the plot, 57 by 102.2, on the north side of Eighty-second Street, 343.6 feet west of Columbus Avenue, where a new building is being erected.

Justice Giegerich has appointed Jacob Silberstein receiver of the rents of 67 to 71 East Ninety-seventh Street, a six-story apartment, on plot 100 by 100.11, pending a suit brought by the State Bank to foreclose a second mortgage of $36,000. The prior mortgage is $115,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Several plots of from one to five acres at Hempstead, L. I.; trustees' sale; estate of J. W. Barnum; four plots knocked down at from $200 to $470 per acre; balance withdrawn.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

122d St, 502 and 504 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x95.11, six-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Hannah Silverstone, $72,525.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Samuel Marx.

Hoe Av, 1,550 and 1,552, e s, 125 ft s of 173d St, 75x100; two five-story tenements; all right, title and interest, &c.; to the plaintiff, Hudson Woodworking Company, $3,430.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

4th Av, n e corner of 31st St, for a twelve-story loft, 35.2x100; W. F. Connor, 46th St and Broadway, owner; P. R. Allen, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost.....$175,000

Broadway, w s, 375 ft n of 215th St, for a one-story store, 25x45.2; T. Dwyer, 601 West End Av, owner and architect; cost....$1,000

Gleason Av, n e corner of Commonwealth Av, for a one-and-one-half-story brick stable, 24.10x43; Cornelius O'Connell, 1,431 Longfellow Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost.....$500

Washington Av, w s, 120.9 ft n of 168th St, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 48.10x129; Jonas Weil, 21 East 82d St, owner; C. B. Meyers, 1 Union Square, architect; cost.....$45,000

St. Ann's Av, s e corner of 139th St, for a one-story brick store, 126x50; Zarland Realty Co., M. Lazar, 801 Cauldwell Av, President, owner; Koppe & Daube, architects; cost.....$35,000

St. Ann's Av, n e corner of 138th St, for a one-story brick store, 125x74; Zarland Realty Co, M. Lazar, 801 Cauldwell Av, President, owner; Koppe & Daube, architects; cost..$20,000

Fox St, e s, 106.25 ft s of Westchester Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 43.9x92; 182d Street Realty Co, Frank Gallatto, 2,289, 1st Av, President, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co, architect; cost.....$80,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner 94th St, 33.6x113.6 to w s, old Bloomingdale Road, x 31.4x114.7; 94th St, n s, 114.7 e of Broadway and at w s said old road, runs e 29 to centre line road x n 31.4x w 29x s—, to beginning; all title to this parcel; Frederick G. Hobbs to West 82d St Realty Co., 355 West End Av, (mtg $100,000,) June 17; attorney, Jacob I. Berman, 346 Broadway.....$100

LUDLOW ST., 90, e s, 25x87.6; Nathan Schramm to Harry Schramm, 960 Stebbins Av, ¼ part, Jan. 31, 1911.....$1

MERCER ST, 113, w s, 25x100; Mercer St, 115, w s, 25x100; Corcoran Realty Co. to Hy. M. Moeller, 65 West 71st St, B. & S., June 13; Hy. M. Moeller, 151 West 34th St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Thos. F. Corcoran to same, Q. C., address same.....$1

VANDEWATER ST, 24 and 26, s e s, 50x95; Henrietta E. and Henry Munro to Norman L. Munro estate, incorporated, on premises, (mtg $77,000,) Dec. 7, 1911; attorneys, Eidlitz & Hulse, 31 Nassau St.....$1

3D AV, w s, 52.2 ft s of 74th St, 50x104.10; Terrace Holding Co. to Berry B. Simons, 115 West 118th St, all liens, June 11; attorneys, Weschler & R., 135 Broadway.....$100

5TH AV, 2,113, e s, 18.0x110; Teresa V. Brennan, et al, to Augusta E. Wendt, trustee, will Lewis Einstein, for Augusta E. Wendt, B. & S. and C. A. G., all liens, June 10; attorney Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$200

5TH AV, 141 to 147, s e corner of 21st St, 94x90; Nathaniel L. McCready and others, trustees of N. L. McCready, deceased, to William S. Duncan, 154 Noble St, Brooklyn, C. A. G., (mtg $900,000 and all liens,) Jan. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

4TH ST., 349 East, n s, 22x97; Adelaide E. Mason to Isidor Zippert and Jos. Joachim, 531 East 4th St., June 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

7TH ST., 291 East, n s, 20x96.8, with all title to strip on rear, 20x0.11, (foreclose June 3;) Lewis F. Doyle, referee, to G. R. Lockwood, 18 East 52d St.; attorneys, Man & Man, 56 Wall St.....$9,000

27TH ST., 519 West, n s, 25x98.9; Liederman Realty Company to Jno. H. Wynn, 501 Court St, Brooklyn, (mtg $21,000 and all liens,) May 13; attorney, J. Liederman, 38 Park Row.....$1

39TH ST, s s, 95.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 19.10x98.9; Martin Holding Co. to Nathaniel L. McCready, 4 East 75th St, and Caroline A. McCready, trustees, (781 5th Av,) under will of N. L. McCready, (mtg $42,500,) B. & S. and C. A. G., June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

52D ST., 9 West, n s, 25x100.5; Geo. C. Smith to Marion W. Doering, 5 West 58th St., (mtg. $75,000,) June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

69TH ST, 303 East, n s, 26x100.5; Frank Bartosek to Anna Pribyl, 2,940 Bainbridge Av, and others, (mtg $12,000,) June 15; attorney, Joseph Hlavac, Jr, 1,509 1st Av.....$1

71ST ST, 308 East, s s, 25x100.5; Frank Bartosek to Mary Bartosek, his wife, 2,940 Bainbridge Av, all title, quitclaim, June 15; attorney, Joseph Hlavac, Jr., 1,509 1st Av....$1

74TH ST, 25 West, n s, 22x102.2; Elida Clark to James M. Donald, 27 West 74th St, (mtg $30,000 and all liens,) June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

75TH ST, 250 West, s s, 20x102.2; Emma A. Holloway to Sivel Realty Co., a corporation, 31 Liberty St, June 17; attorneys, Wechsler & R., 135 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Sivel Realty Co. to Arthur H. Levis, 2,178 Broadway, and Sophie H. Salomon, Wildacre and Lawrence, L. I., (mtg $21,000,) June 17; attorneys, same..$100

101ST ST, 106 East, s s, 16x100.11; Marketable Title Co. to Edith Bossey, 1,062 Halsey St, Brooklyn, Jan. 8.....$100

109TH ST, 308 West, s s, 19x100.11; Carrie Runkle to Jessie G. Respes, 119 West 117th St., (mtg $24,000 and all liens,) June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

107TH ST, 60 and 62 West, s s, 48.9x100.11; Anna B. Gilson to Edward W. Browning, 18 West 75th St, and Florence B., wife of George P. Biggs, 183 West 71st St, (mtg $40,000,) June 15; attorney, E. W. Browning, 110 West 72d St.....$1

107TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, (foreclosure June 12;) William A. Boyd, referee, to William A. Brown, 567 Park Row; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St..$16,000

115TH ST., 306 East, s s, 25x100.10; Michele Marrozzo et al, to Antonia Manfredi, 305 East 111th St, (mtg. $13,000,) and all liens, June 17; attorney, N. Cella, 220 Broadway....$100

116TH ST, 207 East, n s, 30x100.11; William N. Logan to Herman J. Levy, 542 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, (mtg $24,000,) June 13; attorney, H. J. Levy, 2,794 3d Av.......$100

117TH ST., 216 East, s s, 20x100.10; Benj. Bernstein to Harry Bernstein, 230 East 123d St., ½ part, June 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

117TH ST, 119 West, n s, 18x100.11; Jessie G. Respes to Helen Reid, 621 West 179th St, all liens, June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

121ST ST, 218 West, s s, 15x100.11, (foreclosure May 28, 1912;) Frank A. Spencer, referee, to Augustus M. Gerdes, New Canaan, Conn.; Peter Moller, 25 Bank St; C. Henry Moller, 95 Bainbridge St, Brooklyn, and Mary E. Gerdes, (executors, 25 Bank St,) and Tillie E. Moeller June 11; attorneys, Miller & B., 55 Liberty St.....$8,000

123D ST, s s, 100 ft n of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Classic Holding Co. to 114th Street and 7th Avenue Construction Co., 1,980 7th Av, (mtg $14,500,) June 17; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$100

125TH ST, n s, 143.10 ft e of Lenox Av, 41.2x99.11; William S. Duncan to Nathaniel L. McCready, 781 East 75th St, and Caroline A. McCready, 781 5th Av., trustees, will of N. L. McCready, deceased, (mtg $120,000,) B. & S. and C. A. G., June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

133D ST, s s, 50 ft w of 8th Av, runs w 50x s 37.8x n e 62.7, to beginning, gore, (foreclosure June 12,) Harry W. Newburger, referee, to Empire City Savings Bank, 231 West 125th St, June 17; attorney, Charles W. Dayton, 27 William St.....$6,500

148TH ST, 618 West, s s, 15x99.11; Cornelia B. Smith to Ann W. Hutchison, Jeffersonville, Ind., (mtg $11,786,) June 15; attorneys Krauthoff, H. & M., 55 Wall St.....$1

173D ST, 556 West, s s, 16.6x50; Florence A. MacColom to Jessie M. Colton, at Manasquan, N. J., (mtg $6,000,) June 13; attorney, W. W. Young, 87 Nassau St.....$1

215TH ST, s w s, 100 ft s e of Park Terrace, West, 50x100; Hannah Connell to Mary Lennon, 1,036 Halsey St, Brooklyn, B. & S., May 1; attorney, William F. Connell, 16 Court St, Brooklyn.....$100

SAME property; Mary Lennon to Hannah Connell, 211 Congress St, Brooklyn, B. & S., May 1; attorney, same.....$100

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, s e corner of 178th St, 60.6x93.5; Reliable Construction Co. to Henry Reubert, 1,711 Fulton Av, June 14, (mtg $55,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BELMONT AV, s e corner of 180th St, 78.7x95.5; T. J. McGuire Construction Co. to Ann McGuire, 100 West 139th St, May 14, (mtg $30,000;) attorneys, Stanton & H., 31 Nassau St.....$1

BROOK AV, 498, e s, 24.11x100; Abraham Winetsky to Jacob Berman, 520 E. 148th St, April 20; address, 520 E. 148th St.....$100

BROOK AV, e s, 114.8 ft n of 170th St, 48x100.8; Kitchen Improvement Co. to Louis Spingarn, 1,578 7th Av, (mtg $35,000,) June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

DOROTHEA PLACE, n w s, 41 ft s w from s w s of a branch of Dorothea Place leading into Marion Av, 39.4x60x25.5x61.7; James H. Young to John R. Ross, at Scarsdale, N. Y., April 19, 1907; attorney, John R. Ross, Fordham, New York City.....$1

FULTON AV, 1,709, w s, 25x82.6; Helen M., wife, and Henry Heubert, to Reliable Construction Co., 1,126 Union Av, (mtg $10,500,) June 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

FULTON AV, 1,705 and 1,707, w s, 50x90.8; Fulton Av, 1,711, w s, 17.11x84.2; same to same, June 14; same attorney.....$100

LACONIA AV, s e s, 75 ft n e of 232d St, 25x100; Angel Caimi to Henry Lamperty, 4,180 Laconia Av, June 15, (mtg $2,500;) attorney, Charles Zertarini, 346 Broadway..$100

LOT 54, map of 181 lots of Varian estate; Rosalia Lagana to Martin N. O'Donnell, 301 East 204th St, June 8, (mtg $1,200;) attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av.....$100

LOTS 24 to 26, map of David B. Cocks, at Fordham; Henry F. Keil to Wedgewood Co., 401 East 163d St, March 29; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.....$100

LOTS 573 and 574, map of Gleason property; Margaret Lawlor to Lizzie O'Keefe, 121 West 60th St, Oct. 31, 1911; attorney, H. O'Keefe, 415 West 154th St.....$1

RICHARDSON AV, 4,310, 26x25x25x30; Annie Guidera to Francesco Lasala, 4,810 Richardson Av, June 10; attorneys, Otis & O., 60 Wall St.....$100

SIMPSON ST, e s, 820 ft n of 163d St, 80x100; same to same, June 14, (mtg. $60,000;) attorneys, same.....$100

SOUTHERN BOUL'VD, 547, n s, 37.6x105; Stephen J. Stillwell, referee, to Jacob Wicks, 701 Madison Av, June 17; attorney, T. G. & T. Co., 176 Broadway.....$35,000

TINTON AV, w s, 126.3 ft s of 168th St, 50x134.11; Wm. S. Duncan to Nathaniel L. McCready and another, trustees, 781 5th Av, June 14 (mortgage, $42,000;) attorney, T. G. & T. Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

148TH ST, 520 East, 16.8x100; Abraham Winetsky to Jacob Berman, 520 E. 148th St., April 20; address, 520 E. 148th St....$100

157TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 75x75; Safford A. Crummey, referee, to Sam G. Hampton, 320 Sumner Av, Brooklyn, June 17; attorneys, Julius H. Seymour, 280 Broadway.....$5,500

205TH ST, 310 East, 25.1x79.1; John J. Gueovjian to Karnig M. Mugrdichian, 310 East 205th St, June 11, (mtg $6,750;) attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av.....$100

239TH ST., 634-636 East, 50 by 100; Martin N. O'Connell to Rosaria Lagana, 1,604 Purdy St, June 8; mortgage $3,000; attorneys, O'Hara Bros., 200th St and Webster Av..$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, 106, e s, 24.6x75; Frederick Hothan to same, June 17, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; same attorneys.....$10,000

BROADWAY, n e corner of 94th St, 33.6x—; 94th St, n s, at w s of Old Bloomingdale Road, 29x—; West 82d St. Realty Co. to Frederick G. Hobbs, 601 West 118th St, June 17, prior mtg $100,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.....$35,000

ELDRIDGE ST, 164, e s, 25x87.6; Margaretha Reidenbach to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square, June 17, due Nov. 24, 1914; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.....$6,000

ESSEX ST, 71, w s, 23.11x75; Louis Pollack to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, June 17, due as per bond; address 176 Broadway.....$19,000

MADISON AV, 1,539, e s, 16.8x70; Alex Block to Cornelia W. Slade, Lakewood, N. J., June 17, 5 years; attorney, S. B. Robinson, 1 Liberty St.....$10,000

PARK AV, s w corner of 61st St, 100.5x35; The Brearley School to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, June 12, due as per bond, supplemental to 2 mtgs for $70,000 each; address 32 Nassau St.

RIVINGTON ST, 186, 26x100; Abraham Herzfeld and another to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 17, 5 years; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$25,000

1ST AV, n w corner of 81st St, 23.8x75; Frederick Hothan and another to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, June 17, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St..$18,000

2D AV, e s, 25.8 ft s of 89th St, 25x100; same to same, June 17, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; same attorneys.....$18,000

4TH ST, 347-351 East, 66x97; Isidor Zippert and another to Rosa T. Kirk, 136 East 49th St, June 13, prior mtg $23,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,000

4TH ST, 349 East, 22x97; Isidor Zippert and another to Adelaide E. Mason, 75 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, 5 years, June 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,000

5TH AV, 141-147, 94x90; William S. Duncan to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, June 17, 4½ p. c., 5 years; address, 160 Broadway.....$60,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Nathaniel L. McCready and others, trustees, 4 East 75th St, June 17, prior mtg $600,000, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, R. K. Prentice, 52 Broadway.....$300,000

5TH AV, 2,010, w s, 16.3x85; William E. Pinden to Wolcott G. Lane, trustee, 353 West 84th St, June 17, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 800 Broadway....$14,000

13TH ST, 444 East, 24.3x103.3; Giovanni Parisi to Henrietta Almour, 329 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, June 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. M. Vickers, 192 Broadway.....$4,000

30TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Nicholas Wernert to Otto G. Wernert, 290 13th St, Brooklyn, June 14, 3 years; attorneys, Arrowsmith & D., 261 Broadway.....$11,750

37TH ST, 122 East, s s, 24x irregular; William C. Fargo to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, June 15, due, &c, as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$50,000

56TH ST, n s, 180.4 ft e of 9th Av, 17.10x100.5; Mary E. Lester to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 14, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$15,000

59TH ST., s s, 270 ft e of 6th Av., 50x100.5; Norman L. Munro Estate, a corporation, to Emily M. Roemer, 494 Greene Av, Brooklyn, N. Y., prior mtg $400,000, June 5, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100,000

75TH ST, 250 West, 20x102.2; Sivel Realty Co. to Emma A. Hollaway, 11 Tower Place, June 14, 3 years; attorney, Ernst, L., & C., 31 Liberty St.....$21,000

103D ST, 150 East, 20x106.10; 50th St, 417 East, 19.5x100.5; Jacob Vogelfanger to Ada M. Hicks, 493 16th St, Brooklyn, June 13, due as per bond; attorney, A. A. Hovell, 177 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$1,500

117TH ST, 16-18 East, 51x100.11; Jacob Eckstein to Charles W. Young, 110 Wilson St, Brooklyn, June 15, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. H. Newman, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$400

122D ST, 242 West, 33.8x100.11; Lizzie Hadermann to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 17, 4 years; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$31,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Leah Cohn, Far Rockaway, N. Y., June 17, (prior mtg $31,000,) 1 year, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$1,000

215TH ST, s w s, 100 ft s e of Park Terrace West, 50x100; Mary Lennon to Margaret P. Halsey, 47 Pierrepont St, Brooklyn, May 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, William F. Connell, 16 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1,500

Bronx.

BARKER AV, e s, 266.8 ft n of Rosewood St, 33.4x125; Mary A. Jung to Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway, June 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$2,500

BATHGATE AV, s e corner of 178th St, 60.6x93.5; Henry Reubert to Reliable Construction Co., Inc., 1,126 Union Av, June 14, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Philip S. Seligman, 95 Nassau St.....$10,500

BOSTON AV, s e s, 442 ft n e of Perot St, 74.6x72.6x25.7x79.11; Joseph Polsenski to Jule A. Cahn, 92 Hamilton St, Yonkers, N. Y., June 12, due May 5, 1914, 6 p. c......$1,284

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 137.9 ft s of Southern Boulevard, 150x—; Kellwood Realty Co to City Mortgage Co, 15 Wall St, June 13; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$45,000

CAULDWELL AV, 906, 20x125; Victoria M. Corbett to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, June 17, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$5,000

CLASON POINT ROAD, e s, 125 ft s of O'Brien Av, 25x111.6; Giuseppe Botta to Minnie J. Douglass, San Diego, Cal., June 17, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway..$5,000

CLINTON AV, 2,066, e s, 22x100; Thomas J. Eustace to Stephen Garland, 1,737 Holland Av, prior mtg $800, June 14, due July 15, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Smith Williamson, 364 Alexander Av.....$400

FOREST AV, s e corner of 156th St, 214.11x—; Kellwood Realty Co to Brooklyn Savings Bank, 141 Pierrepont St, Brooklyn, June 17, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$110,000

HOE AV, s e corner of 165th St, 110x60; W. O. Construction Co. to Empire City Savings Bank, 231 West 125th St, June 17, 3 years; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.. $62,500

LACONIA AV, s e s, 75 ft n e of 232d St, 25x100; Henry Lamperty to Angel Caimi, 4,180 Laconia Av, prior mtg $2,500, Jan. 15, 3 years, 4 p. c.; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....$1,260

LOTS 103 and 159, map 1,131, C. Harrington estate; Edw. H. Mayes to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, June 14, due Oct. 14, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isaac Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$700

MACY PL, n s, 100 ft w of Hewitt Pl. 25x140; Louis Schwartzreich to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 17, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$8,000

MANIDA ST, n e s, at s e s of Garrison Av, 48.2x—; Burnett-Weil Construction Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, June 17, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.. $45,000

MANIDA ST, n e s, 48.2 ft s e of Garrison Av, 42x100; same to same, June 17; attorney, same.....$35,000

MANIDA ST, s e s, 70.3 ft n e of Garrison Av, 43.1x101.8½ same to same, June 17; attorney, same.....$35,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,300, e s, 50x100x50x99.11; Daniel Augustus Realty Co to Louis Stern, trustee, 32 West 23d St, June 15, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$19,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,300, e s, 50x100x50x99.11; Daniel Augustus Realty Co to Paul M. Gomberg, 2,360 Lorillard Place, prior mtg $19,000, June 15, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, John L. Bernstein, 5 Beekman St. $4,000

WEEKS AV, s w corner of 173d St, 84x95; Marcus Rosenthal to Harold Nathan, 145 West 76th St, June 17, prior mtg $9,500, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Leventritt, C. & N., 111 Broadway.....$2,000

WELLMAN AV, s s, 125 ft e of Mayflower Av, 25x181.4; Antonio Ywaro to Mamie Cohn, 1,018 East 163d St, June 15, due as per bond; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway.. $2,000

7TH AV, w s, 77.6 ft e of 2d St, 27.6x105, Wakefield; Edw. Kearns to Matilda J. Edel, 640 East 220th St, June 14, (prior mtg $2,879,) 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$500

165TH ST, s s, 60 ft e of Hoe Av, 40x110; W. O. Construction Co. to Empire City Savings Bank, 231 West 125th St, June 17, 3 years; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.. $37,500

181ST ST, s s, 84.8 ft w of Belmont Av, 34.8x115; Sole Realty and Construction Co. to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, June 17, 3 years; attorneys, Lexow, M. & W., 43 Cedar St.....$22,000

205TH ST, 310 East, 25.1x79.1; Karnig M. Mugrdichian to John G. Guervjion, 310 East 205th St, June 11, due Oct. 11, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av.....450

239TH ST, 634 and 636, s w s, 50x100; Rosaria Lagana to Martin N. O'Donnell, 301 East 204th St, June 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av. $1,400

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,417, store and part cellar; John H. Larkin to William Elvers, 838 Eagle Av, 7 11-12 years, from June 1, 1912; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av.....$16,541

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 750 ft e of Lenox Av, 45x—, all; Edward Friedman to John K. Bimberg and another, 3,690 3d Av, 21 years, from Sept. 2, 1911; attorney, William Lamkay, 99 Nassau St.....$13,000

CONVENT AV, 492, corner store; Joseph Shenk to Frederick S. Steinmann, 1,402 Lexington Av, 5 years, from July 1, 1912; attorney, James H. Deignan, 206 Broadway.$900

DELANCEY ST, 86 and 86½, all; Orchard St, 118; Elizabeth L. Petrie to Samuel Katz and another, 86 Delancey St, 10 years, from May 1, 1912; attorney, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$7,500

MADISON AV, 1,514, 4 store, from 103d St; Mrs. John Fallow to Louis Guena, 3 years, from March 15, 1912; attorney, Pulzi Glezza, 1,514 Madison Av.....$300

PARK AV, 1,304 and 1,308, fourth store from 99th St; Charles G. Herbermann to Harry Frommer, 1,314 Park Av, 4 years, fom May 1, 1911; attorney, Joseph Lewis, 50 East 98th St.....$240

PARK AV, 1,304 and 1,308, third store from 99th St; same to Louis Schechter, 1,306 Park Av, 5 years, from June 1, 1912; attorney, same.....$324

7TH AV, n w corner of 22d St, all; Anna Patterson and another to Frank F. O'Neill, 203 West 22d St, 10 years, from April 1, 1913; address, 203 West 22d St.....$3,500

11TH ST, 531 East, all; Denis Hayes to Frank Schoel, 531 East 11th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1912; attorney, Louis H. Albers, 25 Broad St.....$1,920

15TH ST, 136 East, all; Jacob Spielberg to Mary Jaeger, 136 East 15th St, 3 1-12 years, from March 15, 1910; address, 136 East 15th St.....$1,300

34TH ST, 236 East, all; Elizabeth Farum to Max Weber, 236 East 34th St, 3 years, from May 1, 1912; address, 236 East 34th St..$1,037

45TH ST, 65 and 69 West, all furnished; Frank E. Rafel and another to 65 West 45th St. Corporation, 65 West 45th St, 1 4-12 years, from June 15, 1912; attorney, S. W. Stern, 154 Nassau St.....$12,000

80TH ST, 501 East, all; Max A. Kreilsheimer to Robert Shovel, 225 East 76th St, 5 years, from May 15, 1912; attorney, Max Larschan, 323 East 83d St.....$900

119TH ST, 524 and 526 East, east store and basement; Louis E. Levy to Frederick J. Frasch, Jr., Mount Vernon, N. Y., 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1912; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av.....$480

125TH ST, 203 West, store and part of basement; Wendolin J. Nauss to Abraham Friedman, 49 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years, from Aug. 31, 1912; attorney, E. Van Dermoot, 280 Broadway.....$6,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

HARRINGTON AV, n s, 150 ft e of Mayflower Av, 50x100; Clyde F. Howes against Anna Vogel, owner and contractor; Harry Vogel, contractor.....$205

HARRINGTON AV, n s, 150 ft e of Mapes Av, 50x100; Domenico de Filippo against Anna Vogel, owner; Henry J. Vogel, contractor.$206

LENOX AV, 319; A. Mach & Son against Rose Frey, owner; Max Brooks and Jonas Kantrowitz, contractor, (renewal).....$475

WALLACE AV, w s, 1,245 ft n of Morris Park Av, 100x100; Clyde F. Howes against Anna Vogel, owner and contractor; Harry Vogel, contractor.....$63

18TH ST, 427 and 429 East; Tiernan Construction Co against Carisbrooke Realty Co, owner; Coles Construction Co, contractor.$750

18TH ST, 162 West; Jacob Solomon against James Dowd, owner; Rosenthal & Cohen, lessees; Isaac and Joseph Freiman, contractors.....$75

261ST ST, n w corner of Palisade Av; Ames Transfer Co against Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, owner; McDermott & Hanigan, Inc., contractor.....$1,054

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, s w corner of 121st St; George H. Storm & Co against Eighty-eight Morningside Drive Co and others, May 29, 1912.....$1,840

17TH ST, 17 East; Fox Lime Co against J. A. Damsey Construction Co and others, March 22, 1912, (by bond).....$471

LIS PENDENS.

LOTS 588 and 589, map of Lohbauer Park on East Boulevard; Herman Frank against Lucien Soyer, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Levison.

LOT 34, Block 321, Section 2; tax map of Manhattan; Mannados Realty Co. against Bertha F. Richter and others, (action to establish validity of tax lien;) attorneys, Elsman, Levy, Corn & Lewine.

LUDLOW ST, e s, 102.6 ft n of Rivington St, 48x89; Moses M. Valentine against Max Cohen and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

MARMION AV, e s, 26 ft s of Fairmount Place, 35x106.10; John M. Stoddard against Mary H. Strayer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. W. Chandler.

SPRING ST, 48, and Mulberry St, 209 and 211; Vincent Orlando against Michael Bonn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Palmieri & Wechsler.

3D AV, s e corner of 65th St, 50.5x130x irregular; D. Comyn Moran and others against Eleanor B. McConihe and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

119TH ST, n s, 231 ft w of Manhattan Av, 19x100.11; Germania Life Insurance Co. against Louis Stirn, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

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131ST STREET, WEST OF FIFTH AVE.
Four-story brownstone, fourteen rooms; perfect condition; assessed $13,000; mortgage $6,500. Make offer quick. SHELLEY, 169 East 84th St.

A real bargain if taken advantage of immediately; three-story and basement brick dwelling, plot 19.3¼x 94 feet; Avenue A, between 77th and 78th Sts. Apply 1,463 Avenue A.

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In the future these increases will be more frequent and larger. To protect the prospective buyer we issue this coupon. It protects him against any increases for one year if filed with us within seven days of its date of issue. In other words by filing this coupon you may buy at any time within one year at to-day's prices. You may not think of buying now, but remember four thousand people will buy, and you may be one of this number. This coupon is void if not received at our office within 7 days of date of issue, and is good only to residents of the City of New York.

Name..........................

June 18th, 1912. Address..........................
T.

SOMETHING NEW.

20 Built—19 Sold
Brown's Duplex Houses.
PARKSIDE AVE.,
Between Flatbush and Bedford Aves.

No doubt the finest houses ever built for two families; two complete 8-room two-story houses under one roof; separate entrances and street numbers.

Two blocks from Woodruff Ave. Station of Brighton Beach "L"; near three trolley lines and one block from entrance to Prospect Park.

Small Cash Payment
required; balance arranged; rental from one apartment pays all carrying charges.

WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
Cor. Woodruff and Flatbush Aves., B'klyn.

BEAUTIFUL
MAPLETON
In the Heart of Brooklyn.
HALF-HOUR BY SEA BEACH LINE TO 22D AVENUE STATION, BROOKLYN.
Beautiful modern brick houses, $4,000-$5,000; your own terms; $100 down.
EXAMINE ANY DAY.
Special Manager, 60 Liberty St., N. Y., Room 67. Phone, 7440—Cortlandt.

Charming Residence
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

I am compelled to sell my beautiful, spacious residence, containing 15 rooms, parquetted throughout; both steam and hot water heat; has electric lights, billiard room, den, beamed ceiling dining room, large foyer hall, open fireplaces; very large plot of ground (100x100), with iron and steel conservatory, in the best section of Flatbush; asphalt streets; can be bought very low price, and with very little cash. Owner, HORTON, 406 World Building, Manhattan.

$16 Per Month
carries 7-room brick dwelling; only $4,750, $300 down; 90 sold during 1911 to refined families; restricted property. Take Sea Beach "L" from Park Row, (35 minutes,) or at Atlantic Av. Subway station, Brooklyn, direct to King's Highway station on the property. OTTO SINGER.

BEAUTIFUL BRICK HOUSES FOR RENT
1 and 2 FAMILY, $25 to $35 Per Month
Send for list. Special Manager, 60 Liberty St., N. Y., Room 67. Phone Cort. 7440.

For Sale.—In East 143d St., Bronx, one-family brick house; brownstone stoop; 18.9 wide on 100-foot lot; 9 rooms, bath and laundry; furnace heat; hardwood floors; excellent location for doctor; liberal terms; can be seen by appointment. H. Hahnenfeld, 540 3d Av. Telephone 2,485 Madison Sq.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"LIVE IN ELMHURST"
THE "HUB" OF THE CITY
If you want a well-built house and a paying investment,
COME AND SEE
the convenient and attractive
"ELMHURST HOMES"
built of brick and concrete. Seven large rooms and bath. All city improvements. Careful restrictions. Five-cent fare to Manhattan. 15 minutes from Herald Square. On line of Subway extension, with 5c. fare to all parts of the city.
Best Houses in New York At the Price
Easy payment terms like rent. Write for Booklet "B"
TO REACH PROPERTY—Take Corona car at Queensboro Bridge and 2d Av. to Baxter Av., Elmhurst; walk one block north; or take train from 34th St. via Penn. tunnels to Elmhurst Station. Agent at office, cor. Baxter Av. and 25th St.
Queensboro Corporation
366 FIFTH AVENUE
Cor. 35th St., New York

Elmhurst House—Plot 50x100 In the Best Section
One block from trolley, five minutes' walk to railroad depot; all city improvements; sewers, water, gas, cement walks, curbs; plenty of shade trees, giving parklike effect; house contains 8 large rooms and bath, outside laundry and Summer kitchen, heat; all improvements, parquet floors; I will show house Sundays or week days; price $7,500, $1,000 cash. George C. Johnston, 75 Ludlow Av., near 6th St. and Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

A Bargain.—Water front factory site. For particulars write John L. Hammond, 1 Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

"FIELDSTON"
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON
Residence plots on highest land in New York City.
Reached in 35 minutes from 42d Street by Broadway Subway to Van Cortlandt.
DELAFIELD ESTATE, INC.,
27 Cedar Street, New York.

Ryesdale Estates
Carefully restricted. Beautiful rolling country. Macadam roads. All improvements. Fifteen hundred feet from Sound. Quarter-acre plots. High-class surroundings.
RYESDALE ESTATES, 35 West 42d St.
Phone 3745 Bryant.

BARGAIN—NEAR BRIARCLIFF
50 acres, mostly tillable; orchard; fine stream and pond; modern dwelling, 10 rooms, baths; excellent condition; barns, outbuildings; high elevation; extensive Hudson River and country view; price $20,000; must be sold. Attorney, 43 Times.

An Exceedingly Attractive GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOME, Convenient to Bronxville and Mount Vernon Stations.
Large stucco mansion; equipped garage; other outbuildings; unusually attractive; lawn, large garden, several acres, choice trees; a very small cash payment; balance mortgage; carrying charges less than suitable rent; one of the show places. Apply to Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A Well-Planned Colonial Home, fronting the South, verandas on South and West, all modern improvements, finished in the best materials. Only 50 minutes from Grand Central Terminal, only a stone's throw from the Hudson, where water sports may be enjoyed, only a small cash deposit required, balance as rent. For full information address Room 1,000, 331 Madison Avenue.

SPECIAL RENTAL PROPOSITION.
Account late season, will rent my house for 14 months, beginning July 1, for $1,500; 10 rooms, 3 baths; right at station. Address L. W. P., Hartsdale, N. Y.

Before buying see LESTER HILL, White Plains, N. Y.; plots 50x100; 7 minutes' walk from station. All city improvements. C. J. VAN SLYKE, 331 Mad. Av., Cor. 43d St., N. Y.

Unusual Opportunity.—PREMIUM POINT PARK, New Rochelle, N. Y. Water-front plots at 60% of value. All city improvements. C. J. Van Slyke, 331 Madison Av., N. Y.

Scarsdale and Hartsdale.—Attractive furnished and unfurnished residences at reasonable rents. Angell, 16 East 42d. Scarsdale office open afternoons.

Fern-cliff.—Exceedingly attractive residential park in finest section; macadam roads, with water, electric light; plots 50x100 and larger. Angell, 16 East 42d.

Will rent $50 monthly 10-room fully improved cottage in good neighborhood; one mile from Rye Beach, 5 minutes from station. I. M., Box 201 Times Downtown.

Mount Vernon.

For Sale.—House, 7 rooms and both, lot 33x105; location on South Sixth Av., near Fourth St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.; lease of one year has ten months to run at $25 per month; price, $6,000. Apply owner, H. De Voe, 1,423 Jessup Place, Highbridge, New York City.

New Rochelle.

At New Rochelle.—New, up-to-date cottage; 9 rooms; fine location; a bargain. C. O. Le Count, 290 Broadway, N. Y., or any broker.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Large private house, facing Hudson River, near yacht club; can accommodate few boarders; easy commuting distance to city, N. Y. Central R. R., or Subway; references required. Y 121 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LOFTS
Stores and Basement
S. E. Cor. Grand & Wooster Sts.
71-73 GRAND ST.,
22-24-26 WOOSTER ST.
All improvements, including sprinkler system, electric elevators.
Possession February 1, 1913.
Apply to
A. L. Mordecai & Son
135 Broadway. Tel. 3151—Cortlandt,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.
Booklet sent on request.

55 West 36th St.
New Fireproof Building,
Lofts 60x100,
Light Four Sides,
Adaptable for
High Grade Business.
Henry D. Winans & May.
Agent,
749 5th Av., near 58th St.

$15 Up Month | Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in Modern Fireproof Bldg. | 109 Broad St.

45th St., 502-508 West.—100x100; suitable for auto garage or factory; moderate rent. T. B. Robertson, 1,123 Broadway.

To Sublease—Office, eighth floor, New York Life Building. Inquire Room 839.

Brooklyn.

LOOK!! LOOK!!
RENT $30 AND $35 PER MONTH.
471 A-473 VANDERBILT AVENUE
AT FULTON STREET.
2 excellent stores, suitable for any good, clean line of business.
Apply to Janitor on premises, or JOHN REIS CO., 805 Flatbush Ave.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

DESK ROOM wanted, by young man, vicinity of 42d St. and 5th Av. E 64 Times.

LONG ISLAND—SALE OR TO LET.

See the Best First

Kensington, Great Neck

On the High North Shore

Not a suburban development, but a magnificent country estate divided into country homes of moderate size

Write, call or telephone 5600 Greeley for our Kensington booklet.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

45 West 34th Street

Seton Hall in the English Section of Beautiful

Belle Terre

Sixty miles macadamized roads, shaded drives and bridle paths, surrounded by five miles of sandy beaches.

Another two-story and basement dwelling of surprising roominess and attractive design. One striking feature is a great airy front but secluded porch beneath the second story overhang. The size and arrangement of the rooms will appeal to those desiring comfort, convenience and artistic surroundings. The second floor has five master's bedrooms and two baths, also two servants' rooms and bath. There is a fine, full lighted attic and plenty of closets, and more in the basement, of which the most is made. Beautifully finished and decorated throughout. Furnace heat; electric lighting. Hedge and lawn adorn the grounds. The usual walled court is there and the family and kitchen gardens.

Price $31,500

Will rent furnished with option of purchase. Golf, tennis, yachting, bathing and a $300,000 club house at your door.

Dean Alvord Company

Managers for BELLE TERRE and ROSLYN ESTATES, 111 Broadway, New York

Without a Drawback

Highest Class Residential Plots right on the finest beach. On Long Island's famous North Shore at

WAMPAGE SHORES

Let us tell you about it and show you its beauties. It is different from anything ever offered—more finished, nearer ideal.

S. Osgood Pell & Company,
542 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

COUNTRY ESTATE FOR SALE

On North Shore of Long Island. Large Modern Country Home on five acres of well shaded ground, near express station. Can be purchased at very low figure. Will send photograph and floor plans. GEORGE R. PEARE, 170 Broadway, Room 1003. Tel. 1522 Cort.

Four valuable lots in finest section, South shore Long Island, 40 minutes from city; all city improvements; excellent boating, bathing, and fishing; will take small monthly payments. Address Room 202, 147 East 125th St., New York.

Wishing to sell my house of 9 rooms, with one acre with fruit trees; fine corner; bathing, fishing, and boating; will sell cheap and on very easy terms. Robert L. Dailey, M 278 Times Downtown.

Have cozy little house in town one hour out on main line of railroad; good, rich soil; just the place to enjoy country life; very desirable location; exceptional bargain; reasonable terms; title guaranteed. D 164 Times.

Rockville Centre.—Great bargain; eight-room house, grounds 75x150 feet; up to date; built for owner; must sell at once. Apply 54 West 21st St. Kondavian.

WATER FRONT PROPERTY. Only 35 minutes out; large elegant plot, all improvements; water front rights for boating and bathing; also fine new house; terms easy. C A 17 Times.

Jamaica—On Hillside Ave., the main road, opposite Jamaica Estates, fine built-up section; plot 40x100; near R. R. station and car. Owner, 25 Brenton Ave., Jamaica.

Attractive bungalow, directly on Sound, seven rooms, bath; well water; garage; high, beautiful views; price $6,000. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I.

Four lots at Jamaica, good for home or investment; will sell separate or together on very easy terms. Karl, D 16 Times.

For Sale.—A few water front lots on easy payments in Baldwin Harbor. Box 145 Baldwin.

Seashore cottages, furnished, for rent. Clarence H. Murphy, Point Pleasant, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Furnished Apartment to Sublet.
308 WEST 15TH ST.
Attractive bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath $30
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

THE MAYFAIR
130 West 47th St.
Hotel housekeeping apartments, 3 rooms, bath, completely furnished; includes service; reasonable.

14 East 60th St.—To sublet, one, two and three rooms, handsomely furnished, at special Summer rates.

THE SEVILLIA Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St. Nicely furnished apartment of two rooms and bath; southern exposure; to Oct. 1.

Bachelor Apartment, 36 West 35th. Furnished, 2 large rooms and bath; sublet for Summer, $100 monthly. Inquire on premises or Room 710, 59 Wall St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, complainant, against BERMUDA-ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, defendant. CHARLES A. BRUCE and B. C. M. W. COMPANY, complainants, against THE BERMUDA-ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that interlocutory decrees and orders made respectively in the above-entitled suits and dated June 12, 1912, adjudged the Bermuda-Atlantic Steamship Company, Limited, and The Bermuda-Atlantic Steamship Company insolvent and appointed the undersigned Special Master to take proofs and to determine the nature, extent, and amount of the rights, liens, equities, and priorities of the several creditors of said defendants.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to said decrees and orders that the creditors of the said Bermuda-Atlantic Steamship Company, Limited, and The Bermuda-Atlantic Steamship Company are required to present their claims and demands to the undersigned as Special Master at his office at No. 54 Wall Street, New York, on or before the 15th day of July, 1912, and that the undersigned at his said office will begin the hearing of proofs thereon at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon on the 19th day of June, 1912.

Dated New York, June 14, 1912.
JAMES K. SYMMERS,
Special Master, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE

in the handsomest section of Long Island; 40 minutes from New York. Boating, bathing, fishing; stores, schools, and churches. Will accept small monthly payments; will build house on same terms for well-meaning party. D 165 Times.

For Sale—At Great Neck, L. I., house, seven rooms; steam heat, electric lights, telephone; large stable, 16 stalls and one box; carriage house, chicken house; fruit trees, all kinds; tool house; 10 minutes' walk to depot. For particulars address P. O. Box 195, Great Neck Station, L. I.

A NEW WATER FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE.

Within easy commuting distance of Herald Square; every city convenience; fine bathing; yacht club; price low; terms to suit purchaser. E 47 Times.

A Bungalow Plot for Sale

In most attractive colony on Long Island; 35 minutes from Herald Square; nice sandy beach; yacht club; all city conveniences; small cash required; will build for purchaser. E 45 Times.

"Farm Buyer's Guide."—Free. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR LET.

Weequahic Tract

NEWARK, N. J.

Fronting on Weequahic Park

Lehigh Valley Station at Property. Lehigh Valley Railroad to build new station at Elizabeth and Meeker Aves. at once. All Lehigh Valley trains to stop at this station.

Handsome houses and beautifully located building plots for sale. The opportunity for a profitable investment is the best ever offered in this city. Now is the time to buy. Come and see for yourself.

Title guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co.

Take McAdoo Tubes to Newark and Mt. Prospect cars to property.

Maps and further information.

FRANK J. BOCK, Manager,
Firemen's Building, Broad and Market Sts., Newark, N. J.

A Distinctive Home.

For business reasons must sacrifice for $6,500 my beautiful home, just completed; built by day's labor; superior construction and materials throughout; of artistic exterior design, with porch, 24x12½ feet. Contains seven large rooms and bath, living room, 28x14, with broad, handsome fireplace, panel dining room, model kitchen, four pleasant bedrooms, and tile bathroom; trimmed in high-class style; tastefully decorated; artistic gas and electric fixtures and parquet floors. A charming home in a high-class community, on the Palisades, where climatic conditions are ideal the year around; excellent transportation; 20 minutes from city; accessible by day and night. $500 cash required, balance on easy terms. Box D 141 Times.

BOGOTA

SIMPLY without a rival as a place to live. High, healthful, restricted, beautiful. Water, gas, electricity, sewers. West Shore and Susquehanna Railroads and Fort Lee trolley. Vacant lots for building. HOUSES $3,000 AND UP. I have many interesting offers.

Write or 'phone—642 Hackensack.

J. A. KARET, BOGOTA, N. J.

MADISON, N. J.

ON DELAWARE & LACKAWANNA R.R.

Gentleman's estate, with every advantage of city and country; ideal location for gentleman's club or aristocratic boarding house; up-to-date 21-room mansion, two cottages; stable, greenhouse; 9½ acres in beautiful park and garden; handsome trees and shrubbery; 8 minutes from station; going to sell. Ask for particulars. OWNER, Room 703A, 141 Broadway, New York.

A FOREST PRIMEVAL

Beautiful Roselle Park. Charming plot of 7,500 square feet; rolling hilltop, with grand old trees, overlooking the country wide; only $275; $25 down, $6 monthly; 35 minutes from Broadway; 10c. fare. 100 trains daily. Will build on small monthly payments. An unsurpassed home or investment plot. Write Trustee, Room 728, 30 Church St., New York City.

A $5,000 BARGAIN.

For good reason must sell at once handsome new house, seven rooms and bath; all improvements, including splendid cellar, furnace, gas, and electricity; healthful location; growing community; fine schools, churches, &c.; two methods of transportation; 30 minutes to city; on easy terms to responsible buyer. Box D 140 Times.

MUST SACRIFICE

East Orange; $500, balance like rent; semi-bungalow, 7 rooms and bath; parquet floors, beamed ceiling; gas, electricity; sewer, cement sidewalks, macadam streets; restricted; 5 minutes D., L. & W. Station; 30 minutes Broadway, New York. Corey, 1 Madison Av., N. Y., Room 10,075.

A JERSEY GEM.

$500 cash, balance like rent, will buy this charming house at Hillsdale, choicest suburb in Bergen County. High up in the hills, short distance from city; 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing; large attic; concrete cellar; steam heat, gas, and electric fixtures; stationary tubs, combination gas and coal range; beam ceiling in dining room; built-in bookcases and sideboard. Free tickets to inspect. Rich, 801 Singer Building.

AMONG THE HILLS

AT BALDWIN PARK, South Orange, N. J. 40 Minutes from Broadway, N. Y. Bungalows and artistic homes. Little cash required. Write or 'phone. C. A. BALDWIN, 156 Broadway.

THIS IS GOOD.

Special Sale Bungalow Sites $25 per plot.

Write reserving tickets for free special trains June 28 and 30. W. C. REEVES & CO., 124 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.

BUNGALOWS TO ORDER

We are equipped to build for you at South Orange, N. J. SAVING YOU MONEY AND TROUBLE. Easy payments if desired. C. A. BALDWIN, 156 Broadway, N. Y.

HILLTOP BUNGALOW, $275

Among the pines and cedars; 5 rooms; nice porch; outhouse; large plot; $95; $10 down, $5 monthly; 52 trains. MOUNTAINSIDE, 69 Times Downtown.

Good investment; large plot; all city improvements; Rutherford, N. J.; 17 minutes out; will build; plans furnished free; sell on easy terms. "Owner," 164 Times Downtown.

ON account of moving to Boston, will sacrifice my $7,500 house for $6,000. Liberal terms. Address Opportunity, Post Office Box 1,481.

Commuter's farm, hour out, near station; high, healthful; 8-room house, barn, poultry house; lawn, shade, fruit garden; $500 cash, balance monthly. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 B'way.

Bungalow tract, 6 acres, 700 ft. river front, near station, hour out; fare 15 cts. Price $2,200. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Farms, suburban real estate; list free. Paul F. Williams, New Brunswick, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

SHORE FRONT PLOTS

The Finest on

Connecticut Shore

At Very Attractive Prices.

Also a GRAND OLD MANSION at ¼ Its Value

For full particulars write, call or phone.

YALE LAND CO., 110 West 34th St., N. Y.
Phone 1816 Greeley.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE ACKERLY
241 West 101st St.
Eight extra large rooms and two baths; modern in every respect. Rent $1,600.

THE BRITTANY
241 West 102d St.
Eight large rooms and bath; all improvements; convenient to Subway. Rent $1,300.

GREYLOCH DWELLINGS
3,505 Broadway, corner 143d St.
Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; location unsurpassed; elevator, hall service. RENTS, $600 TO $950.

HELEN COURT
14 Morningside Av., Corner 115th St.
Facing park; eight large rooms, all light; elevator, hall service; modern. RENTS, $780 TO $900.
Inquire on premises or

G. SCHWEGLER,
3,507 Broadway.

Aristocratic Apartments at moderate prices.

Lasanno Court
227 West 79th Street

Fireproof. Driveway Entrance. Passenger and Service Elevators. Vacuum Cleaner. Best of Service.
6 Rooms $1200 to $1500.
8 Rooms (2 baths) $1600 to $2200
Extra rooms for servants.

George Rozenfeld

Tel. Cort. 1884 *95 Liberty St.*

Stanley Court

West End Avenue & 106th St.

Housekeeping apartments—nine rooms and three baths.

Rents $2460 to $2820.

A few apartments will be available October 1st. Two apartments now available, of which early possession may be had.

Apply—Manager on premises.

Exceptional Opportunity.
TEN AND SIX ROOM APARTMENTS
ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
MODERATE RENT.
Very large, light rooms, facing the Hudson, SUPERB VIEW. Modern in every particular. VERY EXCLUSIVE HOUSE. Will decorate to suit tenant. Management unsurpassed. One block from Subway station. Must be seen to be appreciated.
67 Riverside Drive,
COR. 79TH ST.

Big Concessions

315 WEST 94th STREET
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

High class, with all improvements; elevator.

Front apt., 6 Rooms & Bath....	$46 to $52.50
Front apt., 8 Rooms & Bath.....	$70.00
Rear apt., 5 Rooms & Bath.....	$42.50

IVY COURTS
239 West 107th St., off Broadway,
To sublet to October 1st, 1912,
One six-room apartment;
One seven-room apartment;
Southern exposure; large, bright rooms; unusual closets; first-class elevator apartment house; modern improvements. Will rent at a sacrifice.

PORTSMOUTH & HAMPSHIRE
38-50 WEST 9TH ST.
Very desirable apartments of six and seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hall boys; elevator service all night; rent $960 to $1,400.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

308 West 15th St.
Attractive bachelor apartments,
2 rooms and bath, $32
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

STORAGE.

Auto Vans.—Long distance moving our specialty; Maryland Storage; separate rooms, $3. 843 East 138th St. Telephone 2014 Melrose.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

New Elevator Apartments.
READY ABOUT JULY 15.
Manhattan Av., 122 to 123 St.
Convenient to Subway, 8th and 9th Av. "L" and all street car lines, private residential section.
2-3-4 Rooms and Bath, Kitchens and Kitchenettes.
3 to 7 large closets in each apartment. Southern exposure; floods of sunlight.
Rents $30 to $50.
LARGE RESTAURANT
To Lease, Unfurnished
THE IRADELL 420 WEST 119TH ST.
4 & 5 Large Rooms and Bath,
RENTS $45 TO $60.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION. Agent on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Manhanset

61-65 East 59th St.,
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments, 8 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished, Hotel Service.
FOR RENTS, ETC.,
See Superintendent on Premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
237 Lexington Av.; rents, $30 to $45; furnished or unfurnished. Hibson Co., 34th St. and Lexington Av.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

BROOKLYN.

LOOK!! LOOK!!
BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS,
Nos. 12-14-16 GATES AVE.
At Fulton & Vanderbilt Ave.
Most convenient section of Brooklyn. Every modern improvement. Rents $30 to $40 monthly. Apply to Janitor on premises, or JOHN REIS COMPANY, 305 Flatbush Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Oliver S. Carter, deceased, for the benefit of Lucy E. Pelton, Plaintiff, against JOHN GEORGE HERRING et al., Defendants.

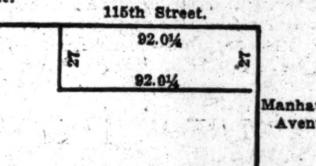
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of May, 1912, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2nd day of July, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street with the westerly side of Manhattan Avenue; running thence southerly along the westerly side of Manhattan Avenue, twenty-seven feet; thence westerly parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and part of the way through a party wall ninety-two feet and one-quarter of an inch; thence northerly and parallel with the westerly side of Manhattan Avenue twenty-seven feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street ninety-two feet and one-quarter of an inch to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known as and by the Street Number Three Hundred and Fifty West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

Dated New York, June 10, 1912.
FRANCIS L. PATTON, JR., Referee.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 350 West 115th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-eight thousand nine hundred forty-nine 11-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 3rd day of May, 1912, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $354.68, with interest from May 17th, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $2,108.08 and interest.

Dated New York, June 10th, 1912.
FRANCIS L. PATTON, JR., Referee.

SCHOOLS.

New York—Manhattan.

Regents School Summer Sessions

For men not money

July 8th to Sept. Examinations

Preparation for Professional Certificates

7:30 to 9:45—Invest Your Evenings

23rd St. Y. M. C. A.

215 West 23rd St. *Tel. Chelsea—1984*

The Brown School of Tutoring

241 WEST 75TH ST.

'Phone Columbus 3394. Founded 1906. Boarding and Day School. Lessons at the school or home.

OPEN ALL SUMMER

Exceptional success in preparing pupils for colleges, schools, and business. Every pupil who has entered the school with the purpose of entering college has accomplished that purpose. Two years' work done in one. Preparation for September examinations.

Resident tutoring, LONG ISLAND, NEW JERSEY COAST, GREENWICH, CONN. THE BERKSHIRES.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL, JULY 1 TO AUG. 9. Bulletin on request. 32 Waverly Place.

LOOKING FOR A SCHOOL OR CAMP? YOU CAN FIND THE SCHOOL WANTED by writing School Agency, M 41 Park Row, N.Y.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

INGLESIDE—A School for Girls.
Founded by Mrs. Wm. D. Black.
New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.
School year opens Tuesday, October 1st, 1912.
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 16,375.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—NEW HARLEM CASINO, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that New Harlem Casino, bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated June 12, 1912, praying for the confirmation of a composition to creditors herein, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 1, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 17, 1912.

A rare book is a treasure frequently found in The Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books. Every Sunday.—Adv.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Morris High School's graduation exercises will be held on the evening of June 26 in the auditorium of the school. The class day exercises will take place in the afternoon of June 24, at the same place. The graduating class on that occasion will present Oliver Goldsmith's comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer." The class dance will be held by the graduates in the school gymnasium on Friday evening.

The Board of Education has deferred action, until next meeting, with regard to the recommendations of its committee on by-laws as to the salaries in the ungraded classes. These recommendations are as follows:

That the salary of the Inspector of ungraded classes, which is now $2,500 for the first year, with maximum of $3,000, the sixth year, be fixed at $2,400 for the first year with an increase of $100 a year until the maximum of $2,600 is reached on the third year.

That the salaries of the assistant Inspectors and the physicians, which are now $1,800 the first year, with an increase of $200 a year until the maximum of $2,400 is reached the fourth year, be fixed at $1,500 the first year, with the maximum of $2,-200 in the fifth year. The committee favors asking the Municipal Civil Service Commission to include these physicians in the non-competitive class.

District Superintendent Darwin L. Bardwell has accepted an invitation to attend the third annual banquet of the Greenport (L. I.) High School Alumni Association at the Prospect House, Shelter Island Heights, on June 29. Mr. Bardwell was Principal of the Greenport High School from 1885 to 1890.

The Faculty Club, Normal College of the City of New York, at its biennial business meeting elected the following persons to hold office for two years: Prof. Emma M. Requa, President; Miss Marion S. Coan, Vice President; Miss Maud Hopkins, Secretary; Charles T. Kirk, Treasurer. The members of the new council appointed by the President are Prof. Edgar Dawson, Prof. Clara Byrnes, Miss Grace B. Beach, and Miss Frances Sandford. A vote of thanks was given to the retiring President, Prof. George M. Whicher, and to the staff of officers of the club.

The eligible list of 535 names of women holders of License 1 for teacher, which has just been promulgated by City Superintendent Maxwell, is the largest which has ever been certified at one time. It is also the first list certified under the new law, which requires that before the establishment of a new list the preceding one shall have been exhausted. In the past the custom was to place the names of the new competitors with high percentages on the existing list. It is believed that about 200 of these 535 successful competitors will be nominated before the opening of the new school term. The list is as follows, the names being in the order of their ratings:

Marie T. V. Molloy, 390 West Ninety-fifth Street; Ina Belle Powlesland, East Syracuse; Sadie Kresky, 1,240 Foty-second Street, Brooklyn; Anna L. Lyons, 82 West 131st Street; Minnie Perlman, 1,424 Crotona Park East, Bronx; Irene Wood, 1,317 Clinton Avenue, Bronx; Ouida Dilg, 147 Bentley Street, Tottenville, S. I.; Alice A. Matthey, 782 Prospect Place, Brooklyn; Jeannette S. Massbach, 530 West 113th Street; Agnes J. Tallent, 102 Macon Street, Brooklyn; Seraine A. Deutsch, 848 East 175th Street, Bronx; Dorothy R. Brick, 817 West 138th Street; Selina V. Schantz, 33 Broad Street, Stapleton; Nelly Ruth Cramer, South Rutland; Mrs. Anna Isabel Seyfarth, 371 East 165th Street, Bronx; Ella May Wyman, 31 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn; Lillian B. Falk, 616 West 137th Street; Leah F. Kislik, 215 East Sixty-ninth Street; Aleita Hopping, 234 Lehigh Avenue, Tottenville; Edith M. Loew, 239 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn; Marie D. Eberhard, 73 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn; Elizabeth J. Le Seur, 208 Montauk Avenue, Brooklyn; Mildred Shapiro, 116 East Ninety-third Street; Ethel Wallace Thompson, 350 Roebling Street, Brooklyn; Loretta C. Flattery, 263 Prospect Place, Brooklyn; Sarah McCarthy, 661 East 235th Street, Bronx; Alice A. Boudreau, 339 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn; Florence G. Dunn, 59 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn; Martha L. Estabrooks, 4 Pilling Street, Brooklyn; Adrienne E. De Laney, 26 South Thirteenth Street, College Point; Geraldine G. Saltzberg, 186 East 104th Street; Sara Harris, 205 West 148th Street; Bertha Guttenberg, 1,465 Fulton Avenue, Bronx; Emma Ellen Von der Born, 52 Fifteenth Street, Flushing; Golda Orliansky, 60 Amboy Street, Brooklyn; Euphemia W. Langhorst, 133 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn; Ophelia Duhme, 8 Hamilton Terrace; Doraine Levy, 892 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn; Lena Pfeiffer, 267 East Tenth Street; Jane Kalisky, 564 Blake Avenue, Brooklyn; Fannie E. Thornton, 432 Halsey Street, Brooklyn; Gertrude L. Rochester, 149 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn.

Frieda Grossklaus, 1,077 Halsey Street, Brooklyn; Hazel S. Webb, Flushing; Edith M. MacKirdy, 498C Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn; Alice Benedict, 905 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn; Anna E. Cuchal, 1,354 First Avenue; Isabel Miller, 1,638 Madison Avenue; Florence Portner Waycott, 145 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn; Mary A. Gillen, 59 Garden Street, New Haven, Conn.; R. Mildred Cooper, 1,705 Dean Street, Brooklyn; Juliette Binetruy, 2,697 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; Mabel F. Shepard, 4,816 Eleventh Avenue, Brooklyn, Katherine B. Foley, 529 West 124th Street; Frances Ella Volt, 666 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn; Mary Frances Burns, 50 Poplar Street, Corona; Clara S. Hirshowitz, 277 Watkins Street Brooklyn; Katharine M. E. Breslin, Seminary Avenue, Yonkers; Anna L. Kottman, 281 Pearl Street, Brooklyn; Louise I. Berge, 46 Himrod Street, Brooklyn; Mary A. D. Huestis, 617 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn; Naomi M. Stone, 137 Centre Street, Richmond; Marguerite C. Dowd, 202 West Eighty-first Street; Hortense Stelermann, 2,460 Seventh Avenue; Maud Harrison Turner, 361 East 178th Street, Bronx; Etta Hasinsky, 674 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn; Mary Brotherton, 107 West Sixty-second Street; Mary V. Cunningham, East Islip; Mary C. Fox, 437 West 162d Street; Cecile M. Colahan, 821 Lincoln Place; Wilhelmina M. Molter, 8 Leroy Street; Louise Schultze, 4,138 Digney Avenue, Bronx; Alice J. Condon, 27 East 129th Street; Mary L. Edghill, 265 Eighty-fifth Street, Brooklyn; Vera G. Johnson, 338 Monroe Street, Brooklyn; Mattie W. Looker, 542 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn; A. Marie Poenicke, 243 Suydam Street, Brooklyn; Evelyn E. Jones, 344 Seventh Street, Brooklyn; Aimee E. Dentinger, 243 Vandeventer Avenue, Long Island City; Agnes Furrer, 160 East Eighty-fourth Street; Wilhelmina Weyhausen, 2,146 Manes Avenue, Bronx; Maude Juliette Simon, 2,785 Broadway; Marie Aylmer Barnewall, 2,016 Seventh Avenue; Bertha E. Mandel, 524 Grand Street.

Lilian C. Perry, 553 Leonard Street, Brooklyn; Grace A. Schwartje, 614 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn; Dorothy Goldberg, 203 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn; Ottilie Zenker, 351 East Eighty-fourth Street; Anna Friedelson, 68 Lenox Avenue; Mabel Elizabeth Bagger, 7,015 Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn; Margaret A. Garzke, 531 East Eighty-eighth Street; Mary Brophy, 3,919 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn; Ida L. Lassiter, 853 Morris Avenue, Bronx; Maude L. McQuiston, 100 Huron Street, Brooklyn; Mabel O. Hasorouck, 361 Macon Street, Brooklyn; Edythe Smack, 270 West 129th Street; Lillian Boeddinghaus, 184 Greenleaf Avenue, West New Brighton; Rose M. Bergel, 206 West 119th Street; Geraldine Evans, 246 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn; Helen A. Peehl, 2,134 Hughes Avenue, Bronx; Florence A. Frank, 1,434 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn; Mildred A. Meegan, 16 Clifford Place, Brooklyn; Eva Bluhm, 555 Ninth Avenue; Gertrude Coleman, 534 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn; Gertrude M. Mayer, 778 East 175th Street, Bronx; Emma Ida Wagener, 312 Willis Avenue, Bronx; Gertrude Gottschall, 947 Avenue St. John; Hannah Trueman, 512 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn; Charlotte D. Arnold, 370 Madison Street, Brooklyn; Marie F. Buckley, 69 Fourth Place, Brooklyn; Hilda Cohen, 304 West 149th Street; Anna Horowitz, 1,413 East New York Avenue, Brooklyn; Beatrice E. Marks, 844 East Fifty-eighth Street; Mabel E. Shire, 317 Mine Street, Morris Park; Meta Sabina Wels, 1,518 Brook Avenue, Bronx; Rose Riss, 1,474 Webster Avenue, Bronx; Irene Genevieve Winters, Whitestone; Helen I. Merry, 15 West 102d Street;

Sadie B. Collins, 615 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn; Norah D. Mahoney, 255 Prospect Place, Brooklyn; Elizabeth Stevens, 485 Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Mary L. Miller, 612 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn; Ethel P. Adams, 387 Sixth Street, Brooklyn; Shirley Gleason, 864 Park Place, Brooklyn; Lillian E. Schelp, 204 Ross Street, Brooklyn; Louise K. Bauer, 237 Georgia Avenue, Brooklyn.

Charlotte Hacker, 356 East 169th Street; Goldie L. Levine, 202 East Fifty-second Street; Josephine Helen Meany, 1,092 Third Avenue; Elizabeth S. Sibbs, 378 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn; Mary Louise Hartich, 399 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn; Bessie Joffe, 573 East 141st Street, Bronx; Victoria W. Budelmon, 341 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn; J. Leonore Wallace, Rockville Centre; Adelaide A. M. Wischerth, 387 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn; Virginia L. Fabb, 419 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn; Beatrice E. Lewis, 465 Prospect Place, Brooklyn; Emma E. Blackeby, 47 Oakland Street, Brooklyn; Blanche F. Cohen, 122 West Ninety-ninth Street; Amy M. Du Four, 654 Decatur Street, Brooklyn; Frances E. Smith, 2,078 Vyse Avenue, Bronx; Emma J. Mellert, 1,692 Monroe Avenue, Bronx; Bertha Eletz, 8 East 106th Street; Rose V. Rosen, 501 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn; Florence K. Conerty, Central Avenue, Far Rockaway; Rosa Rabinowitz, 784 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn; Grace M. Monaghan, 43 Central Avenue, Corona; Lucy Nolan, 333 Clinton Street, Brooklyn; Anna Robson, 1,833 Madison Avenue; Leta Byrne, 251 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn; Irene V. Dalton, 145 Newtown Avenue, Long Island City; Anna C. Munch, 315 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn; Katherine R. Walley, Jamaica; Mary M. Ackerman, 454 West Forty-fourth Street; Natalie Berdu, 557 West 148th Street; Anna Katz, 2,666 Briggs Avenue, Bronx; Anna S. Johnson, 589 East 137th Street, Bronx; Marie M. Joyce, 55 East Chester Street, Kingston; Anna Marie Platz, 2,137 Mapes Avenue, Bronx; Dora Marcus, 82 East 107th Street; Mary E. Tehan, 22 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn; Ethel G. Whitley, 161 Hall Street, Brooklyn; Edna R. Richmond, 27 West 131st Street; Sophie Menaker, 454 Cherry Street; Ethel Chichester, 157 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn; Carrie A. Deming, 270 Eighth Street, Brooklyn; Bessie L. Dunham, 360 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn; Semla M. Mendelson, 1,084 Rugby Road, Brooklyn.

Margaret L. Reid, 152 South Second Street, Brooklyn, Minnie N. Berkowitz, 80 East 109th Street; Lillian F. Morgan, 1,353 Sterling Place, Brooklyn; Mary Wolf, 33 Essex Street; Laura J. Hutner, 25 and 27 Ridge Street; Rose Allan, 132 Paynter Avenue, Long Island City; Amelia E. Kaufman, 2,061 Bergen Street, Brooklyn; Inez C. King, 466 South Broadway, Yonkers; Rita Gilligan, 1,340 Seventy-third Street, Brooklyn; Anna M. Weiss, 574 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn; Henrietta Miller, 1,850 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn; Laura L. Rieckenberg, 16 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn; Althea L. Stewart, 31 Amsterdam Avenue; Agnes J. Johnson, 120 Third Place, Brooklyn; Julia Steiner, 245 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Katherine Maroney, 95 Jewell Street, Brooklyn; Marion Halloway, 199 Greene Av., Brooklyn; Gertrude Rawsky, 324 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn; Lillian E. Meyer, 324 Vermont Street, Brooklyn; Minnie M. Diekman, 448 Enfield Street, Brooklyn; Anna F. Keane, 721 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn; Josephine E. Bohan, 1,914 East Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn; Margaret T. Pendergast, 153 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn; Julia Jacobs, 540 West 159th Street; Elizabeth Bonnell, 134 West 109th Street; Matilda Oppenheim, 8 Ames Street, Brooklyn; Edith J. Schroeder, 202 Ninth Avenue; Florence G. Newbold, 243 Bay Thirty-fifth Street, Brooklyn; Mary M. Flynn, 610 West 148th Street; Edna E. Kuhnert, 776 Hancock Street, Brooklyn; Ethel Powers, 2,147 Hughes Avenue, Bronx; Helen K. Mulhearn, 134 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn; Alice G. V. Barnes, 21 York Terrace, New Brighton; Grace W. Belmont, 1,428 Park Avenue; Ada F. Cooper, 710 Union Street, Brooklyn; Helen Goldman, 104 West 139th Street; Elizabeth A. Farrell, 3,020 Corlear Avenue, Bronx; Grace M. McAllister, 146 Milton Street, Brooklyn; Sara Zagor, 64 East 122d Street; Mary E. McErlean, 32 Grove Street; Grace A. Swanton, 124 St. James Place, Brooklyn; Rachel J. Costelloe, 698 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Katherine A. Bergin, 224 Fifth Street; Beatrice Agnes Denham, 1,970 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn; Ethel McMaster, 500 West 143d Street; Dorothy Newcomb Colman, 2,067 Decatur Avenue, Bronx; M. Minnie Rohrs, 500 Court Street, Brooklyn; Anna E. Hughes, 277 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn; Florence E. Gerbing, 326 First Street, Brooklyn; Sarah E. Tennant, 1,053 Clay Avenue, Bronx; Ida F. Duncan, 58 Monroe Street, Brooklyn; Fanny May Hopewell, 532 Broadway, Flushing; Cecelia Friedman, 61 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn; Alice B. Brickfield, 192 Richmond Street, Brooklyn; Marie Louise Davis, 770 Dawson Street, Bronx; Louise C. Richter, 440 East Sixteenth Street; Lillian A. Manheim, 517 West 144th Street; Irene L. Provost, 97 Bergen Place, Freeport; Gertrude M. Ahern, Eighty-fifth Street and Twenty-fourth Avenue, Brooklyn; Grace L. Schoecke, 908 St. John's Place, Brooklyn; Beatrice C. Schwartz, 584 Broome Street; Rose Bloch, 575 West 159th Street; Maud V. Priggs, Thompson Avenue, Woodside; Margaret Elizabeth Nevins, 378 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn; L. Agnes Farrell, 58 Jerome Street, Brooklyn; Hazel Belle Alexander, 970 St. John's Place, Brooklyn; Rose Feldman, 543 East 171st Street, Bronx; Ella Kadlec, 590 East 169th Street, Bronx; Caroline M. Mulhearn, 172 St. James Place, Brooklyn; Mary L. Cahill, 36 Division Avenue, Brooklyn; Ada L. Cox, 103 Fisk Avenue, Maspeth; Charlotte M. Hutchinson, 504 West 157th Street; Esther Neuwirth, 1,061 Boston Road, Bronx; Ethel Harriet Parr, 146 Wilson Street, Brooklyn; Dorothy Salwen, 1,459 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn; Gertrude E. Mark, 985 Welling Street, Richmond Hill; Louise P. Meyer, 346 Seventy-seventh Street, Brooklyn; Grace L. Johnston, 232 Hancock Street, Brooklyn; Gertrude Enwyn Deutsch, 2,800 Marion Avenue, Bronx; Caroline Louise Wens, 364 East 184th Street, Bronx; Alma A. Bauer, 82 Central Avenue, Brooklyn; Martha Wisel, 43 Mercer Street, Jersey City; Theresa E. McManus, 376 Lenox Road, Brooklyn; Mildred Saul, 22 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn; Ethel Jane Matthews, 111 Sixth Street, Elmhurst.

Julius Frances Sanderson, 475A Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn; Cecilia R. Carobene, 349 East 105th Street; Celia Rubin, 632 Third Avenue, Brooklyn; Agnes L. Jaques, 310 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn; Ida Schulhof, 229 East Seventy-second Street; Marjorie Worth Austin, 256 Maple Street, Brooklyn; May Heitz, 225 West 143d Street; Grace A. Madden, 984 Castleton Avenue, West New Brighton; Margaret T. O'Rourke, 1,258 Lexington Avenue; Ethel M. Wessling, 1,259 Broadway, Brooklyn; Jeanette Sparger, 61 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn; Margaret I. Crogan, 545 Second Avenue, Astoria; Elizabeth Flora Broden, 396 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn; Mollie Grabsheid, 131 West 142d Street; Grace Louise Nye, 191 Sanford Avenue, Flushing; Matilda M. Preece, 420 Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn; Mary C. Carroll, 1,418 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; Rachel C. Kortright, 226 West 140th Street; Louise C. Lane, 109 Morningside Avenue; Mary F. Sweeney, 68 West 127th Street; Clara M. Healy, 545 Pleasant Street, Worcester; Edith Peterson, Woodhull Avenue, Hollis; Josephine F. Stiven, 151 Midwood Street, Brooklyn; Carolyn M. Millar, 417 East 160th Street, Bronx; Sophie Zodikoff, 823 Kelly Street, Bronx; Stella H. Friedman, 21 Division Street; Rose O'Hara, 229 East Eightieth Street; Bella B. Herbertz, 755 East 168th Street; Mathilde Liston, 137 Third Street, Union Course; Rae N. Schneider, 110 Roosevelt Street; Emily F. A. Thiede, 486 Decatur Street, Brooklyn; Mary C. Keenan, 223 Withers Street, Brooklyn; Marguerite F. Finegan, 99 Conselyea Street, Brooklyn; May E. Larkin, 876 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn; Ada P. Rabinowitz, 396 Georgia Avenue, Brooklyn; Margaret O'Leary, 74 East 93d Street; Florence E. Donnelly, 390 Halsey Street, Brooklyn; Sadie E. Samuel, 1,791 Madison Avenue; Florence Witzel, 843 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn; Ella L. R. Lawler, 27 East Seventh Street; Flora B. Bedford, 2,550 West Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia; Ethel Hyatt, 1,295 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn; Loretta V. Carroll, 401 East 143d Street, Bronx.

Rose Weinberger, 473 Sackman Street, Brooklyn; Corinne Stern, 1,296 Webster Avenue, Bronx; Florence H. Roth, 2,028 Webster Avenue, Bronx; Eleanor C. Keenan, 115 Eagle Street, Brooklyn; Audrey de Murguiondo, 103 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn; Eleanor Hutchinson, 504 West 157th Street; Eliza F. Coles, 50 Eppirt Street, East Orange; Joanna A. Wolfe, 275 West Eleventh Street; Frieda M. Schmitz, College Point; Frances Louda, 1,175 Fulton Avenue, Bronx; Catherine M. Gaffney, 52 Concord Street, Brooklyn; Helen J. Casey, 328 Bergen Street, Brooklyn; Lillian F. Daniels, 653 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn; Sarah Frank, 166 West 141st Street; Rose Leibman, 117 and 119 East 110th Street; Bertha Katz, 738 Third Avenue; Evelyn M. Greene, 408 Van Sicklen Avenue, Brooklyn; Anna Weinstein, 195 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn; Edith G. Ker, Elmsford, N. Y.; Josephine A. Bosch, 660 East 163d Street, Bronx; Mary J. W. Lyons, Tuxedo Park; Veronica A. Batsel, 894A Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn; May M. Nowley, 829 Beverly Road, Brooklyn; Catherine A. Bowen, 49 West 131st Street; Elizabeth I. Dalton, 33 Vandam Street; Clyde B. Lindsay, 759 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn; Emma J. Hieber, 1,168 Halsey Street, Brooklyn; Eva C. Uhlein, 448 East Eighty-ninth Street; Emma L. Huestis, 564 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn; Sadie Lustig, Islip; Marian Wheatcroft, 438 West Fifty-seventh Street; Alice Schmidt, 206 East Fifteenth Street; Marie Lindemann, 2,254 Ryer Avenue, Bronx; Martha E. Connelly, 504 West 131st Street; Agnes E. McNally, 55 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn; Emily L. Wait, 285 Carroll Street, Brooklyn; Frances M. Curran, 840 Crescent Street, Astoria; Helena Leonore Curtis, 320 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Anna Flood, 340 East 137th Street, Bronx; Kathryn T. Towers, 55 Java Street, Brooklyn; Sarah J. Horowitz, 45 Orchard Street; Dorothy Waring, Avenue V and West Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn.

Edith Becker, 1,007 Southern Boulevard, Bronx; Agnes B. Walters, 177 McDougal Street, Brooklyn; Edna Witherington, 328 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn; Frances Wolk, 158 East 107th Street; Irene Kean, 467 Fifth Street, Brooklyn; Edith Baylis, 970 Bergen Street, Brooklyn; Wilhelmina M. Meyer, 656 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn; Johanne De Wolff, 2,104 Eighty-second Street, Brooklyn; Wanda A. Misiewicz, 426 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn; Rose M. Cahill, 985 Park Avenue; Ethel Senner, 494 East 143d Street, Bronx; Dorothy Ruth Kidd, 15 West 107th Street; Christina Katherine Loos, 736 Home Street, Bronx; Edith C. Seguine, Rosebank, N. Y.; Grace Marion Hoolan, 2,415 Eighth Avenue; Grace E. Tilton, Bayside; Edith Toole, 238 West Fifteenth Street; Wilhelmine Curry, 115 West Eighty-third Street; Ruth R. Greenstone, 850 East 161st Street, Bronx; Rose B. Swinton, 1,746 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn; Helen W. Fischer, 167 East Ninety-sixth Street; Edith M. Hettrick, 10 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn; Gertrude E. Fittin, 419 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn; Clara Rub, 99½ Lynch Street, Brooklyn; Josephine V. Stapleton, 2,862 Briggs Avenue, Bronx; Clara M. Zimmermann, 534 Ninth Avenue; Elizabeth Siegel, 651 Eagle Avenue, Bronx; Isabella M. Ayers, 353 East 136th Street, Bronx; Rose Dreeben, 125 East 112th Street; Maude S. Bosworth, 542 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn; Madeline Haflich, 1,426 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn; Maude E. Wolfe, 1,246 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn; Zella Purdy, 761 East Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn; Grayce Elvira Davidson, 279 East 163d Street, Bronx; Mary G. Johnston, 363½ Twelfth Street, Brooklyn; Flora Wittstein, 280 East Broadway; Ruth A. Landau, 600 West 183d Street; Anna May Bohl, 625 Sterling Place, Brooklyn; Ella M. Penny, 113 Waverley Avenue; Julia Kaplan, 390 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn; Marion L. Kinsley, Bronxwood Park, Bronx; May A. McAveney, 572 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

May E. Gallagher, 2,297 Loring Place, Bronx; Lillian H. Bachelder, 477 Park Place, Brooklyn; Aimee R. P. Lehmann, 524 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn; Loretta G. Carney, 341 East Twenty-first Street; Dora Held, 309 East Houston Street; Ethel Howard, 724 Amsterdam Avenue; Edna Weiss, 244 West 137th Street; Rose Meisel, 55 Monteith Street, Brooklyn; Esther C. Hatton, 488 Baltic Street, Brooklyn; Anna Conway, 42 Halsey Street, Long Island City; Barbara E. McGovern, 1,630 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn; Florence B. Ryan, 157 Division Avenue, Brooklyn; Gwladys Helen Jones, 952 Trinity Avenue, Bronx; Sarah Alstadt, 196 Clinton Street; M. Agnes Commiskey, 189 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn; Elizabeth Jameson Leech, 529 West 123d Street; Lillian E. Wolf, 380 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn; Mary T. Drew, 1,019 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn; Frances Claire Flynn, 119 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn; Lena E. Gallop, 233 Smith Street, Brooklyn; Priscilla A. Noonan, 541 East 182d Street, Bronx; Mary A. Keating, 234 Huron Street, Brooklyn; Josephine Kinkel, 613 Carroll Street; Mary Elizabeth Steen, Blue Point, L. I.; Ottilie Marie Wigand, 72 West 124th Street; Clara M. Graham, 52 Clinton Avenue, Rockville Centre; Mabel Hyde, 600 West 179th Street; Caroline Burmester, 98 Grant Avenue, Brooklyn; Rose V. Lynch, 1,073 Tiffany Street, Bronx; Frances S. Cox, 501 West 178th Street; Kathryn M. Hohman, 751 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx; Winifred V. McMahon, 471 Fifth Street, Brooklyn; Agnes Elizabeth Hickey, 241 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Grace A. Schultz, 1,215 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; Evangeline Inez Louis, 846 Hewitt Place, Bronx; Eleanor L. Brown, 2,030 Ryer Avenue, Bronx; Ellen J. Gannon, 37 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn; Mary A. Monohan, 595 East 164th Street, Bronx; Anna M. Jarck, 755 East 138th Street, Bronx; Gertrude Perry, 279 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn; Loretta Agnes Byrne, 1,244 Prospect Place, Brooklyn; Ida G. Lynch, 424 Pleasant Avenue.

Helen M. McCabe, 74 Columbia Avenue, Woodhaven; Mary A. Puglisi, 251 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn; Jennie Rooney, 349 Bronx Park Avenue, Bronx; Bertha A. Green, Amagansett, N. Y.; Mary E. Harris, 58 Somers Street, Brooklyn; Dorothy R. Rubinstein, 223 Heyward Street, Brooklyn; Clara Louise Fisher, 600 East 170th Street, Bronx; Katherine C. Keaney, 258 West 123d Street; Mildred H. Boschen, Babylon, L. I.; Grace J. Rieper, 147 West Eighty-eighth Street; Vida L. Smith, Far Rockaway, L. I.; Harriet G. Bruce, 1,487 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn; Elsie Joan Mealley, 2,044 Eighty-third Street, Brooklyn; Dorothy Eden, 590 Sixth Street, Brooklyn; Wilmoth R. Cosby, 369½ Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn; Emma G. Traenkle, 1,429 Glover Street, Bronx; Bertha A. Skidmore, 258 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn; Anna M. Granberg, 171 Sterling Place, Brooklyn; Annie I. Murphy, 4,512 Third Avenue, Brooklyn; Kathleen O'Connor, 142 Camelia Street, Long Island City; Cora B. Seward, 181 Devoe Street, Brooklyn; Charlotte V. Pirner, 3,834 Barnes Avenue, Bronx; Beatrice Schiffres, 208 East Broadway; Frances Marie Sommer, 793 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn; Jennie L. Muller, Lincoln Place, Maspeth; Hannah Katheryn Jenkins, 36 Grant Street, Corona; Sarah E. Ketchum, 31 William Street, Auburn; Agnes M. F. Clarity, 523 Fifth Street, Brooklyn; Aurora M. Lopez, 49 Madison Street, Brooklyn; Helen S. Brown, 600 Decatur Street, Brooklyn; Elizabeth C. Devanny, 361 West Fifty-first Street; Elizabeth Karp, 188 Meserole Street, Brooklyn; Mary S. Marder, 830 Kelly Street, Bronx; Jeanette S. Shalet, 1,839 Madison Avenue; Mary J. Macdonald, 849 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn; Jessie Russell, 8,732 Twenty-third Avenue, Brooklyn; Mary A. Biggane, 555 Hart Street, Brooklyn; Miriam Freithal, 550 West 144th Street; Louise Kelly, 264 West Forty-sixth Street; Loretto N. Bee, 161 Huntington Street, Brooklyn; Anna E. Hall, 987 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn; Naomi Perlman, 949 St. John's Avenue, Bronx; Amanda R. Asher, 68 East 108th Street.

Phoebe H. MacDonnell, Watertown, Conn.; Lillian S. King, 438 Fifth Street, Brooklyn; Lisette Wald, 244 East Eighty-sixth Street; G. Edith Boote, 99 Highland Avenue, Yonkers; Abina M. J. Hart, 955 Grant Avenue, Bronx; Sylvia Bernstein, 24 Brandeth Avenue, Rockaway Beach; Meta Johanna Aronson, 1,875 Madison Avenue; Mildred E. Bale, 85 Harrison Street, Stapleton; Lillie M. Bergbom, 1,082 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Anna J. Boylan, 348 Roebling Street, Brooklyn; Amelia L. Brady, 94 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn; Marjorie Brown, East Fourteenth Street and Shore Road, Brooklyn; Anna Veronica Caragher, 110 Leroy Street; Mae E. Chase, 418 Eightieth Street, Brooklyn; Mariadina Cohen, 1,082 Anderson Avenue, Bronx; Frances Elizabeth Connor, 313 Park Street, Richmond Hill; Nellie R. Coveny, 260 West Twenty-second Street; Cecelia Edith Craig, 99 Schenck Avenue, Brooklyn; Katherine F. Dennehy, 215 Division Avenue, Brooklyn; Esther R. Dienstagm, 29 Avenue B; Grace Dorion, 308 East 142d Street, Bronx; Gertrude Marie Egan, 827 Melrose Avenue, Bronx; Estelle Endikoff, 1,747 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, Anna Fischer, 934 Jackson Avenue, Bronx; Florence C. Fitzgibbon, 128 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn; Mildred Gettenberg, 461 East 148th Street, Bronx; Anna G. Gill, 281 Twenty-fourth Street, Brooklyn; Margaret Gilmartin, 2,109 Bathgate Avenue, Bronx; Ida Chapin Goldberg, 916 Southern Boulevard, Bronx; Tillie E. Goldsmith, Crystal Run, N. Y.; Carrie E. Gregory, Honesdale, Penn.; Rose de Lima Hartigan, 66 Decatur Street, Brooklyn; Mary J. B. Heiderich, 243 Grove Street, Brooklyn; Martha Hunter, 5-7 Attorney Street; Margaret Cecelia Kelly, 84 Lamont Avenue, Elmhurst; Marie Kuntz, 3,492 Third Avenue, Bronx; Elsa A. Leuch, 64 Downing Street, Brooklyn; Beatrice R. Levine, 226 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn; Anna K. McGean, 1,000 Simpson Street, Bronx; Anna L. McNeely, 460 East 135th Street, Bronx; Minnie Adele Meyer, 390 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn; Rose M. O'Brien, 265 Hooper Street, Brooklyn; Helen A. Quinn, 76 West Eighty-fifth Street; Frances Mary Schulz, 12 South Division Avenue, Rockaway Beach; Elsie Schwartje, 1,317 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn; Edith V. Solomon, 189 Madison Avenue, Tompkinsville; Mae G. Speyer, 241 West 102d Street; Lulu C. Stopenhagen, 1,404 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn; Eleanor L. Symonds, 770 St. Nicholas Avenue; Helene Tahl, 164 St. Nicholas Avenue; Helen M. Turk, 93 Harrison Street, Stapleton; Mabel Waldman, 25 St. Nicholas Avenue; Caroline C. Weber, 31 Gold Street; Lillian Werner, 270 East Fourth Street; Florence C. Willis, 358 Cypress Avenue, Bronx; Mrs. Sarah N. Wilson, 395 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn; Ida Wolin, 773 East 183d Street, Bronx; Mrs. Rebecca J. Cahalan, 104 Spencer Street, Brooklyn; Johanna M. Lindlof, 12 Warren Street, Corona; Leonora G. Moran, 156 Midwood Street, Brooklyn.

The following have been licensed to act as clerical assistants in high schools:

Alwin Thaler, 1,564 Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn; Franklin W. Dunham, 2,476 Elm Place; Sidney C. Schoenlank, 1,129 Lefferts Avenue, Richmond Hill; Thomas William Byron, 959 St. John's Avenue, Bronx; Martin S. Kaveny, 35 West Ninety-third Street; Reginald J. Meehan, 529 Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Michael Greenberg, 311 Broome Street; Maurice M. Chrystall, 55 East 101st Street; Mabel L. Perry, 16 Ash Street, Flushing; Mary Florence Cahill, 2 Beekman Place; Mrs. Emma L. H. Rowe, 217 West 130th Street; Mary A. Hook, 35 Prospect Place, Brooklyn; Dora Boggs, 117 Waverley Place; Marion Johnson, 26A New York Avenue, Brooklyn; Ethel G. Clarke, 603 West 139th Street; Edith M. Brower, 232A Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn; Augusta C. Beaton, 33 New Chambers Street; Sophia Greenberg, Myerstown, Penn.; Marguerite Mitchell, 349 West 145th Street; Myrtle Shwitzer, 16 East Ninety-sixth Street; Alida B. Reinhold, 90 Monroe Avenue, Tompkinsville; Teresa A. Clarke, 281 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn; Ethel Fergenson, 168 Ridgewood Avenue, Ridgewood.

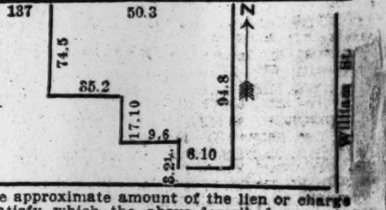
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—UNITED STATES REALTY AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Plaintiff, against THE TWENTY-SEVEN AND TWENTY-NINE PINE STREET COMPANY and Others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 5th day of June, 1912, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 to 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, on the 2d day of July, 1912, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, together with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Pine Street in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known by the street numbers Twenty-seven and Twenty-nine Pine Street, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Pine Street, where the boundary line between Numbers Twenty-five and Twenty-seven Pine Street intersects said street; running thence southerly, along the said boundary line, seventy-four feet five inches; thence easterly along the rear of said lot Number Twenty-seven and partly along the rear of said lot Number Twenty-nine, thirty-five feet and two inches; thence southerly along the westerly line of the rear portion of said lot Number Twenty-nine, seventeen feet ten inches; thence easterly along the rear of said lot, nine feet six inches; thence southerly to the extreme rear line of said lot Number Twenty-nine; thence easterly along said rear line to the easterly line of said lot Number Twenty-nine; thence northerly along the said easterly line of said lot Number Twenty-nine, ninety-four feet eight inches to Pine Street; and thence westerly along the southerly side of Pine Street, fifty feet three inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, June 10th, 1912.
IRWIN UNTERMEYER, Referee.
R. G. BABBAGE, Attorney for the Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 27 and 29 Pine Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $101,622.22, with interest thereon from the 27th day of May, 1912, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $319.60, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $7,378.90 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage on which the sum of $600,000 principal with interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. from June 1st, 1912, remains due and unpaid.

Dated New York, June 10th, 1912.
IRWIN UNTERMEYER, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of A. W. DeLONG & COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 16,207.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell on Tuesday, June 18th, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, all the right, title, and interest of the undersigned Trustee in and to the premises known as No. 2,261 Walton Avenue, Bronx, New York City, more particularly described in the said Trustee's petition, on file in the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, 67 Wall Street, New York City. Further information may be obtained from said Trustee.

JAMES F. McNABOE,
Trustee of A. W. DeLong & Co., Bankrupt, 68 William Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARGARET MURTHA, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, June 18th, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of embroidered dresses, underwear, waists, machines, &c.

MORRIS SIMON, Receiver.
BENJAMIN F. FEINER, Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS BARBER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 24, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 18-20 West 4th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' hats, trimmings, machinery, desks, chairs, safe, fixtures, &c.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 64 William Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GRUBER BROS.—Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 24, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 169 Mercer St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' waists, dresses, woolens, piece goods, trimmings, laces, sewing machines, power tables, motors, office fixtures, &c.

EUGENE L. BONDY,
Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 386 Broadway, New York.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Barometric pressure has continued to increase over the Northwest and the weather had become considerably cooler in the region of the Great Lakes, the upper Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys, and the Rocky Mountains. The weather continues warn in the Atlantic and Gulf States and considerably higher temperature prevails on the Pacific slope.

An extensive area of low pressure covers the Northeast. During the last twenty-four hours these disturbances caused showers and some heavy rains in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys.

In other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

Lower temperature will overspread the East and South Tuesday and Wednesday, while a gradual change to higher temperature will take place over the Rocky Mountain region and the Upper Mississippi Valley Wednesday.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate West and Northwest; middle Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable, becoming west and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have moderate west and northwest winds and overcast weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair north, cloudy and somewhat cooler south portion Tuesday; Wednesday fair; moderate northwest winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Unsettled and somewhat cooler Tuesday; Wednesday cloudy; moderate, variable winds, becoming northwest.

New England—Somewhat cooler and cloudy Tuesday; Wednesday fair; moderate west and northwest winds.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate west and northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	55	62	4 P. M.	71	84
6 A. M.	56	64	6 P. M.	70	74
9 A. M.	64	71	9 P. M.	69	71
12 M.	70	81	12 M.	64	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 63; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 69.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature, 84 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:45—608 Westchester Av.; not given......$15
2:00—1,118 Southern Boulevard; Joseph Berger......$50
8:15—161 Monroe St.; A. Goldman....Trifling
7:37—19 East 116th St.; R. Silverman..Trifling
8:30—192 Avenue B; Tony Parloch..........$5
9:00—1,503 Third Av.; not given.......Trifling
11:00—325 East 101st St.; David Bernman. Slight
11:40—100 Suffolk St.; Mary Levine......$2,000
P. M.
2:20—604 West 49th St.; Louis Berg..Trifling
2:30—168 Brook Av., Bronx; Joseph Grossman......Trifling
3:00—552 St. Paul's Place; William Cohen. Trifling
3:20—217 West 61st St.; E. Kempner..Trifling
4:20—110 East Third St.; P. Snyder...Trifling
4:35—323 West 137th St.; M. Rosenberg. Trifling
Trifling
5:55—1,390 Second Av.; William Moor..Trifling
7:10—102 Bleecker St.; Blacke Brothers...$500
7:30—114 West 45th St.; Mrs. Bristol.......$5
7:50—275 6th Av.; Mrs. Hammerstein...$1,000
9:30—338 East 51st St.; Max Hanuer..........$5
9:55—146 Macdougal St.; Caroline Sacchine.. Trifling
9:55—57 Broadway; not given..........Trifling

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ALLEN, MARGARET C., (died June 1;) left more than $5,000 personalty; one-half total estate each to Joel Nott Allen and Edward Ashley Allen, sons.

CLAYTON, MARGARET J., (died Aug. 6, 1903;) to Catherine Elizabeth Clayton, daughter, a lot in Newark, N. J., valued at $600.

DITHRIDGE, MARY BENHAM, (died April 19;) left $5,000 personalty to James Duncan Dithridge, husband.

HARTSFIELD, SUSAN IDA, (died May 14;) left $3,500 personalty to Clarence M. Hartsfield, son.

JARMULOWSKY, SENDER, (died June 1;) left more than $5,000 realty and more than $5,000 personalty; legacies of unestimated value to Rebecca Jarmulowsky, wife, and Louis, Albert, and Meyer Jarmulowsky, and Amelia Clark and Blume Ettinger, children.

NEILSON, ALFRED, (died June 10;) left $100,000 personalty; to Annie F. Neilson, wife, entire estate for life.

OPPENHEIMER, JULIA, (died June 5;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $250 personalty; to Dr. Isaac Oppenheimer, husband, more than $10,000 personalty, and more than $83.33 each to Elsie Ware, Edith A. Kaiser, and Joseph S. Oppenheimer, children.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the inheritance tax law yesterday to Anthony J. Barrett, Chief Clerk of the Transfer Tax Office of the Surrogates' Court:

ALEXANDER, EVA, (died Dec. 14, 1910;) net personalty, $5,046.37.

CASEY, PATRICK, (died Nov. 19, 1910;) net personalty, $3,222.45.

DAILEY, PHOEBE ELIZABETH, (died Oct. 4, 1911;) realty, 20 West 127th Street, $18,000; personalty, 10 bonds, Pine Creek Railway Company, $12,206.67; net realty and personalty, $32,940.12.

DINYES, ANNA, (died April 27, 1911;) net personalty, $3,043.04.

DOYLE, MICHAEL, (died July 12, 1911;) net personalty, $10,541.71.

DUNNE, BERNARD, (died July 16, 1908;) net personalty, $3,078.02

FERGUSON, WILLIAM B., (died July 29, 1908;) net personalty, $8,003.33.

HEALY, JAMES, (died Dec. 19, 1911;) realty, Lot 580, Ward 24, Volume 3, Van Nest Park, $1,200; net realty and personalty, $1,884.66.

JEFFRIES, CATHERINE A., (died July 9, 1910;) net personalty, $3,307.65, including 26 shares American Telegraph and Telephone Company, $3,445.

LEFFERTS, LOUIS EUGENE, (died July 26, 1911;) realty, 254 West Seventy-fourth Street, assessed at $21,000, and appraised at $27,000; personalty, 559 shares Celluloid Company, $73,788; 132 shares St. Joseph Lead Company, $1,287; 78 shares Penrhyn Slate Company, $2,340; net realty and personalty, $100,735.86.

MEREDITH, LAURA STOCKTON, (died Nov. 10, 1910;) net personalty, $1,969.85.

MUHLING, HELENA, (died July 26, 1904;) realty, 477 West Broadway, $11,000, less mortgage of $6,500; premises at Monsey, $2,400; net realty and personalty, $6,984.

SIEDENBERG, RATJE, (died Oct. 14, 1910;) net personalty, $42,989.89.

SILECHNIK, Harris, (died Oct. 22, 1911;) net personalty, $10,689.13.

STEBBINS, Edward, (died March 8, 1911;) net personalty, $12,189.04, including 10 Western Electric bonds, $10,002.50.

WARDWELL, WILLIAM T., (died Jan. 3, 1911;) realty, 21 West Fifty-eighth Street, assessed at $67,000, and appraised at $67,500; personalty, including 200 shares Swift & Co., $20,100; 300 shares National Biscuit Company common, $35,500; 100 shares Southern Railway preferred, $6,250; 750 shares Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, (par 100,) at 617½, $466,125; 900 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred, $91,575; 100 shares Trust Company of America, $32,625; 500 shares United States Steel Company, $58,875; 800 shares International Paper Company, $43,600; net realty and personalty, $822,150.

WHITE, MARGARET, (died April 7, 1911;) net personalty, $29,541.16, including three bonds New Jersey Zinc Company, $2,730; three bonds North Hudson County Railroad, $3,000; 12 bonds Pere Marquette Railroad, $9,900; two bonds St. P., E. & G. T. Railroad, $2,020.

YOUNG, JAMES HAMILTON, (died June 7, 1911;) realty, 2,558 Marion Avenue, Bronx, $12,000; lots on Westerly and Sedgwick Avenue, Bronx, $10,500; personalty, 875 shares James H. Young Co., $77,822.50; net realty and personalty, $137,436.09.

CONRIED, AUGUSTA, (died Jan. 20, 1911;) realty, 422 East Twentieth Street, $14,000, less mortgage of $6,000; 65 West Seventy-first Street, $37,000, less mortgage of $25,159.37; personalty, including 10 shares Delaware & Hudson, Co., $1,675; 5 B. & O. bonds, $4,912; 5 Union Pacific, $4,856; 5 Central Pacific, $4,825; 10 Northern Pacific, $7,037; 3 Armour & Co., $2,790; 7 Missouri, Kansas & Texas, $6,842; 5 Delaware & Hudson, $4,930; 5 U. S. Steel Corp., $5,225; 9 Fonda, Johnstown, Gloversville Co., $7,470; 10 Oregon Short Line, $9,350; 25 New York City, $24,781; net realty and personalty, $95,106.72.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Probationaries qualified as patrolmen appointed and assigned to precincts indicated—I. Cassetti, 15; A. Hanover, 36.

Appointment as Probationary Patrolman—Michael C. Leonard.

Transfer—Patrolman T. F. Dooley, 13th Precinct to 31st.

Assignment—Patrolman T. F. Dooley, 31st Precinct, as driver of patrol wagon.

Fines Imposed—Patrolmen W. Tyndall, 2d Precinct, May 3, left post without being relieved; spoke in boisterous manner to superior; refused to obey order and spoke in boisterous manner to Lieutenant; five days. J. S. Flynn, 28th Precinct, May 10, absent from post, sitting in chair in restaurant with cap off, five days; May 15, absent from post, sitting on box, five days. W. H. Hough, 39th Precinct, May 23, absent from post, riding on car; disobeyed order and deserted post; 20 days.

Death—Patrolman Thomas E. O'Connell, 29th Precinct, June 17.

Fire Department.

Special leave of absence, without pay, for seven days—Inspector Samuel L. Snyder, Bureau of Prevention.

Emergency Appointment Extended—Samuel Solomon, as Inspector in the Bureau of Prevention, for an additional period of fifteen days.

Reduction in Rank—Engineer of Steamer John J. Bermingham, Engine 50, on his own application, to fireman first grade. Assigned to Engine 46.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

It is the intention of the Municipal Civil Service Commission to hold an examination for promotion to Police Sergeant as soon as possible, but owing to other pressing matters it will probably not be held until September. Police Commissioner Waldo wants an eligible list established so that he may make appointments when the present eligible list expires in January, 1913. The last examination for this position was held four years ago. To it only first grade men were admitted.

Frank A. Spencer, Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and Philip J. Coffey, its chief labor clerk, are on their way to Spokane, Wash., to attend the fifth annual assembly of the National Civil Service Commissions. A paper on the main features of the New York service by Thomas C. Murray, assistant chief examiner of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, will be read by Mr. Spencer.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination at the New York Custom House on July 10 to fill a vacancy in the position of advanced apprentice engraver at $700 a year in the Hydrographic Office of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department. Men only will be admitted. The examination will consist of the following subjects, weighted as indicated: Spelling, 15; arithmetic, 15; letter writing, 15; penmanship, 10; copying from plain copy, 10; training, experience, and fitness, 35. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their twenty-first birthday on the date of the examination, but a person who is serving his apprenticeship or is undergoing training as a map engraver will be permitted to file an application for advanced apprentice engraver without regard to the age limit, and if he becomes eligible his name will remain on the register for certification until he has completed his four years' apprenticeship or training, unless he is reached for certification and selection during that period. Under the subject of training, experience, and fitness applicants will be given credit only for training and experience in engraving. If applicants have had training in map or chart engraving this training should be described in detail and samples of work done should be furnished if possible for consideration in connection with the rating on this subject.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Capt. G. Steunenberg, from the Seventeenth Infantry to the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Capt. C. H. Ball, from the Twenty-fifth Infantry to the Seventeenth Infantry.

Leave of absence for four months, with permission to return to the United States via the Suez Canal, is granted Col. M. F. Harmon, Coast Artillery Corps.

Major G. E. Stockle, Quartermaster, now on leave of absence, upon the expiration of said leave will report in person to the Commanding General Western Division.

Major H. S. Greenleaf is relieved from duty at Madison Barracks, New York, and will proceed to Alcatraz, Cal., and report to the commandant of the Pacific Branch United States Military Prison.

Leave of absence for eight days is granted First Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, infantry.

Leave of absence for two months granted Capt. G. V. Rukke, Medical Corps.

Leave of absence for one month granted First Lieut. J. F. Taulbee, Second Cavalry.

First Lieut. J. H. Trinder, Medical Reserve Corps, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the commanding officer Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Leave of absence for four months granted Capt. H. B. Farrar, Third Field Artillery.

The Navy.

Lieut. G. M. Baum, detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass., to Office of Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. H. Jones, to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; Lieut. F. N. Eklund to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Standish at Norfolk, Florida, Delaware, North Dakota, and Utah at Boston, Dolphin at New London, Patterson, Ammen, Trippe, and Monaghan at Bangor, Burrows at Bangor, San Francisco at Havana, Cincinnati at Foochow, Pennsylvania at Tacoma, and Colorado at Guam.

Sailed—Standish, from Hampton Roads for Norfolk; Iris and Prometheus, from San Diego for Mare Island; Burrows, from Boston for Bangor; San Francisco, from Havana for Guantanamo; Cincinnati, from Foochow for Manila; Mars, from Key West for Hampton Roads; Supply, from Honolulu for Bremerton; Pennsylvania, from Tacoma for San Francisco, and Birmingham, from Halifax for cruise on ice patrol.

Business Opportunities

The New York Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money through the insertion of a fraudulent or misleading advertisement in its columns.

A responsible, reliable, and educated person will be accepted as working partner in my business, which is solidly established and has a reliable and constant patronage; there is a substantial income every week, and the possibilities are practically unlimited for the right person; at present I am the business getter, and need somebody to handle the cash and accounts; A1 references are required and will be furnished; $5,000 to $10,000 is necessary for the development of the business, and the amount can be guaranteed. Address A D 281 Times Downtown.

RARE TIMBER OPPORTUNITY.
Offered for quick sale—Thirty-three square miles, cruising between five and six hundred million feet of pine, cedar, and hemlock; seventy-five miles from Vancouver, B. C., on banks of Lillooet River. Railroad building across property this year. Price 35 cents a thousand based on 500,000,000 feet and liberal terms. For particulars inquire F. G. Bradbury, St. Paul, Minnesota.

A.—A.—Strictly first-class business man wishes to make the acquaintance of a young man who would join him in his manufacturing business, which is well established, with investment of about $600; this is a real business opportunity for a young man capable to manage inside or outside work, in the ever-increasing demand of a staple product. Remunerative, 141 Times Downtown.

A fast-growing literary business, four years established, is offered for $900 cash; a young man or woman with some literary ability will find this a valuable investment; the business enjoys good-will and wide clientage; details and figures of profits given. If interested address M 230 Times.

Opportunity to buy out an active maufacturing business of umbrella ribs, on account of partners disagreeing; can prove a net business profit of 16 per cent. in the past, deducting partners' drawings. Address 167 Westminster Road, Brooklyn.

Will pay $1,000 for six months' use of stock upon which I can borrow $10,000 at my bank; money for use to finance contract with prominent manufacturer; strictly legitimate. Address Contract, E 75 Times.

Genuine bargain, five-story house, filled with paying guests; fine west side locality; sell practically cost of furnishing; more than pay for itself in a year; reason for selling, leaving city. 625 West 113th St.

Opportunity to buy out going manufacturing business on account of partners disagreeing; can prove a net business profit of 16% in the past, after deducting even partners' drawings. Address 167 Westminster Road, Brooklyn.

Wanted, party with from $1,000 to $5,000 to invest in dividend-paying proposition; investment guaranteed; strictest investigation. Farley, 249 West 42d.

Lucrative printing business for sale; equipped for specialty printing; fine business for a live wire, with little money. M 282 Times Downtown.

For Sale

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, addressograph, wardrobes. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

Bonnaz machine for sale in good condition. Louis Sherman, 8 East 17th St.

A.—Roll, flat and typewriter desks, $10 up. B. Eisenberg's Son, 87 Beaver St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

Bronx.

To Let.—Detached house; 7 rooms and bath; 1½ lots. Inquire on premises, 1,401 Jessup Av., near 170th St.

Pianos and Organs

Weber upright piano, in fine condition; cost $500; [illegible] for $125. 316 West 42d St.

Lost and Found

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. 58386 for 100 shares in the name of "Lehman Brothers." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. GRACE R. BUMSTED, Executrix, Owner. OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys, 170 Broadway, New York City.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company Common Stock Certificate No. A37912 for 25 shares in the name "Joseph C. Widmer"; notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Joseph C. Widmer.

LOST—Monday morning, from Webster Av. car to Botanical Garden station, pocketbook containing some money and keys; reward will be paid for returning to Hade, 366 E. 207th St.

LOST—Leather dispatch case, from West End train, Brooklyn Bridge, 7:20 A. M., yesterday; reward on return. Copland, care of Benjamin, 45 Broadway.

LOST—Brown envelope, containing bills; lost between 166th St. and Prospect Av. station. Kindly return to M. Z., 1,129 Tinton Av., Bronx.

LOST—Left in a cafe in Harlem, one dress suit case and one satchel; reward for return. Address A. X., 263 West 125th.

LOST.—Lady's watch and fob, with monogram M. L.; 115th, near 7th Av., Saturday night; reward. Charles Lowe, 2,929 3d Av.

LOST—Reward, and no questions asked, for return of pigskin wallet containing papers, &c., to R. DUANE, 139 E. 37th St.

LOST—Amethyst necklace joined by small diamonds. Liberal reward will be paid at Apartment 61 at 119 East 19th St.

LOST—Coral cameo, between 49th St. and Lexington Av. and 50th St. and Madison Av.; will offer reward. Tel. 3638 Bryant.

LOST—Lawyers' leather brief case, on Subway Saturday afternoon. Own address inside. Reward.

LOST—Kodak, at Central Park, hanging to bench; reward if returned to Bitter, 44 W. 77.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—Female Boston terrier; answers to name Trixie; name on collar Daisy Rudd. Reward if returned to Niemeyer, 212 West 109th St.

LOST—On Lower Broadway, tan, black female collie; had on collar, ribbon atttached; liberal reward. G. S. & Co., 511 Broadway.

Found

FOUND, June 17—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Apply 269 State St., Brooklyn: Quantity of saw blades; special Deputy shield, Kings Co., N. Y.: inner tube; saddle pads; carriage robe; handbag containing purse, key, and handkerchief. Apply 240 Centre St., Manhattan: Leather case, containing wrenches, bolts, &c.; lady's umbrella; pocketbook, containing small amount of money; quantity of lady's underwear.

FOUND, June 15 and 16.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO., (Hudson Tubes.) Apply Concourse, 30 Church St.—Stockings, belt, purse, brooch, box, package, flannel, overshoes, table cover, two umbrellas.

FOUND, June 17—NEW YORK CENTRAL & H. R. R. R. CO. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Cape, card case, bracelet, umbrella, 3 raincoats, jacket, loose money, watch fob.

FOUND, June 17—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Three bags, umbrella, 2 parcels.

FOUND, June 17—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Seven umbrellas, 4 packages.

FOUND, June 17—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Three umbrellas, package, shoes, watch fob, satchel, catalogue, pin, pair gloves, glass slide, blueprints, 3 umbrellas, package of clothes, raincoat, 5 umbrellas, apron, battery, package containing hat and shirt, satchel, fishing rod, pattern, raincoat, blueprints, camera.

FOUND, June 17—NEW PENNSYLVANIA R. R. STATION. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Silver watch, shopping bag, hatpin, umbrella, 2 packages. PULLMAN CARS—Overcoat, rubbers, mug, eyeglasses, watch and chain, suit of pajamas. LONG ISLAND BRANCH—Hat, umbrella, belt, overcoat, cane, 3 umbrellas, book, package.

FOUND, June 14—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.—HUDSON TUBES—Apply Concourse, 30 Church St.: Umbrella, rubber stamps, souvenir, purse, shoes, drawings, 2 books.

FOUND, June 17—INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO. Apply 9 Morris St.: SECOND AV. ELEVATED—Suit clothes, 2 umbrellas, purse, book, 4 coats, boys' suits, dress, jumper, apron, overalls, whisky, saw. THIRD AV. ELEVATED—Seven umbrellas, 3 purses, card case, bag, 2 pairs spectacles, pair eyeglasses, satchel, books, 2 pairs gloves, socks, &c., sweater, aprons, eyeshades, cap and glove, shoes, photo, wine, keys, check, toy. SIXTH AV. ELEVATED—Six umbrelas, cane, purses, handbag, cigars, books, music, an appointment, gloves, letters, clothes, shirt, apron, gloves, hat, roll rubber, teeth, keys, package bills, films, file. NINTH AV. ELEVATED—Two umbrelas, eyeglasses, necklace, buckle, commutation ticket, book, shirt, hat, shoes, thermos bottle, pipe, varnish. SUBWAY—Five umbrellas, cane, purses, 2 card cases, watch, pair spectacles, law papers, blueprints, music, stationery, bills of fare, gloves, hat, keys, books, cap and shoes, overalls, 2 belts, sweater, lace, overalls, caps, apron, knife, castors, 2 wheels, hand grill.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

9TH ST., 12 EAST.—Near 5th Av., comfortable, large, small rooms; refined surroundings; Southerners accommodated.

54TH ST., 15 EAST.—Splendid inducements; Summer rates; unexcelled residential block; cuisine and service; references.

60TH ST., 30 EAST, (formerly of 6 and 8 East 47th.)—Attractive home; excellent cuisine.

MADISON AV., 69.—Homelike, Summer environment; hotel appointments and service; Southerners solicited.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortable large, small rooms, with board; cool, refined surroundings; Southerners accommodated.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—Bachelors; one large, several small airy rooms; high-class home cooking; parlor dining; Summer rates; table boarders; transients.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. Phone 793 Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private baths; house, table, strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years, rooms and suites; baths, telephones; superior table; moderate.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Rooms with board; superior table board; convenient neighborhood; references exchanged.

57TH, 337 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; board optional; table board; transients.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; private bath, marble shower; electric light; private residence; Southern cooking; board optional; Southerners catered to.

269 WEST 70TH ST.
Attractive rooms; 'phone; Subway; board optional.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; baths; hot water supply; references.

73D ST., 154 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; Summer prices; table guests; references.

73D, 155 WEST.—Large and single rooms; every convenience; board optional; Summer rates.

74TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; table guests; Subway, "L"; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—17th year; Summer rates; large, small rooms; private bath; parlor dining; excellent table; references.

76TH, 237 WEST.—Newly furnished; parlor dining; excellent table; Southerners desired; Summer rates; telephone.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; excellent table; homelike surroundings; prices reasonable; table guests

76TH, 110 WEST.—Attractive accommodations; excellent table; electricity, telephone; Summer rates; transient; Southerners desired.

76TH ST., 238 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior table; Summer rates; references.

76TH ST., 232-4 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot water supplied; references.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—Lady offers in her residence choice selection of rooms, all conveniences; superior table; real home atmosphere; references.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Exceptionally fine rooms; electricity, telephone; home environment; generous table; references.

83D, 44 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; finest table and service; refined family; rates.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; table boarders; board optional; Southerners accommodated; telephone.

84TH, 37 WEST, near Central Park.—Beautiful rooms, suitable one, two; excellent home cooking; reasonable.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two gentlemen in exclusive, refined home; easy access Subway and surface lines; reference.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; also single room; good board; references.

93D, 304 WEST.—Choice selection light, airy rooms; Southerners; excellent table. Phone 1782 Riverside.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large room; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; private house; telephone. Strauss.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
Desirable rooms; near Central Park; terms moderate.

103, (879 West End Av.)—Attractive corner room, with lavatory; excellent cuisine; Subway; moderate.

103D, 252 WEST, Riverside.—Beautiful suite; parlor dining; excellent cuisine daintily served; table guests.

625 WEST 113TH ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive; large front rooms; southern exposure; lavatory; board optional; telephone Morningside 8136.

113TH ST., 544 WEST.—Double, single rooms, parlor dining; table guests; home cooking; Summer rates.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms; beautiful location; excellent cuisine; table board.

118TH ST., 400 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive single room, overlooking park; glorious view, delightfully cool; celebrated restaurants; room $5, board $5; references.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; southern exposure; southern cooking, daintily served.

121ST ST., 509 WEST.—Finest Summer location in city; close to Broadway, parks, and Drive; beautiful front room with kitchenette; single room also; meals deliciously cooked and served in elegant, modern restaurant; low weekly rates.

131ST ST., 264 WEST.—Large, small room, with board; closets; gentleman or lady; telephone connection.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; large rooms; electricity; homelike; unexcelled cuisine; table guests.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Attractive rooms, bath, all conveniences; near Riverside Drive; references; table guests.

144TH, 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptionally clean; desirable accommodations; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

149TH, 540 to 548 WEST, Near Beautiful Riverside, The Audubon.—High-class accommodations; surprisingly low rates during Summer season; small room, $7; larger rooms, $10 up; bathroom adjoining every room; private phone, electric light; large porch.

BEAUTIFUL CONVENT AV., near 144th.—In handsome private house; cozy, medium-sized room; electricity; excellent meals; a real home; permanent; references exchanged. 'Phone 7605 Audubon.

PRIVATE FAMILY, West 104th St., will give dinners to gentlemen, $4 week. Telephone 6305 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—Ideal Summer home; overlooking Hudson; surrounded by 3 acres shady grounds; 2 blocks north 157th St. Subway. 4412 Audubon.

Board Wanted

Wanted—Room, with board preferred, vicinity 50th to 80th St., near Broadway; references exchanged; moderate terms. E 60 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

9TH ST., 41 EAST.—Large, light, cool room; modern conveniences; large closets; single room, $3.

17TH ST., 116 EAST—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; private house; reasonable.

19TH ST., 111 EAST.—Handsomely furnished large room adjoining bath in artistic house; telephone.

44TH ST., 136 EAST, (near Lexington Av.)—Large, attractive room; all conveniences; private house.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Attractive rooms; double, single; baths and running water; gentlemen; references.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; single room; breakfast optional; references.

59TH ST., 129 EAST.—Desirable, light, cool, central; porcelain bath; gentlemen exclusively; $2 week. Stevens.

IRVING PLACE, 14, corner 15th St., (block east of Union Square.)—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful large and small room; $3.50 up; telephone 1978 Gramercy; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d St.)—Homelike rooms; also back parlor, bath; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

LEXINGTON AV., 148—Elegant large parlor; suitable physician or dentist; refined location; low rent; private house; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 622.—Extra large rooms, suitable two; also small; private baths; Summer rates.

West Side.

4TH, 219 WEST.—Newly furnished, medium-sized room, neat, clean; gentleman only; bath; $2.50.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming, cool rooms; bachelors; electricity, telephone; location unsurpassed; references.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.—Neatly furnished large, small rooms; hot water; ample closets; conveniences; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, light, cool room; modern conveniences; large closets; single room, $3.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.—Neatly furnished large, small rooms; hot water; ample closets; conveniences; references.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, suitable for either one or two persons.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Beautifuly furnished, newly decorated, clean, cool rooms; telephone; single room, $3.

22D ST., 426 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor and dressing room; running water; closets; telephone.

46TH, 43 WEST.—Desirable rooms, large and small; all conveniences; reference; gentlemen.

47TH ST, 16 WEST.—Good-sized hall room; well-kept house; good neighborhood; moderate rental.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; private bath; exclusive.

48TH ST., 329 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, cool rooms, nicely furnished; all convenicences; $4.

48TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath.

49TH ST., 140 WEST.—Two very attractive connecting rooms; very cool; bath; 'phone; $8 weekly to permanent parties; absolute privacy. Homer.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room.

55TH ST., 364 WEST.—Desirable rooms; $2.25 to $4; twin beds; running water; telephone.

56TH ST., 340 WEST, (The Garfield.).—Finely furnished library and bedroom; large, light, cool; suitable for professional man. Sullivan, 2d floor.

56TH ST., 361 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot, cold water; bath; strictly quiet; reasonable; telephone.

55 WEST 56TH ST.
Large and small rooms; private bath; gentlemen.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

58TH, 222 WEST.—Parlor and adjoining bedroom, with bath, piano; other rooms; telephone service.

59TH ST., 208 WEST, (Facing Central Park.)—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; electric light; telephone; $4 up; room suitable for studio or two or three gentlemen; Summer rates.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Pleasant large room with private bath; also desirable, cool room near bath; moderate.

65TH ST., 5 WEST.—Front parlor or rear room, opening to Central Park; closets, bath, running water; private 'phone; extra clean; references required. Haoshe.

66TH ST., 126 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Parlor bedroom; one, two; gentleman, bachelor; leather furniture; private family; running hot water; bath; $4 to $7 week. Particulars, telephone 2689 Columbus. Newman.

68TH ST., 88 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 78 WEST.—Attractive large front room; also smaller; light, airy; convenient. Schultz.

69TH ST., 131 WEST.—In private house, large, cool, front room; elegantly furnished; electric light; all modern conveniences; suitable for one or two gentlemen; $60 per month; also one smaller front room. Telephone 30 Columbus.

69TH ST., 129 WEST.—Two large handsomely furnished rooms, private bath, at moderate price, near Elevated and Subway. 'Phone 59 Columbus.

69TH ST., 135 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; elegant location, four doors from Broadway.

69TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large rooms, dressing rooms; suitable doctor; small rooms; phone; table guests.

139 WEST 69TH ST.
Attractive rooms, suite; private bath; private house.

70TH, 267 WEST.—Single room; absolutely clean; electricity, telephone; every convenience; board optional.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; baths; hot water supply; references.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

70TH ST., 307 WEST.—Newly furnished room; running water; 'phone; private house; nice locality.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Two desirable rooms, with hot and cold running water; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 146 WEST.—Well-furnished, comfortable large room; bath; private house; references; permanent.

70TH ST., 262 WEST.—Furnished, medium-sized room; southern exposure; every convenience.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Cool, elegantly furnished one, two rooms; bachelors' apartment; private bath; reasonable.

72D ST., 131 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; private baths; southern exposure; meals optional; references.

73D ST., 101 WEST.—Delightfully cool room; running water; shower bath; telephone; references required. Doherty.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; Summer rates; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 107 WEST.—Single room; refined surroundings; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

75TH, 238 WEST.—Bay window room for two; one flight; telephone; board optional. 8819 Columbus.

76TH, 237 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot water; $2 to $9; near Subway express, Riverside Drive; Summer rates; Southerners desired; telephone.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms in first-class neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Large, desirable room, attractive neighborhood. 'Phone 8124 Schuyler.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Cool, medium, and small rooms; bath adjoining; private house; references.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Large front room; smaller; first-class, cool, comfortable; telephone; Summer rates.

78TH ST., 166 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without private bath; electric light, telephone; breakfast optional; references.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Desirable large room; also hall room; all conveniences; private family; references.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive single rooms; airy; newly decorated; large closets; 'phone; references.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelors; large, handsome suite or single; all modern conveniences; private residence.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Beautiful room; $5; private house; also two-room suites; private baths.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Large room, with bath; also medium room; private house; reasonable rates.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; references. V. & R.

82D, 6 WEST.—High-class business gentlemen; newly furnished and decorated, large and small rooms; bath; first-class location; near Central Park; transients accommodated.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Parlor suite, sitting room, bedroom, bath, piano; other rooms; reasonable.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Semi-detached house, overlooking Drive; continuous hot water; shower; telephone; moderate. Campbell.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Cool, clean, desirable rooms; running water; private family. Schuyler 8706. Haskins.

83D, 311 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath; electric light; every convenience; private residence.

83D, 121 WEST.—Nice rooms in private house; electric light; all conveniences; $3, $4.

84TH ST., 10 WEST, (Near Park.)—Private residence; newly decorated; handsomely furnished rooms; telephone; reasonable.

84TH ST., 14 WEST, (near Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; attractively furnished; quiet, homelike; telephone; references.

84TH ST., 41 WEST.—Back parlor; running water; southern exposure; also hall rooms; extremely clean.

85TH ST., 101 WEST.—Three rooms and bath, kitchenette, maid service; exceptionally reasonable. S. Crawford.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Handsome large and small room, newly furnished; private family; references.

89TH ST., 149 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms; lady's beautiful residence; river and park breezes; all conveniences; shower baths. Phone 7514 Schuyler.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room, private bath; medium sized room; telephone; convenient all cars.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Two desirable rooms, private bath; all conveniences; select private house; Park, "L."

92D ST., 204 WEST.—Good, cool rooms; housekeeping suite; telephone; Subway, "L." Possons.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; nicely furnished; private house; reasonable.

93D, 306 WEST (Apartment 5 E).—Attractive outside rooms; high class elevator apartment; telephone; electric light; shower bath; near Riverside; moderate.

94TH, 78 WEST.—Large, small, desirable Summer rooms; convenient 93d St. Station; telephone; reasonable. Higham.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large, well-furnished front room; running water; private house.

(95TH ST.,) 710 West End Av.—Airy alcove parlor; small room; Subway; reasonable. Dick

96TH, 38 WEST.—A beautiful, spacious room, handsomely furnished; private bath; others; Summer rates.

97TH ST., 150 WEST.—Large room, neatly furnished; small, $3; running water; Subway express. Owner.

97TH ST., 143 WEST.—Homelike, clean, comfortable rooms; dressing rooms; small room; 'phone; breakfast optional.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room facing street; suitable two; elevator apartment. Grossman.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; nicely furnished cool room, suitable for bachelor or married couple; home comforts; telephone.

104TH ST., 65 WEST.—Parlor, connecting bedroom, bath, piano, suitable two; Christian family. Stein.

105TH ST., 80 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; telephone; private house; "L," Subway.

106TH ST., 38 WEST.—Nice cool rooms, near Park; private house; gentlemen; telephone; reference; $3.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment; attractive rooms, beautifully furnished; references. Gurnee.

111TH ST., 605 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Large, front, airy room; possibly suite; running water; refinement; opportunity; gentleman. Telephone 4740—Morningside. Apartment 19.

111TH ST., 529 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; elevator; references. Apt. 55.

114TH ST., 606 WEST, near Riverside.—Pleasant, single room; southern exposure; all modern conveniences.

116TH, 110 Lenox Av.—Elegantly furnished, large, airy room; electricity, shower bath; near Subway; reasonable. Inquire hallboy.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Near Columbia; southern exposure; artistically furnished; Subway; moderate; electricity; elevator. Smith.

419 WEST, 118TH ST.
Attractive front suite; lavatory; elevator. Apartment 52.

418 WEST 118TH ST.
Nice front rooms; elevator; moderate. Apt. 64.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Cool rooms, near Columbia; elevator. Phone Morningside 3375. Inquire Apartment 22.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Two cool, comfortable rooms. Call 5-7:30 P. M. Apt. 2.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Opposite Columbia University; elegant, new, modern, fireproof building; elevators, reception room, roof garden; all rooms newly furnished, light, airy; shower baths adjoining; beautiful, cool, ground-floor restaurant; moderate rates. See Yetman, manager.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, cool rooms; elevator; home atmosphere; kitchen; corner apartment, (21.)

520 WEST 122D. KERKER.
Attractive room; elevator; excellent board; table guests.

137TH ST., 249 WEST.—Second floor, back; third floor, front; skylight; Subway, elevated; Summer prices.

137TH ST., 622 WEST.—Desirable, light room; every convenience; reasonable. Apartment 12M.

140TH ST., 503 WEST.—Fine room, bath adjoining; telephone; American family; reasonable. Merry.

142D ST., 611 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, light, airy large front room; all improvements; cheap. Telephone.

BROADWAY, 3,100, corner 123d.—Large, cool, front suite; independent entrance; all conveniences. Apartment 11.

FOR SUMMER—Furnished rooms, with bathrooms, dressing rooms, elevator, electric light service, in a handsome private residence on Riverside Drive, in the 80s; Summer rates. 'Phone 8911 Riverside.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 14.—Two exceptionally cool, beautifully furnished rooms overlooking park; every convenience. Jewett.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600, corner 137th.—Ideal accommodations; overlooking Hudson; two-room suite, private bath; single rooms; running water; hotel service. Pierson.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 593, (Block 137th St. Subway.)—Large, cool room, connecting bath, $5; private. 5A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 112TH ST.—Private family having pleasant room, with private bath, overlooking river, will rent to a gentleman. E 55 Times.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

SPLENDID ROOMS for men at newly constructed Y. M. C. A. Members Dormitory Building, 57th St. and 8th Av.; Subway, Elevated and surface lines convenient; shower baths, etc. For information call, 'phone, or write Frank Evans, West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St. 'Phone 7920 Columbus.

Bronx.

CROTONA AV., 1,426, (near 170th.)—Facing Park; private; two furnished rooms and parlor. Polinsky.

Brooklyn.

LAFAYETTE AV., 272.—Fine rooms, large, small; near Subway; good location; private; conveniences; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

122D, 500 WEST.—Large front room, smaller, $2.50 up; housekeeping; elevator apartment. Ingeman.

Apartments To Let

FURNISHED

Cathedral Plaza, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Columbus Av.—One, two, and three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; high-class elevator apartments; elegantly furnished; restaurant in building; monthly, $30 up; open evenings. Telephone 3970 Riverside.

An attractive six-room furnished apartment, overlooking Hudson; delightfully cool; telephone, electric light, shower; will sublet until Oct. 1 for present rental; references. Apartment 45A, 611 West 137th St.

Attractive, airy apartment, 7 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; best locality; adults; nominal price to reliable parties; all conveniences; references. Address Moderate, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Seven rooms, four directly on Drive; sixth floor; cool; charming view; corner building; sublet to Sept. 30, $100 per month. Suite 62, Paterno, Riverside Drive and 116th St.

To Rent for Summer months nicely furnished 7-room apartment near Riverside Drive to refined Southern family. Inquire of elevator boy, 294 West 92d St. 'Phone Riverside 7660.

Opposite Columbia University, to sublet, 4 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, Summer months; rental $30; free June 22d. Janitress, 1,105 Amsterdam Av.

Furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $45. Apply to Superintendent of 19 East 57th St.

Furnished apartment to let; $50; two rooms and bath; southern exposure; 5th Av. and 45th St. E 68 Times.

Apartment, fully furnished; elevator; all outside rooms; 101 West 72d St.; Summer rates. Cannon.

57th, 256 West.—Nicely furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath, for Summer months, $60 per month. E. Kimble.

Sacrifice exclusive high-class furnished apartment, 6 rooms and bath; player piano. Telephone Riverside 7870.

I will furnish three or four room apartments anywhere in city for reliable party. 'Phone Mrs. Mels, 1,020 Audubon.

5th Av., 226.—For Summer, 3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette, telephone, piano; $75. Call 11 to 3. Guest.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

West Side.

Seven outside rooms, near Hudson River; always cool and breezy; large concessions till October. Sturgis, 571 W. 139th. Telephone 1470 Audubon.

High-grade furnished apartment for rent, one or two months. Apply Eleven double "B," 300 West 109th St.; references.

Fine, light five rooms, near Cathedral, parks; $50 monthly; call or write. L. E. R., 502 West 113th St.

Will sublet apartment; five exceptionally large rooms; elevator; 97th St., Riverside; $60 to October, 1913. 'Phone J. Rae, 4595 Murray Hill.

Will sublet my apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, rent $125, to 1913; will take $100. F. Wilde. Phone 372 Murray Hill.

103D, 112 WEST.—High-class five rooms; electricity; telephone; near Subway and "L"; $35.

Country Board

Westchester.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Pleasant rooms; exceptionally good tables, near water; prices moderate. Harrison, 17 Jackson St.

Staten Island.

THE BELLEVUE,
GRYMES HILL, highest point on Staten Island; overlooking Upper and Lower Bays; own gardens; tennis courts, shower baths, large grounds; family and bachelor accommodations. Address Stapleton, Staten Island, or 'phone 109 Tompkinsville.

Long Island.

YOUNG MEN, board at the physical training farm; get the benefits of outdoor gymnasium, tennis, handball court, shower baths, swimming pool, billiards, &c.; plenty of fresh eggs and milk; special rates for May; easy communication. Mac Levy Farm, Babylon, L. I. 'Phone 185 Babylon.

RICHMOND HILL.—Charming Summer home; large grounds, shade, spacious porch; near park, golf links, tennis, &c.; large, airy rooms; excellent table. 342 Oak St. Telephone 313 Richmond Hill.

Rockaway Park, 46 2d Av.—Cool, comfortable connecting rooms, with bath, and balconies overlooking ocean; $125 until October; excellent board reasonable.

Furnished room, with or without board. Barnett, 12 Vanderveer Av., near Jamaica Av., Union Course, L. I.

New York State.

Healthy and Restful.—Berkshire Hills; two hours New York Central; beautiful private lake; mountainous; no dust; solid comfort; free from restraints of fashion; simplicity, refinement; not a hotel; rooms in cottages, bungalows, camps; modern plumbing; German-American table; bathing, boating, fishing, tennis; rates $12.50 to $15. Pine Forest Park, care of Dr. Louis Rosenbaum, 153 West 120th.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, Dover Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., two hours Grand Central; mountains, fishing, driving; gas; bath; 150-acre farm supplies excellent table; $10 up; circular. Fred Kerker, 520 West 122d, New York. Telephone Morningside 3345.

SYLVAN LAKE COTTAGE, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.—Homelike, cozy farmhouse, where rest and good cooking are supreme; all table products from farm; near lake; rates reasonable.

In pleasant country home, large, airy rooms, bath on same floor; convenient to P. R. R. station, Post Office, and store; good table. Write for particulars, Mrs. P. E. Frazee, Post Office Box 23, Allenwood, N. J.

East Orange.—Private family offers superior room and board for two adults, who desire refined and exclusive accommodations; no other boarders. Mrs. J. I. Traphagen, 15 Beech St.

New Jersey.

YOU WILL GO ONLY 35 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY ! ! !
$18 PER WEEK AND UP FOR TWO PEOPLE INCLUDES ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ELECTRIC-LIGHTED ROOM WITH PRIVATE TILED BATHROOM AND SUPERB HOTEL MEALS. AT THE ELMWOOD, 43 SOUTH WALNUT ST., EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Special rates for families.
Southern exposure; billiard room, palm room, smoking room, vacuum cleaned; electric candles on dining room tables give fairyland effect; four minutes from station; not a country hotel, but a first-class metropolitan house; why continue to pay same rates in a boarding house with one bath to fifteen people!
Take the wonderful McAdoo tube, either from your office door, at Broadway and Cortlandt St., or the centre of the theatre, shopping district, at Broadway and 23d St.; no crowded Subway; warm cars; no ferries; charmingly located in metropolitan zone.

A limited number can be accommodated at "Overlook"; 24 acres; good table, supplied from own farm; terms $8-$12 weekly; references exchanged. Overlook, Morristown, N. J. Telephone 438.

A.—THE RIDGEDALE,
MADISON, N. J.
An ideal family boarding house; one hour from New York; refinement, comfort, health, extensive grounds; table special feature.

HILLSIDE HOME, quiet and homelike, for invalids and convalescents; in the hills of New Jersey; nurses' supervision. S. V. Straley, Newton, N. J.

Private family; beautiful location; fine rooms and table; bath; reasonable. M 117 Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J. Phone 591.

New England.

Hilltop farm, Berkshire, Mass.; rates $10 to $15. References exchanged at 116 East 17th St.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

CREDENTIAL EMPLOYMENT CORPORATION.—High-grade office positions for men and women. 253 Broadway, (Agency.)

MANAGERS, bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, salesmen; openings for competent men. Call, Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

Domestic.

COOKS, chambermaids, houseworkers; city, country; elevator runners. Porter's Agency, 142 West 133d. 94 Morningside.

Help Wanted

The New York Times does not accept Help Wanted advertisements which do not clearly state the character and conditions of the employment offered. Advertisements calling for purchases of samples or cash deposits are excluded. If employment is on a commission basis advertisements must so state.

The Times endeavors to save applicants seeking employment through its columns the time and expense involved in investigating misleading announcements.

Female.

A MISS, 16 years of age, wanted for permanent position in fitting department. Apply to H. G. Millard, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

A YOUNG WOMAN, 36 bust measure, wanted for permanent position in fitting department. Apply to H. G. Millard, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

EXPERIENCED children's nurse wanted to help mother take care of three children, age 1, 2 and 3 years. Farley, 943 East 156th St., Prospect Av. subway station, or telephone 2957-J Melrose.

INTELLIGENT AND REFINED WOMAN of good appearance, between 25 and 35, capable of moving people, may find a permanent position with exceptional chances for advancement; salary, $10 to $12 to start. Address, giving full particulars, Z 65 Times.

LADY'S MAID.—German; must understand packing, sewing, care wardrobe; personal city references required. Apply Monday, June 17, and Tuesday, June 18, between 12-3, 1 West 57th St.

NURSES.—Applications will be received from young ladies who desire to enter a training school for nurses; must be over 21 years, of good moral character, good education, and habits. A. N. Spector, Supt., 138 2d St.

STENOGRAPHER required to substitute from 2d to 17th July, 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; salary, $12 weekly; must understand telephone button switchbox. A. X., 163 East 125th.

TEACHER WANTED to call on mothers regarding our parental educational movement; out of town, guaranteed salary. The Educational Society, Rooms 1,025-1,021, 225 Fifth Av.

TEACHER, over 30, out of position, to assist us in organizing reading clubs; permanent position if mutually satisfactory. C. J. 41 Times.

WANTED—A competent girl, not under 25 years of age, for light housework and assist with care of small child in apartment. Apply at once; bring reference. Mrs. Waldo, 800 Riverside Drive, 157th St.

WANTED—First-class pressers for ladies' work. Heinrich Bros., 613 W. 46th St.

YOUNG LADY, experienced and competent to assist in office; must know stenography and typewriting, letter filing and operation of telephone switchboard; salary to start, $8. Address, stating references, Box E 71 Times.

YOUNG LADY, between 25 and 35, good education, address, for saleslady; good opportunity for an honest and energetic person; permanent position. Mr. Ryan, 156 5th Av.

Help Wanted, Male

It is a certificate of good character to have your advertisement admitted to the columns of The New York Times, because an effort is made to exclude advertisements of a questionable character and those that decoy and deceive.

CAPABLE INSTRUCTOR of mathematics and modern languages for evening work; must have experience. Vocation, E 61 Times.

CONTRACTORS wanted with four samples of waists and dresses. Monarch Waist and Dress Co., 122 West 27th St.

INSURANCE BROKERS and men with selling ability; "Standard" of Detroit; established 1884; now issue monthly payment health and accident policy; every illness, accident covered; highest commissions; would talk salary to few good men. 1,133 Broadway.

MEN.—Business solicitors; intelligent; over 25; references; good paying, steady position; chance for advancement. Manager, Room 767, Fifth Avenue Building, corner 23d St.

PHOTO ENGRAVER (line) wanted; must be first class; open shop; steady work if competent. Address with references, S. F., Station V., N. Y. City.

PORTER TO HELP IN SHIPPING DEPARTMENT AND MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL. M 280 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ROUTER PHOTO ENGRAVERS wanted who can also run beveling machine; open shop. Address with references, N. I., Station V, N. Y. City.

SALESMAN, experienced in the sporting line, to take side line of Indian moccasins, beaded slippers, on commission only for department stores, sporting, and drug stores. R 27 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced; popular line dresses; good opportunity; commission. L. Alpern & Co., 117 Prince St.

SALESMEN to sell shares in manufacturing company; large profits. W. J. Curtis, 303 5th Av.

SALESMAN for corporation stock manufactory enterprises; large profit. Telephone Madison Square 6423.

WANTED—Experienced salesman on ladies' shirtwaists for city and surroundings. Apply with A1 references to J. M. Hecht & Co., 50 West Houston St.

WANTED.—Negative turner; must be first-class; open shop; steady work if competent. Address with references, S. F., Station V., N. Y. City.

WANTED.—A good, energetic outside salesman by an automobile supply house; answer, stating age, experience, and pay expected. E 77 Times.

WANTED—Young man as office assistant; must be quick and accurate at figures; apply with references. Robert Reis Co., 560 Broadway.

WANTED.—Bookkeeper in a contracting office; salary moderate. Answer in own handwriting. Z 72 Times.

WANTED.—A bright, energetic office boy; answer, stating age, experience (if any,) school work, and pay expected. E 76 Times.

WOMAN, over 30, well dressed and refined, to help a New York association in increasing its membership list; pleasant, remunerative work; salary or commission. B. F., 42 Times.

YOUNG MAN, not under 17 years; good at figures; one who can do typewriting and stenography; salary low until proven to be worthy of more; excellent opportunity for advancement to manager's assistant. Box M 277 Times Downtown.

Country Houses To Let

FURNISHED

FURNISHED HOUSE TO SUBLET, JULY 1 TO OCT. 1, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.; FIVE MINUTES FROM STATION; LOCATION VERY DESIRABLE; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHTS; TILED BATHROOMS; QUICK ACTION NECESSARY; IF YOU ARE INTERESTED MAKE APPOINTEMENT BY PHONE. CALL NEW ROCHELLE 1229 L.

For Rent.—Fronting on ocean, Long Branch; 15 rooms, 3 baths; well furnished; large grounds, stable, garage; regular price $800; owing to lateness of season will rent to desirable party at reasonable reduction. Apply C. R. Myer, 9 Desbrosses St. Tel. 3769 Spring.

Nine-room house, with great trees, near the Hudson, twenty minutes from Grand Central, to rent furnished, August, September, and October; moderate rates to right person; (large library in house. Rev. Frederick Lynch, Spuyten Duyvil.

New Boarding House, 25 rooms, nicely furnished, large grounds, veranda, bathing, fishing, bath; best house here for business; Jersey's most charming lake; rent $450. Duryea, Budd Lake, New Jersey.

Furnished cottage, Berkshire Mountains, on Lake Taconic; fishing, boating and bathing; pines; healthy; $125 for season. Apply R. S., 60 Times Office.

New 12-room bungalow, well furnished, near Montowese Hotel; all modern improvements; $500 for season. Frederick L. Averill, Totoket Hotel, Branford, Conn.

An attractive cottage to be let in Sea Gate for July and August, 12 rooms, 2 baths, billiard room; $300 per month; 45 minutes from the Battery.

Completely furnished eleven-room house, Rockaway Park, on ocean front. Apply Farrell, 140 Nassau.

Long Beach, furnished, 6 rooms and bath, overlooking ocean; magnificent views; price $600. Frederick Jones, 334 Fifth Ave. Phone 6820 Madison.

To Rent on Park Hill, Yonkers.—Furnished modern six-room house during Summer months; references required; $50 per month. Z 58 Times.

Other Classified Advertisements on following page.

FERRYBOAT RAMMED BY A STEAM YACHT

The Narada Knocks a Hole in the Rockland, on Her Way from Nyack to Tarrytown.

FOG CAUSE OF COLLISION

The Narada, at First Believed to be the Nourmahal, Proceeds Without Stopping.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 17.—In a heavy fog this morning the ferryboat Rockland of the North River Steamboat Company was rammed by the steam yacht Narada, owned by Henry Walters. Capt. Lyon of the Rockland at first thought his boat was hit by the late Col. Astor's old yacht, the Nourmahal, but investigation this afternoon showed that the Nourmahal was tied up at Eighty-sixth Street, New York, with a damaged bow.

The Rockland was on its first trip from Nyack. The fog was not heavy at the start, but when the Rockland reached midchannel in the Tappan Zee the fog grew so dense that danger whistles were blown.

When the Narada was seen by the Rockland's pilot he stopped, but the Narada was under too much headway, and she came on, sidewiping the Rockland, and knocking a hole in the port side forward of the wheel.

After the collision the Narada did not stop, but pulled away and continued on to New York. The Rockland proceeded to Tarrytown slowly. There were a number of automobile parties aboard. There was little excitement when the collision occurred.

William McConnel, Superintendent of the North River Steamboat Company, said to-night that a report of the collision had been made at Albany to the steamboat inspection officials, and that they would have to decide who was to blame. The damage to the Rockland is estimated to be $500.

THREE LOST OFF MANASQUAN.

Fishermen's Boat Capsizes on Bar in Heavy Sea and Fog.

Special to The New York Times.

MANASQUAN, N. J., June 17.—Three men were drowned to-day when a boat of the Spring Lake Fish Company of Sea-side Park capsized on a bar a quarter of a mile from shore.

At 4:30 o'clock this morning Capt. Fred Swinson ordered his crew off to the pounds. Capt. Alfred Anderson of the second crew, refused to take his men to sea, saying the surf was too heavy. Swinson laughed at the fears of his men. The fog was so dense that objects ten feet ahead could not be seen. As they reached the bar a huge wave broke on the boat, stopping the engines. They had neglected to put a pair of oars in the boat.

Four men managed to cling to the overturned bottom of the boat. The tide had set in and the boat was gradually driven shoreward. Swinson swam ashore for a rope and struggled back to the boat against the tide with one end of it. Two men were pulled ashore and then the boat was drawn in. The lost fishermen were Peter Olsen, Lewis Larsen and Elmer Bergeren.

FIRE ON HONEYMOON YACHT.

Bride and Her Sister Swim Ashore for Assistance.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., June 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Edwards, who had been spending their honeymoon aboard the yacht Romer, narrowly escaped being burned to death last night when a gasoline stove exploded on board the yacht. Miss Helen Latham and Alfred Young of Orient were also on board the boat at the time. Miss Latham is a sister of Mrs. Edwards and had planned to spend the night on the boat.

The two women remained on the Romer last night while the men went to town for tobacco. When they returned the women had retired. Mr. Edwards struck a match and the head flew off and landed on the gasoline stove. There was a loud explosion. The two women were aroused and leaped into the water in night attire and swam ashore. They they ran to the home of Asaih Ammon for assistance. In the meantime the two men were fighting desperately with the fire on the boat. The flames were finally checked with little damage.

PAINTERS TO THE RESCUE.

Take the Captain Off Launch in Distress—One Nearly Drowns.

Five painters at work on the Edgemere Hotel, at Edgemere, L. I., heard the distress whistles of a launch which they saw drifting in a heavy seaway a mile and a half off shore, yesterday, and put out to it in a dory. They found that the launch, the Columbia, chartered by the Nassau and Columbia Transportation Company, and plying between Long Island City and Long Beach, had been halted by a frozen piston rod.

There were six men aboard, but the dory was so small that only Capt. E. J. Arrastia could be taken ashore. He said he would risk the trip to reach a telephone and have help sent to his craft.

The dory was capsized in the surf as it landed and Fred Bacon, one of the painters, who could not swim, almost lost his life. The others hauled him ashore.

Arrastia telephoned to Long Beach and a power boat was sent and towed the Columbia there.

SANE BUT 'INFERIOR,' DOCTOR SAYS OF THAW

Matteawan's Assistant Superintendent So Testifies at the Sanity Hearing.

JEROME SPOILS ITS FORCE

Makes Him Admit Thaw Would Be Dangerous if Aggravated — State Witness Missing—Thaw Subdued.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 17.—Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, began his third fight for release from the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane before Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh here this morning. The courtroom was crowded. A small army of doctors, all ready to swear that Thaw is now sane, was ushered in by the Thaw side. The State, represented by ex-District Attorney William Travers Jerome of New York County, was on hand with its own alienists and with so much documentary evidence that a trunk and large grip were necessary to hold the papers and books. The trunk was brought into court and placed alongside the counsel table.

During the examination of Thaw's first witness Mr. Jerome intimated that he had evidence that money had been used to spirit one of the State's most important witnesses out of the jurisdiction of the court. Clarence J. Shearn, Thaw's leading counsel, demanded indignantly to know if Mr. Jerome meant to intimate that he was concerned in any effort to get a State's witness out of the way. Mr. Jerome replied that he did not have Mr. Shearn in mind.

Another mild sensation was caused when, near the end of the afternoon session of court, Dr. Roy D. Leak, the new Assistant Superintendent of Matteawan, testified that he believed Thaw was now a normal person. Dr. Leak used a bulky typewritten document to refresh his memory while he was on the stand. The document was a stenographic report of a long conversation the new Assistant Superintendent recently had with Thaw, and in which Thaw spoke very freely of his troubles.

It developed during the day that Susie Merrill, who testified at the last hearing that Thaw supported a number of women in this city prior to the murder of Stanford White, and who told of certain alleged practices of the young man toward some of these women, was the missing witness mention by Mr. Jerome. Ex-Gov. William A. Stone of Pennsylvania, called for the Thaw side, was cross-examined by Mr. Jerome regarding her disappearance, but Justice Keogh ruled that he need not answer a question as to whether or not I know of money having been given to the woman to get her out of the court's jurisdiction.

Thaw's Court Manners Improved.

The hearing began at 9:30 o'clock. Thaw came into court this time without any portfolio. Instead of taking a seat alongside his counsel he sat down beside his mother at some distance from the counsel table. Thaw has not changed much in appearance, but has aged greatly.

At the former hearing Thaw was continually advising with his counsel and making notes. To-day he was very much subdued, took no notes, and did not once confer with his lawyers while the hearing was in progress. His sister, Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, was present with her husband. It was said that his other sister, the former Countess of Yarmouth, and his brother, Josiah, would be in court to-morrow.

The lawyers who looked after Thaw's interests were Mr. Shearn, Charles Morschauser of Poughkeepsie, and Henry R. Barrett of White Plains. Roger O'Mara, former Chief of Police of Pittsburgh, who has been identified with the Thaw case from the beginning, also was in court. Assisting Mr. Jerome was Assistant Attorney General Joseph A. Kellogg. Dr. Austin Flint occupied a seat at Mr. Jerome's table. The Thaw alienists in court were Dr. Adolph Meyer of Baltimore, Dr. William A. White of Washington, and Dr. Charles A. Mills. These three are his experts.

A few minutes after the hearing began Clifford J. Hartridge, who was Thaw's attorney of record in his first trial for murder, and who at the hearing before Justice Mills went on the stand for the State and gave damaging testimony against his former client, came into court accompanied by three women, and all four took seats directly behind Thaw, his mother, and Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie. Thaw turned and looked at Hartridge, but did not greet him.

After Justice Keogh had ruled that the burden of proving Thaw sane was on the Thaw side, Mr. Shearn called as his first witness Dr. White of Washington, the Superintendent for the past nine years of the United States Hospital for the Insane.

Confident Thaw Is Now Sane.

Dr. White said that he had been in constant daily contact with lunatics for more than twenty years. He first met Thaw during Thaw's trial for murder in 1907. Since the hearing before Justice Mills in 1909, he said, he had seen Thaw several times. On Feb. 8 last he had examined Thaw in Matteawan.

While examining Thaw at Matteawan, Dr. White testified, he had read all the records of the case since Thaw's commitment. He read Dr. Russell's 150-page report on the case, then spent three hours examining Thaw, after which he went to the asylum office and read the evidence in the case, and then went back to Thaw's quarters and talked some more with Thaw.

"Generally, what points did you cover in examining Thaw?" Mr. Shearn asked.

"I first asked him general questions, to see if he remembered me," the witness replied. "I asked him the day of the week and the month of the year, and who the people were around him. Then I gave him some arithmetical problems, multiplication, &c. Then I questioned him on matters of general importance. I asked him who the President of the United States was. I asked him to name the countries of Europe and their capitals. Then I asked him to count backwards and forwards and then to repeat the months backwards and forwards. I asked him about his past life. Also I talked over the political situation with him. We talked of art, of famous paintings, and of cathedrals that he had seen in his travels. I also went into such matters as I understood had been alleged as illusions on his part very thoroughly. I also thoroughly examined him physically."

The next examination, on April 12 last, was a continuation of the first, Dr. White said. The third examination, participated in by all the Thaw alienists, was on June 8 last.

Mr. Shearn then asked Dr. White to state whether, in his opinion, based on his examinations, if Thaw was sane or insane.

"My opinion is that Thaw is sane," Dr. White replied.

Mr. Jerome began the cross-examination by asking Dr. White if he had not testified on the first murder trial that he was not prepared to say what kind of insanity Thaw was suffering from. Dr. White replied that his answer was in reply to a hypothetical question, and that he therefore had a "hypothetical person" in mind.

Mr. Jerome then questioned him on paranoia and produced a copy of Dr. White's stenographic copy of his talks with Thaw. In this document Thaw was quoted as having said the newspapers were prejudiced against him, and mentioned one newspaper as having among its editors a friend of the late Stanford White. This document also disclosed the fact that Thaw had told Dr. White that Jerome was bribed to keep him in Matteawan, according to lawyers with whom he had talked. Thaw also, according to this document, said that the secretary of Supreme Court Justice Morschauser had characterized Dr. Baker as "a cold-blooded liar." [This statement was denied later in the day by Justice Morschauser's secretary, who said he did not even know Thaw.] Furthermore, Thaw told him that Dr. Baker did not believe he was insane, but that Dr. Baker changed his mind. Dr. Baker was a rascal, according to Thaw.

Thaw's Word as Good as Dr. Baker's to Him.

Mr. Jerome here asked Dr. White if he considered Thaw's word as good as Dr. Baker's, and Dr. White replied that he did.

Concerning Dr. Austin Flint Thaw said to Dr. White that "if Dr. Flint believes all he says in the newspapers he is a paranoiac," and that if he did ever get out of Matteawan there was no danger of his being "big enough ass" to hurt Dr. Flint.

Mr. Jerome then exhibited to the alienist the original copy of the instructions Thaw gave to Delphin M. Delmas for use in summing up for the defense on the first murder trial, the famous Thaw will and the even more famous codicil, and other documents written by Thaw, all of which Dr. White said were "foolish and slovenly," but were not evidences of insanity. Dr. White admitted he had not talked to Thaw about certain women who figured in these writings, nor about two other persons, of one of whom Thaw wrote "kill" and of the other "shoot."

"Would the making of a memorandum by a man of Thaw's caliber, in which he said 'Kill Bedford' and 'Shoot McKenzie' have any force with you?"

"It might have," Dr. White replied, but he maintained that he was convinced that Thaw was now a sane person.

Ex-Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania was the next witness. He testified that he believed Thaw to be entirely rational. It was during Gov. Stone's examination that Mr. Jerome tried to get into the case evidence that Susie Merrill had been paid to get out of the jurisdiction of the court.

President Louis E. Holden of Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, was the next witness. He, too, testified that he considered Thaw a sane man. He bitterly denounced the former management of Matteawan Asylum, and became angry when Mr. Jerome referred to him as "a learned pundit."

Among the topics Dr. H. Ernest Schmid, the next witness, discussed with Thaw was the Republican Presidential nomination campaign. Dr. Schmid was convinced, he testified, that Thaw was sane.

Leak, Too, Sure He Is Sane.

Dr. Leak was then called. He read stenographic report of his conversation with Thaw. This disclosed that Thaw told him, among other things, that Dr. Lamb, former Superintendent, and Dr. Baker, former Assistant Superintendent of Matteawan, both considered him sane during the first part of his incarceration in the asylum. Regarding Dr. Baker, who was the State's principal witness at the Thaw hearing three years ago, Thaw said he was a tool of Dr. Austin Flint, another State alienist, and complained of having been locked up in a dark room. Dr. Leak added that while Thaw impressed him as being entirely rational, he was nevertheless of the opinion that Thaw was constitutionally inferior.

In their conversation Thaw also told of the release from Matteawan of a man named Prussic, who, Thaw said, was a friend of former State Superintendent of Prisons Collins. Another man, not a friend of Mr. Collins's, Thaw said, was kept in two years before he got out, while in the case of Prussic the length of incarceration was only six weeks. Thaw told Dr. Leak that Mr. Jerome and Dr. Flint were responsible for Dr. Baker turning against him, and that the opinions of Dr. MacDonald, he had been told, were sometimes purchasable.

Under cross-examination Dr. Leak admitted that the document he read from had not been made a part of the record of the Thaw case in the asylum, but added that his intention had been to put it in the case record. He likewise admitted that the report of the conversation was made by one of the stenographers employed by the State at Matteawan. He had not, he said, transmitted a copy of the document to the Attorney General of the State, but had given one to Dr. Russell, the new Superintendent of Matteawan.

"Persons who are constitutionally inferior when under the influence of liquor are apt to do dangerous things, are they not?" Mr. Jerome asked.

"When aggravated they are apt to," The hearing will be continued at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

PUSHCART MEN'S PROBLEM.

Question of Vendors' Market Considered at University Settlement.

An investigation into the conditions of the pushcart market was begun last night at the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, and will be continued each evening until June 22 for the purpose of devising some plan for the establishment of permanent pushcart markets. Dr. E. E. Pratt of the State Food Investigation Commission is conducting the conference, and is trying to ascertain the sentiment among the vendors in regard to a market.

Members of the various peddlers' federations who testified at the hearing last night were of the opinion that a $10 monthly rental would be excessive. Max Feldman, head of the Harlem Pushcart Association, said that any fee in excess of a nominal rental for the maintenance of such a public market would drive the peddlers into the storekeeping business. It was estimated that there were 20,000 pushcart men in New York City, and scarcely 3,000 of these, it was said, had licenses.

BACK BROKEN IN RUNAWAY.

Driver Was Thrown Under Horse's Feet When the Animal Hit a Car.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 17.—As a result of his efforts to stop a runaway horse after he had once been thrown from the wagon, Howard Grant, driver for a baking company, is in an unconscious condition at Mercer Hospital and probably has a broken back, besides other serious injuries.

After he had been thrown from the vehicle, Grant raced after the fleeing horse, overtook it and was again climbing into the wagon when the horse ran into a trolley car. Grant again fell to the street, this time under the horse's feet.

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"

Browning, King & Co

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND HATS FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

Norfolk Suits $15 to $28

Our Specialty, of course, is Clothing, every stitch of which we make in our own Superior New York Work-Rooms. Our Furnishings and Hats for Men and Boys are on a par with our Clothing; in fact you will find the merchandise in these Departments possesses a peculiar and pleasing individuality.

Two-Piece Summer Suits	$15.00 to $30.00
White Duck Khaki and Flannel Trousers	1.50 to 7.00
Blazers for Men, Boys and Misses	5.75 to 8.00

MEN'S FURNISHINGS SPECIALS

Sale of $2.00 and $2.50 Pongee Shirts, with French Cuffs, most desirable patterns	$1.65
$3.50 Silk Shirts	2.35
Sale of 50c Washable Four-in-Hands	25c
"Onyx" Silk Hosiery	25c, 35c, 50c
Bathing Suits	$3.00 to $15.00
Headquarters for B. V. D. Underwear	50c, $1.00, $1.50

BROWNING-KING STRAW HATS

The purchasing power of our Seventeen Stores enables us to offer you at all times what we know to be the best Hat Values in America. The Assortment of Styles we are showing has enabled us to do the Largest Hat Business in our Experience.

Fine Straw Hats	$2.00 to $15.00
Panamas and Bangkoks	$5.00 to $20.00

BROWNING, KING & CO.

Broadway at 32nd Street—Cooper Square at 5th Street—Brooklyn: Fulton at De Kalb.

Refreshing as an Ocean Breeze is a delicious

BURNETT GIN FIZZ OR RICKEY

The ideal drink for Summer weather.

"Make it with BURNETT'S"

The Bottle with the RED Label

First Distilled in 1770

Ask the waiter for

Sir Robt BURNETT & Co's London DRY Gin

Sir Robert Burnett & Company 632-634 W. 34th St., New York

Situations Wanted

Female

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; bright, capable, energetic, conscientious; moderate salary. X., 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; nine years' practical experience; capable taking full charge; $23. M 275 Times Downtown.

BY REFINED YOUNG LADY, as companion to lady, traveling preferred; best references exchanged. "E. J.," Rescue, Virginia.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, makes ladies', children's dresses reasonable. Mme. Juliet, 126 East 12th St. 408—Stuyvesant.

COUPLE, young Germans, childless, wish steady positions, wife as laundress, man for any kind of work. S. Simon, 248 Troutman St., Brooklyn.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Young woman, with large experience as demonstrator in various lines, desires position; will travel. B. Donner, 608 West 140th St., N. Y.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker, long experience; guarantee perfect fit; Summer, linen dresses made reasonable. Mme. De Caire, Apartment 7, 20 West 100th St.

GOVERNESS or mother's assistant; refined kindergarten graduate; good disciplinarian; good sewer; fond of children; none under three. Competent, 269 Times Downtown.

GRADUATE NURSE wishes slightly demented or aged person to nurse at private place in country; personal attention and best reference. Terms $30 per week. Address Z 73 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Lady requiring only morning services of colored houseworker wishes to find her afternoon occupation in vicinity. Address 214 West 110th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, with child of seven, wishes position in country; good cook; references. E 62 Times.

LADY would like to find situation for young French girl, two years with present employer; housemaid or second nurse, or any useful position; thoroughly faithful, competent, and reliable. Call before 1 at 116 E. 37th St.

LADY can recommend housemaid and assistant waitress very highly and in every respect; wants position for a Jewish family; highly recommended. Call at 116 East 37th St.

MASSAGE.—Swedish movements; $1 hour; ladies' residences; experienced lady. Address Osteo, 64 West 109th St.

REFINED YOUNG LADY desires position as lady' companion or child's nurse; have had experience in both lines, also hospital training. M. B. 127 Hawthorne Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER-VISITING SECRETARY desires a few more engagements. DICTATIONS—COPYING—SUBSTITUTING. Authors' manuscripts typed at 40c per 1,000 words, one carbon free. M 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER—Experienced, wishes position in Atlantic City, hotel preferred. Anxious, M 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Hard worker, experienced, thoroughly proficient, good education, desires position reputable firm, where advancement is assured. Matilda Willa, 693 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; one year's experience; competent, adroit; $7. Miss Glanzer, 447 East 137th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; understands bookkeeping; high school graduate; references. Miss Jaffe, 76 East 100th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; assist books; rapid, accurate; highest references; $15. M 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; bright girl; beginner; rapid, accurate; neat appearance; willing; good penman; office assistant; American; no agency; $7. M 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; intelligent, refined, energetic. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 660 East New York.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent, energetic young lady; best references; terms moderate. Typist, 91 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping, wishes temporary work all Summer; salary $18. Experienced, M 272 Times Downtown.

TYPIST AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—By bright, neat, and capable girl. C. H., 1,831 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted, Male

ABLE YOUNG MAN FOR AUTOMOBILE CONCERN.
Young man (23), capable and industrious, expert stenographer, seeks position requiring initiative and knowledge of automobiles; graduate Y. M. C. A. auto school. L. J. R., 273 Times Downtown.

ABLE YOUNG MAN, (24,) knowledge bookkeeping, office manager, desires suitable connection. M 270 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, adjusts, systematizes, writes up books day or evening at moderate rates. Sumliner, 156 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 1111 M Williamsburg.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeeper, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 512, 621 Broadway. 'Phone 6626 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. Phone 4376—Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT desires additional work; books opened and closed; very reasonable; references. Weiss, 261 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT.—Long, varied experience all lines, desires additional work. P. O. Box 226 Madison Square.

ADVERTISER.—31; well educated; at present employed as confidential secretary to prominent capitalist at salary of $2,000, seeks opportunity where a first-class business and financial training and experience would prove of commensurate value; highest credentials. W 155 Times.

BY YOUNG COLORED MAN as valet; go abroad; speaks French and English. E 70 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; five years' experience; excellent references; aged 22. M., Box 135 Times Downtown.

CARPENTER'S HELPER, 5 years' experience, wishes steady position at anything. Francis, 158 West 28th St.

Situations Wanted

Male

CAPABLE college graduate, (25,) excellent experience, correspondent and all-round inside man, seeks position of thorough responsibility. H. R., 337 East 18th St.

CHEMISTS.—Can you use a 17½-year-old boy during the Summer months? Am willing to work hard; salary no object; desire Saturday as day off. I. Neuwirth, 415 E. Houston St.

CHAUFFEUR.—37, single man; do repair work; careful driver; city, country; sober, reliable; reference from last employer. E 78 Times.

COACHMAN wishes position; best personal references; six years with last employer, who can be seen. P. Loughran, 409 East 64th St.

COMPANION.—American, traveled, educated, fluency in French, would act as companion to young or elderly gentleman; best New York references. R. S. J., 62 W. 11th St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, bill and entry clerk, wishes position; knowledge of Spanish; salary $12. C. E. G., 130 Hull St., Brooklyn.

ENGINEER, 18 years' experience; thoroughly understanding the business in all branches; repairing, &c.; references; city or country. C. M., 313 West 30th.

HOTEL PRINTER wishes steady position. 64 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

MAN, 28 years, wishes position in factory or anything; good worker. William, 214 East 5th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman wishes to make connection with a good firm for the road or city; understands ladies' muslin underwear, shirt waists, children's, misses' cloaks, dresses, and infants' wear; salary or commission. Salesman, M 245 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (19,) experienced; completed two years' college work; desirous connection with firm offering opportunity for advancement; best references. E 63 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man; 6 years' experience; references. E 69 Times.

YOUNG MAN of 22 desires position as salesman in a dress house; has a thorough knowledge inside the factory; has been city salesman for some time, and has acquired experience as traveling salesman; will secure necessary references. Address L 288 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, with college education, (Columbia University,) thoroughly reliable, willing, and capable of furnishing the best of references, desires position of clerical nature or as tutor in private family. B. S., 25 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position where honesty and intelligence are rewarded; at present employed as salesman; reasonable salary to commence. E 67 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) education and appearance, knowledge of stenography and typewriting, desires position as representative in office or outside. E 65 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) desires office position with chance of advancement; three years' experience; reference. M 276 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) well educated, desires office position with chance of advancement. E 66 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) seeks steady position of any kind; reliable and has good references. George Krey, 180 Jefferson St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) neat, refined, seeking opportunity, will start low; excellent references. M 279 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, neat appearance, versatile, either stenographic or salesmanship; references. Reliable, 263 West 125th.

YOUNG MAN, 17 years of age, wishes position at anything; O. K. reference. H. Schiller, 1,347 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers, BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co., (Agency.) STENOGRAPHERS. 149 B'way. Tel. 3459 Cort.

Domestic.

A. A. HOFMAYER, Reed & Barton Building, 320-322 Fifth Av., 9th floor. Telephone 4527 Madison Square. Agency for superior domestic help.

AT MISS CURRY'S AGENCY, 25 West 42d, are registered excellent servants for private families.

BROADWAY EXCHANGE AGENCY now at 601 West 111th St.; excellent help, city, country; references investigated.

BOND, $1,000.—Old Dominion Agency, 88 West 134th St.; guaranteed A1 colored help. 1119 Harlem.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced; good references, (thoroughly investigated,) want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 244 West 59th St. Phone 4736 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP.—Thoroughly investigated, supplied shortest notice. 6370 Harlem. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Employment Agency, 12 West 99th St. Riverside 1568.

COUPLES, cooks, general workers, colored; city, country. Instant Relief Employment Agency. 'Phone 7288 Morning.

HOUSEWORKER, neat, clean girl; lately landed; $15. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Schuyler 4298.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied; day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

WANTED—Several neat, experienced housework; $25-$30. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av., near 84th.

Country Board Wanted

Wanted.—Board by an American family of four with family who have a cottage at sea shore, where no other boarders are taken; Jersey coast or Long Island. Address Montravers, 87 Green St., New York City.

Furnished Rooms Wanted

YOUNG MAN wishes to share a little room in private family; $2-$2.25 week; 30th to 60th Sts., 3d Av. or Broadway; references. Bethmie, Hotel Belmont timekeeper.

Other Classified Advertisements on preceding page.

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E & W. MARK

or

RED-MAN Collars.

They outwear the ordinary collar.

EARL & WILSON

Teakwood—2 for 25 cents.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

$1.50 Fancy Shirts at 98c

Of French Percale

Neat patterns, cuffs attached or separate.

Soft-Cuff Shirts, $1.19

Silk Shirts at $3.49

Handsome colorings and plain stripes.

KNIT ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR, 49c

In white lisle, Porosknit and Balbriggan.

50c Nainsook Athletic Underwear at 29c

$1 Mercerized Athletic Underwear, 55c

The Brill Twenty

Suits Ready-to-Wear at $20

Just brimful of quality—there is quality in each of the numerous fabrics from the cool, dark, neat, unfading blue serges to the brighter and equally cool, fancy grays. There is quality in the hand-tailoring, in the fit and in the finish; and there's distinction and tone in every line of the many models. $20 cannot buy better values in suits.

For Men and Young Men

Blue and Gray Serges and Fancy Blues and Grays.

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BROADWAY, at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125TH STREET, at 3d Ave.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.
Harlem Store Open Evenings.

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EVERY LITTLE NECK IS NOT A CLAM.

One gentleman with a small neck told his friends that he had found ready-made shirts to fit him at

THE YORKE SHIRT SHOP.

We are ready for them, large, medium and small.

If our shirts fade, don't blame the laundry, blame us.

THE YORKE SHIRT SHOP,
1272 Broadway,
Bet. 32d & 33d Sts., New York.

Factories, Glens Falls, N. Y. Wholesale Salesroom, 29 Union Square, N. Y.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Tel. 411 Columbus. MAT. TO-DAY 50c., 75c., & Best Seats $1.00. Last Two Weeks of WHIRL OF SOCIETY

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15. Last 11 Times PIRATES OF PENZANCE. Star Revival PINAFORE. Thurs. & Fri. Nights, June 27 & 28. THE MIKADO. Sat. Mat. & Night, June 29. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:10. BOUGHT AND PAID FOR

39TH ST. Thea. 39th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15. Last Week A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-day, 2:15. BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS

Manhattan Opera House. MANHATTAN STOCK CO. 34th & 8th Ave. Matinee Daily. THE DEEP PURPLE 10c, 20c, 30c

LUNA New Electric City by the Sea

Steeplechase Fun CONEY'S HIGH-CLASS AMUSEMENT PLACE

NEW—Daily Mat. 25c. BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Louise Dresser, W. C. Fields, Valerie Bergere & Co., Gertrude Vanderbilt and Geo. Moore, Weston, Fields & Carroll, others.

B. F. KEITH'S UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. Daily Mats. 25c. Back to the Old Policy of High-Class Vaudeville. Maud Lambert & Ernest Ball, Cross & Josephine, Joe Jackson, Fields & Lewis, others.

WEST END MATINEE DAILY 10, 20 & 30c. CORSE PAYTON STOCK CO. in ZAZA

MADISON SQ. ROOFGARDEN COME AND DANCE. "Everybody's Doin' It." 3-Ring-Cabaret. 25c—No Higher—50c.

Columbia B'way & 47th Sts. Burlesque. Mats. to Sat. 25c-$1. THE MERRY GO-ROUNDERS. Smoking Matinee To-day 15c. & 50c.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opposite W. 130th St. Airship Ascensions Daily. Fireworks Thurs. Night.

FOX'S Theatre, E. 14th. Mat. Daily, 10-20-30c. THE FORTUNE HUNTER.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

New Amsterdam 42d St., nr. B'way. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. The DE KOVEN OPERA COMPANY In THE NATION'S LIGHT OPERA. Robin Hood. GREAT CAST OF GRAND OPERA STARS.

ZIEGFELD MOULIN ROUGE FORMERLY NEW THEATRE—SMOKING. MATINEE TO-MORROW 400 SEATS $1. A WINSOME WIDOW. 75—WONDERFUL CHORUS—75

GAIETY Broadway and 46th. Eve. 8:30. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:30. Another Cohan & Harris Success. Laugh Overleaps Laugh. OFFICER 666. With George Nash & Wallace Eddinger.

Lyceum 45th St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. To-day, Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. 25c. to $1.50. PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

GLOBE B'way, 46 St. Rose Souvenir Mat. To-morrow. POP. PRICES. Evs. 8:15. THE ROSE MAID. Roof open except rainy nights. Coolest spot in Town.

PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES. 5th AVE. B'way, 28th St. Mat. 25c. Eve. 25c.-$1. Grace Van Studdiford, Mann & Co., Mirano Bros., Mullen & Coogan, "Banking Accounts," Charles Leonard Fletcher, others.

23RD STR. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. & 3d Av. 125TH ST. Lex. Av. 3 SOLID HOURS OF EXCELLENT VAUDEVILLE INTERSPERSED with Latest PHOTO PLAYS. 4 Times Daily, 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Change of Bill Mon. & Thurs. Aft. 2, 10. Eves. 10 to 25. Come any time.

HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF & REAL ICE CARNIVAL. MAY YOHE & 17 Acts. Daily Matinee in Theatre, 25 & 50c.

For hire, seven-passenger, Lozier cars; $4 per hour; seashore and return, $12; steady patrons special rate. Telephone Murray Hill 3040.

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NORTH BEACH. RESTAURANTS AT CITY PRICES. Boats from East 99th and 134th Sts. Queensboro Bridge Trolley Also Direct. FREE FIREWORKS Thursdays

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HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

BUSINESS GOING ON AS USUAL AT THE

Hofbräu-Haus. THE FAMOUS GERMAN RESTAURANT. Quaintest Place in America. Broadway & 30th St. Tel. Madison Sq.—3207-3208. CHARMING MUSIC—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL. BEEFSTEAK PARTIES IN OUR QUAINT BANQUET ROOMS. Our rosy-hued Steaks and Chops. Rice-fed Squabs, Milk-fed Chickens—hot and juicy—from the charcoal broiler to the table. Simply wonderful.

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